FOIPA COVER SHEET

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG

BREMER KIDNAPPING

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION: 8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

FILE NUMBER 7-576

SECTION NUMBER 8

SERIALS 691-721

TOTAL PAGES 217

PAGES RELEASED 215

PAGES WITHHELD 2

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

JEH:BCB

February 20, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

Will you please prepare the necessary letters to Mr. Hanni and Mr. Rorer setting forth exactly the procedure that is to be followed henceforth in the handling of the Bremer case. That is to say, Mr. Rorer is to be in exclusive charge of this matter, and any request for investigative action must clear through him, both incoming and outgoing. I want a very distinct and thorough understanding upon this at the St. Paul end of the line. I have requested Mr. Rorer to indicate the names of the Agents whom he would like to have especially assigned upon this matter, as I believe it should be a special assignment under Mr. Rorer's exclusive direction and supervision. Of course, he is tobe at liberty to call upon the St. Paul Office or to dispatch telegrams and letters to any other offices of the service for the necessary assistance. Mr. Rorer, of course, should keep us thoroughly advised of all developments. Also make certain that we receive daily from the St. Paul Office a written memorandum of all developments and work performed upon this case.

Very truly yours,

Director.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
FEB 20 1934
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-691
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 23 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

HHC:DSS

February 16, 1934.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Alt called from Tampa. He stated that he and Shivers have been talking to the girl and she is giving them everything she knows. She has lost faith in LaRue, after having read the disclosures about him in the papers this morning. She claims that LaRue told her that he was a Narcotic Agent and that he was getting a salary of $700.00 a month. He told her that he told others that he was a cattle farmer to cover up his investigations. He also told her, when he would leave home, that he was on a big investigation. Mr. Alt was instructed to check up as to the dates when he would leave home. She also stated that last July they ran into two people with a little girl and he introduced them as his friends from Texas. She could not describe them, but thought she could identify them if she could see a picture of them. Mr. Alt is going to secure photographs of George and Kathryn Kelly to exhibit to her. The girl further advised that LaRue would never let her meet anybody.

Mr. Alt states that he has conferred with the United States Attorney about the case against the girl. He states that we could never convict her on the charge we have against her and that the United States Attorney states that at the proper time he may release her. Mr. Alt stated that she was talking this morning about getting a lawyer to try to get out, and he advised her that if she secured a lawyer he would charge her a lot of money and if she would wait a while we would do as well by her as any lawyer, and that this has seemed to satisfy her. Mr. Alt asked whether she should be released. He was told that the United States Attorney was the person to decide that, but was instructed to ask the United States Attorney to hold her a little while longer. Mr. Alt said that the girl advised him she would work with him regardless of whether she employed an attorney. Mr. Alt was instructed to let us know before the United States Attorney releases the girl.

Mr. Alt advised that Agent Andersen has been questioning LaRue and is very optomistic about getting information from him. Mr. Alt advises that LaRue is very antagonistic toward him and that Agent Andersen has promised LaRue that he will intercede with Mr. Alt in behalf of the girl. Mr. Alt believes that this will work with LaRue, if anything will.

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FEB 24 1934

Mr. Alt inquired as to whether LaRue would be removed from Tampa on the National Motor charge. He suggested that he be not removed immediately as he believes that this is the psychological time to continue him at Tampa until they secure some information from him. Mr. Alt stated that LaRue has told Agent Anderson about a mail robbery he was involved in, in which case he drove the car involved in the robbery. He also told him about two other violations and Agent Andersen is very optomistic as to the chances for securing further information from him. Mr. Alt was told that it was believed that LaRue would be moved, and that the papers had been forwarded to the United States Attorney. He was told to keep the United States Attorney advised as to the progress of the questioning of LaRue and to ask that he delay the removal hearing until he had finished with him.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION and Naturalization SERVICE
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT NO. 10 6

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
NO. 3314/90

OFFICE OF DISTRICT DIRECTOR
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

February 21, 1934

Honorable John Edgar Hoover,
Director, Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

86466

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of the 8th instant, forwarding list of bank notes paid as ransom in kidnapping cases. Please be advised if information of any kind is received concerning the moneys in question, the same will be promptly furnished the nearest Special Agent in Charge.

Respectfully,

Joseph H. Wallis

JOSEPH H. WALLIS
District Director
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Jacksonville District

JHW
w

RECORDED
FEB 24 1934

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 23 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Room 1403
370 Lexington Avenue
New York City

LWA:EH
9-120

February 21, 1934

AIR MAIL

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
203 Post Office Building
St. Paul, Minn.

Re: Unknown Subjects
Edward G. Bremer - Victim
Kidnaping

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter dated February 19, 19
in the above entitled case, the rough drawing of the wall pa
which is Victim Bremer's conception of the wall paper in the room of his confinement during his abduction, was exhibited to Mr. Green, Comptroller of the United Wall Paper Manufacturing Company, Inc., Jersey City, N.J., of which Mr. Robert Griffin is Vice President. Mr. Green stated that from the sketch, he is inclined to believe the wall paper involved is either an English or Canadian make, and further advised that in his opinion the paper is a foreign make of either of the above two countries, or, possibly of German manufacture. Mr. Green stated that he has a faint recollection of a wall paper design which would be similar to the sketch, but was unable to definitely state what make paper he referred to. He is positive, however, that his company has never manufactured paper of the design involved and stated that he would search his files of imported papers and would notify the New York Division office should he locate a wall paper of similar design as that in the sketch.

Mr. Green advised that Mr. Robert Griffin, Vice President of the company, is at present located at 3001 Flamingo Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida. He advised that Mr. Buler of the United Wall Paper Manufacturing Company factories located at Carlisle and Linden Streets, York, Pa. is an authority on wall paper designs and suggested that Mr. Buler be contacted on this matter as he would in all probability be able to identify

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FEB 26 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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FEB 26 1934

the design. He also furnished the name of Mr. Robert Dawson of R. E. Thibeant & Company, 24 West 40th Street, New York City, and Mr. E. J. Dunn of Lloyd's Company, 48 West 48th Street, New York City, as being persons who could probably furnish information concerning the designs involved.

Mr. Robert Dawson was contacted and stated that he does not recall a paper which would be similar to the sketch, but advised that in his opinion the paper is a Burge paper; that is, it was manufactured by M. M. Burge & Sons of Buffalo, New York.

Mr. E. J. Dunn of Lloyd's Company, 48 West 48th Street, New York City, was contacted and advised that he recalls a paper of German manufacture which was designed similar to the design in the sketch. A search was made by Mr. Dunn of numerous types of wall paper designs but he was unable to locate the particular design he referred to. Mr. Dunn is, however, conducting a further search of his files and will notify the New York Division office should he locate the design he has reference to.

Mr. M. M. Burge of M. M. Burge & Sons, was contacted and stated that he does not recall a paper which would answer the description of the design sketched but suggested that the superintendent of his company at Buffalo, New York, a Mr. Lyons, be shown the sketch as, in his opinion, if the paper involved is of Burge manufacture, Mr. Lyons or Mr. Irwin, his sales manager in Buffalo, will recall the design.

Photostatic copies of the sketch forwarded to this office have been made and are being forwarded to interested offices with copies of this letter. It will be noted, however, that the photostatic copies have been reduced to approximately half the size of the original sketch. This was necessary because of the fact that the photostatic equipment in this office is not equipped for making a photostat of larger size. A copy of this letter, copy of letter of reference and a photostatic copy of the sketch are being forwarded to the Philadelphia office, which is requested to contact Mr. R. Euler of the United Wall Paper Manufacturing Company factories at York, Pa. as suggested by Mr. Green of that firm.

SAC - St. Paul
2-120

A copy of this letter, copy of the letter of reference and the original sketch are being forwarded to the Jacksonville office, which is requested to contact Mr. Robert Griffin, who can be located at 8001 Flamingo Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida.

Further investigation will be conducted by this office at Buffalo, New York, where the sketch will be exhibited to employees of the W. M. Burge & Sons, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a similar paper was manufactured by that company.

Very truly yours,

T. L. [illegible]
Special Agent in Charge.

Encls. (2)

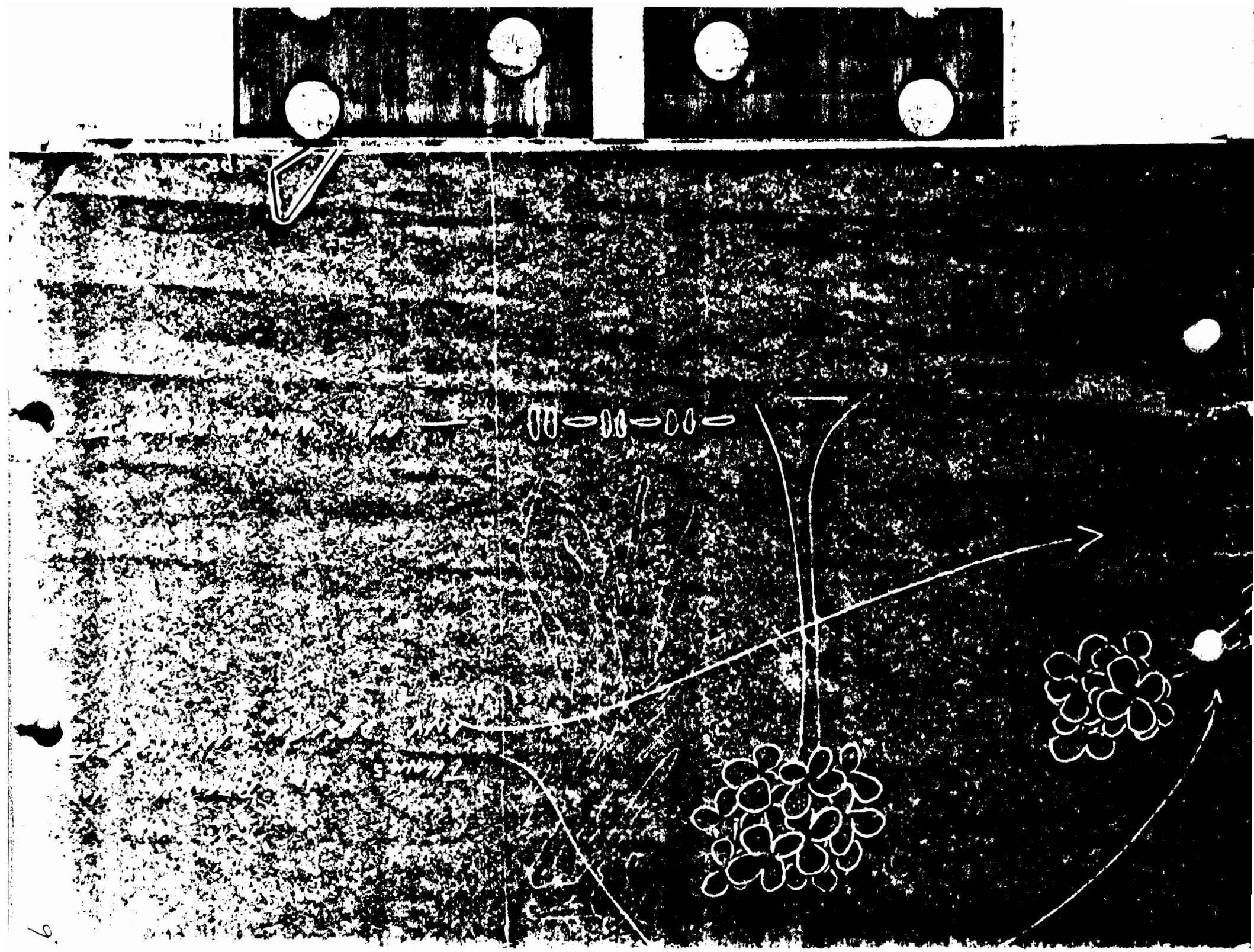
cc: Director (Encl. 1)
Ch[redacted]
St[redacted]
Xe[redacted]
J[redacted]
Philadelphia 2

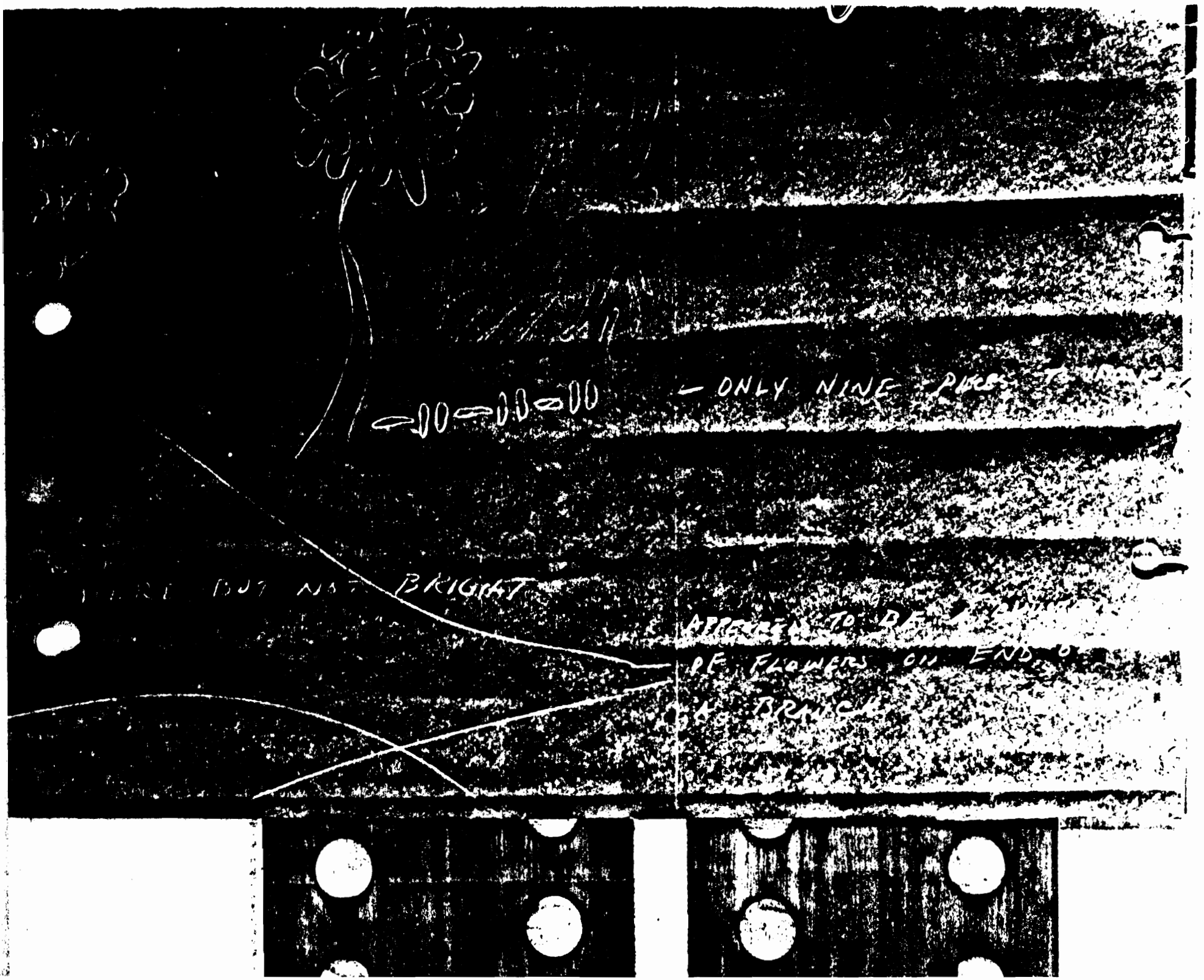
Encl.– Division

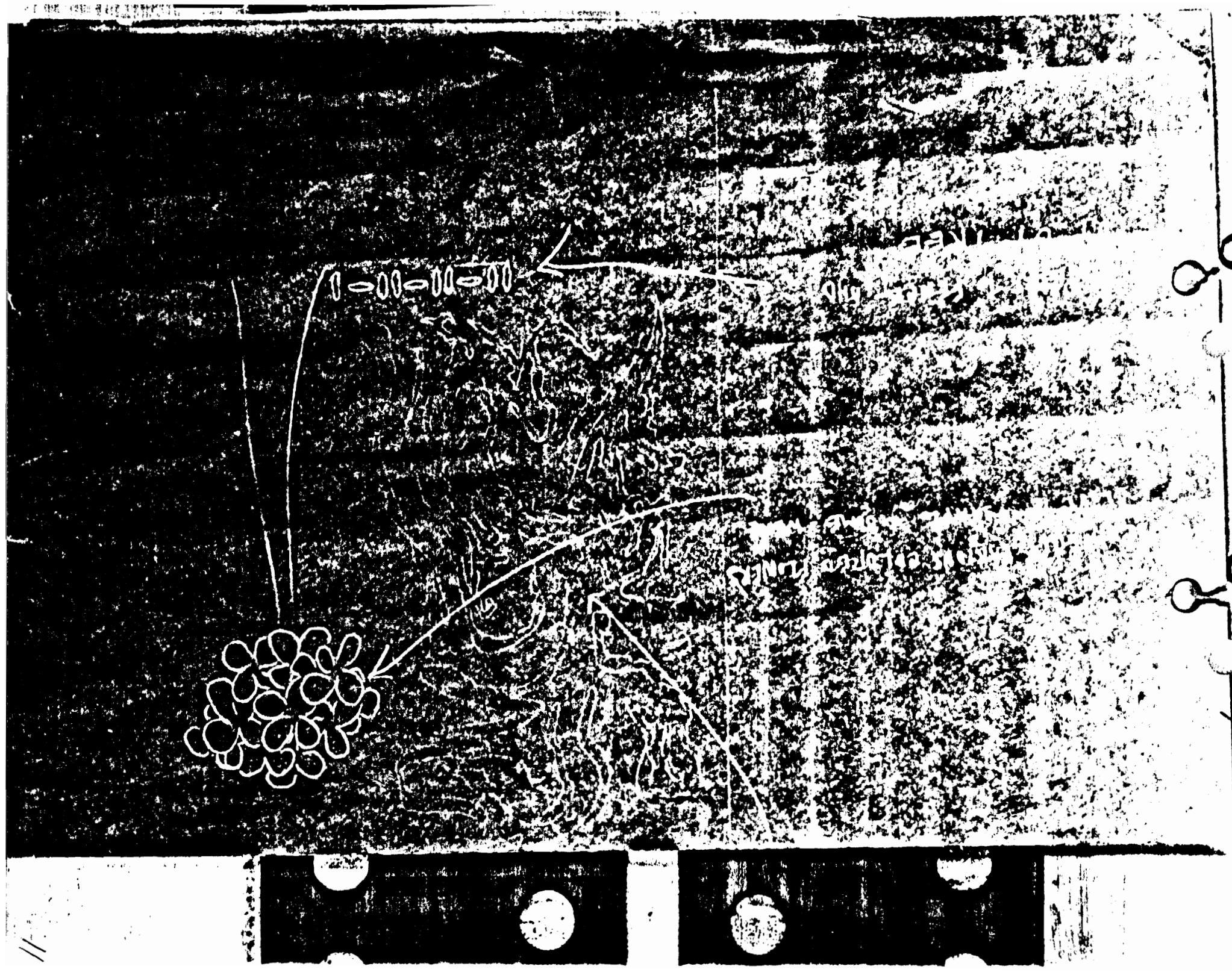
Letter from N.Y.C. to St. Paul office

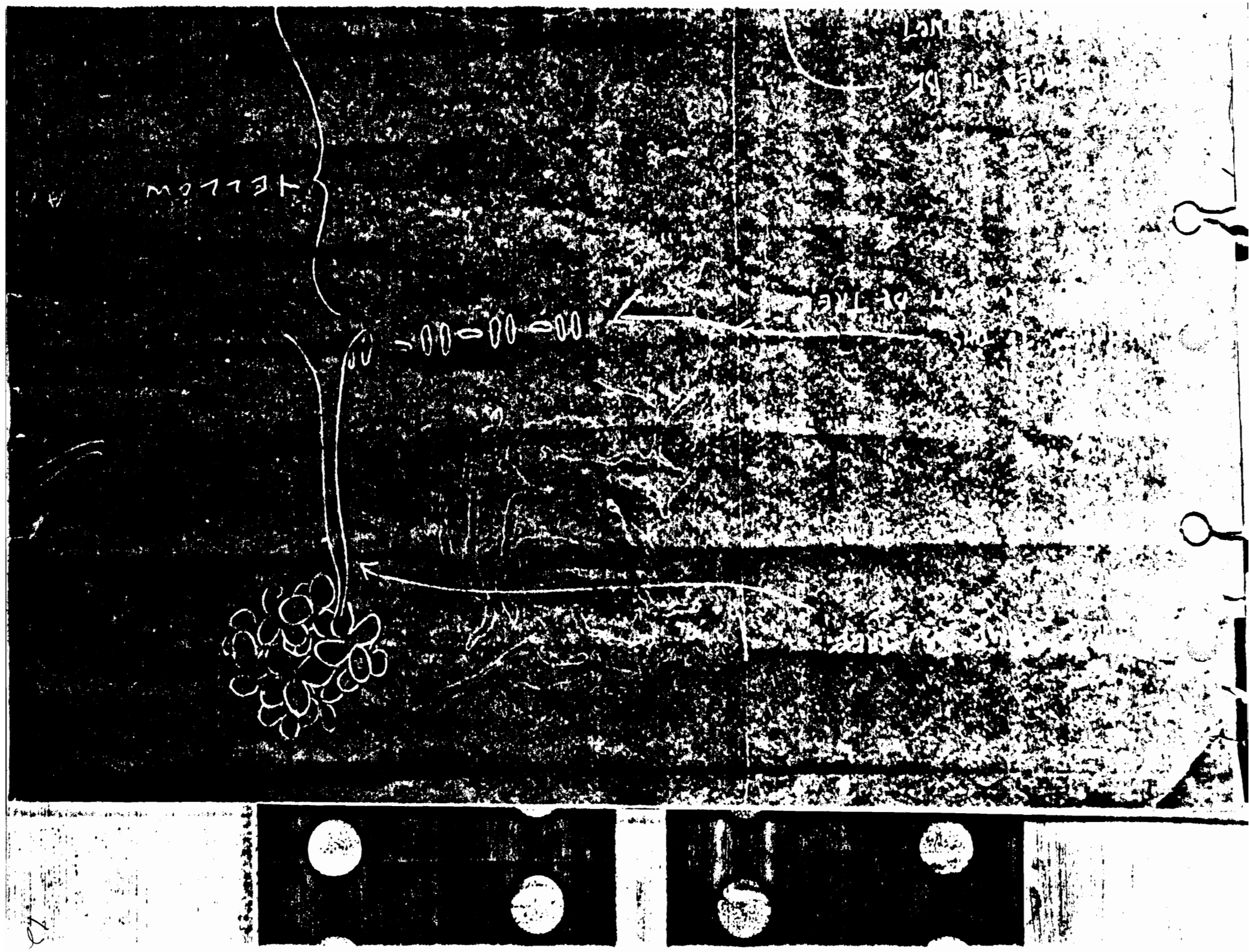
dated 2/21/34

Re: Unknown Suspects




ONLY NINE
BRIGHT
FLOWERS ON END





JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

HHC:DSS

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

February 19, 1934.

MR. NATHAN
MR. TOLSON
MR. CLEGG
MR. COWLEY
MR. EDWARDS
MR. EGAN
MR. QUINN
MR. LASTER
MR. LOCKE
MR. NICHOLS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Rorer called from St. Paul (4:00 P. M.) He advised that they have found the goggles and have sent them to the Division. They have also found the handbag in which one of the notes was delivered. The bag was left at a bus station with the note in it. They have also gotten two letters, one in longhand by the victim and one to Magee. Both have been sent to the Division by air mail. Also a sketch of the wall-paper has been sent to the New York office by air mail for checking.

Mr. Rorer requested that the Division look up everything they have on a woman by the name of Paula Harmon. She is the wife of a deceased bank robber and has been known to run with the two Barker brothers. She was supposed to have left the Dallas territory in January.

Mr. Rorer advised that in connection with the letter from the Division regarding an interview here with a man by the name of Kerr, who gave information relative to Fred and Doc traveling with an old woman who posed as their mother, this information coincided with information received at St. Paul, and they were checking up on this.

Mr. Rorer stated that he had interviewed Bremer again today, and Bremer stated that one day he had fresh fish for dinner; that it looked like Perch; that it was about six inches long and that they told him that one of the men caught it through the ice. Bremer said that one night a week before they left an old trapper came to the house; that they kept the trapper out in the kitchen and talked to him there; that the trapper lived near a lake; that the trapper was fond of dogs; that he said the Game Warden was having trouble with children and he got the impression that the children had been fishing with more than one line. It was recommended to Mr. Rorer that the Game Wardens be circularized in this connection. Mr. Rorer stated that Bremer stated that he left the hide-out between nine and ten in the morning.

Mr. Rorer stated that he will send a teletype message tonight recommending the Agents that are to come from St. Paul. In connection with the Agents to come to St. Paul to replace the Agents leaving there, Mr. Rorer suggested that Agents familiar with Eastern and Southeastern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois should be sent. The only name he suggested was that of Agent Sisk. Mr. Rorer, however, is going to call Mr. Purvis in this connection.

Respectfully,

7-576-695
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 23 1934
P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

EDWARDS
CLEGG
TOLSON

FEB 27 1934

NOT RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Doc "Barker and Karpis"
Anti-Barker
Fred & Barker

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

HHC:DSS

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

February 21, 1934.

MR. Nathan
MR. Tolson
MR. Clegg
MR. Coffey
MR. Edwards
MR. Egan
MR. Quinn
MR. Lester
MR. Locke
MR. Norer

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Miss Stephens, in Mr. Gates' office, called and stated that inquiries had been received indicating that Richmond Williams and Evangeline Bretz had been arrested in Baltimore in possession of some of the Bremer ransom money. I immediately communicated with Mr. Black, of the Washington Field Office. He advised that these individuals had already been questioned by Mr. Traub in connection with a White Slave case and he had shown them photographs of Schmidt and Ice Wagon Connors and they had failed to identify them and claimed they knew nothing of their whereabouts. I told him to find out about the money. He called back at 3:40 P. M. and advised that the Bretz woman had received a telegraphic money order from her home for $100.00. This money order was cashed in Baltimore and none of the Bremer money was involved.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg.

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FEB 23 1934

U. S. D.

FILE

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JEH:HCB

February 29, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GLEASON

I telephoned Agent in Charge Purvis at Chicago and inquired on what authority he was sending Agents Peterson and Devereux to St. Paul. He stated Mr. Rorer had asked for some one familiar with the Lake territory in Wisconsin and also some one familiar with Northern Illinois, and that he felt Mr. Peterson would be familiar with the Wisconsin territory since he is Resident Agent at Milwaukee, and that Mr. Devereux was most familiar with the Northern Illinois territory. I explained to Mr. Purvis that Mr. Rorer had wired from St. Paul, requesting Agents Peterson and Reinecke, and instructed that he send no one until further advice was received from this office. I told Mr. Purvis it would be necessary to receive authority from either you, Mr. Tolson or myself.

I telephoned Mr. Rorer at St. Paul relative to this situation. He stated that Agents McKee and Glynn are returning to Chicago and that he would like Agents Peterson and Reinecke assigned to him. He stated Agent Fortenberry is being assigned to the home of the victim as long as the victim is being interviewed; that Mr. Blake has been assigned to night duty. I instructed Mr. Rorer to obtain all information from those now on the case inasmuch as they will be removed within the next forty-eight hours, and that Mr. Blake return to Dallas. I explained to Mr. Rorer that it is my intention that this squad work independently of the St. Paul Office. He stated he will call you tomorrow, giving the names of the additional Agents whom he desires on the case.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED

FILES SECTION
MAILED
☆ FEB 20 1934 ☆
F. B. I.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7-576-697
FEB 20 1934
FILE

St.Paul,Minnesota.
February 21,1934.

RECORDED & INDEXED FEB 27 1934

7-576-698

MEMORANDUM TO S.A.C.WERNER HANNI:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases;
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim, 23 1934
KIDNAPING.
St.Paul File No.7-30.

FILE

Relative to the financial conditions of the BREMER family, it has been observed by this Agent in conversation with EDWARD BREMER and with ADOLPH BREMER that a considerable block of the stock in the JACOB SCHMIDT BREWING COMPANY had been placed as security by OTTO BREMER to the National City Bank of New York, without the consent, or knowledge of ADOLPH BREMER, or any other members of the BREMER family. It appears that the payment of the note on which this stock was given as collateral is now past due and the National City Bank is making an attempt to collect same.

On Saturday afternoon, ~~January~~ February 17,1934, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER was called to the Lowry Hotel to interview a representative of the National City Bank, whose name I have never heard, and also MESSRS. WARREN GODFROY and CARL EXCELSEN, relative to the sale of the stock pledged by OTTO BREMER in the JACOB SCHMIDT BREWING COMPANY. I did not hear any of the conversation as I remained in the lobby, but on our trip home EDWARD BREMER stated that the National City Bank representative had insisted that the amount be paid and it seemed to him that it would be impossible to raise that amount of money.

On Monday morning, February 19,1934, after leaving the home of EDWARD BREMER, we drove to the home of ADOLPH BREMER, where EDWARD BREMER was informed by his father that GODFROY had made a deal with the National City Bank to postpone the sale of the brewery stock for the time being. However, on Wednesday, February 21,1934, EDWARD BREMER was called at the bank by the representative of the National City Bank and told that the stock would be sold on Wednesday, February 21,1934, unless suitable arrangements were made. He informed the representative of the National City Bank that no sale could be made without the arrangement with the sheriff for foreclosure sale, but was informed by the National City Bank representative that the provisions of the note stipulated that a private sale of the stock could be made. On leaving the bank at about 4:00 o'clock on the afternoon of February 20,1934, EDWARD BREMER drove to the brewery and there went into

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conference with his father, ADOLPH BREMER, and other members of the brewery office force. On our trip home, after leaving the SCHMIDT BREWING COMPANY, EDWARD BREMER stated that it would be necessary to raise approximately three-fourths of a million dollars to save the stock in the SCHMIDT BREWING COMPANY and, as far as he was concerned, he was going to make a desperate attempt to raise the money to rescue the stock of the SCHMIDT BREWING COMPANY and, after that, as far as he was concerned, the National City Bank could throw OTTO BREMER into bankruptcy; that he would have no further interest in the case. It appears to be the opinion of EDWARD BREMER, and also CLARENCE NEWCOME, manager of the SCHMIDT BREWING COMPANY, that the power behind the immediate sale of the stock of the SCHMIDT BREWING COMPANY is a solusion between the representative of the National City Bank and RICHARD LILLY of the First National Bank of St.Paul. It appears that there has always been keen competition in business between the bank represented by LILLY and the BREMER interests and MR.NEWCOME and MR.EDWARD BREMER contended that this is an attempt by LILLY to buy the stock and get an interest in the SCHMIDT BREWING COMPANY.

Further developments of the outcome of the financial transaction to save the SCHMIDT BREWING COMPANY STOCK will probably take place withint the next few days.

Very truly yours,

S.L.Fortenberry,Special Agent.

SLF:TB

3-Division
9-St.Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota,
February 15, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR S. A. S. WERNER HANNI:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING.
St. Paul File 7-30.

Confidential informant [redacted] furnished to Special Agent R. L. Walls a letter, a copy of which is attached hereto, with the statement that he had secured it from one "HAPPY". Briefly, this letter recites that IRWIN, game warden from Mora, Minnesota, a few days prior to February 14, 1934, with the Sheriff, evidently from Milaca, Minnesota, went to a shack near Mora and after a gun fight arrested a man with 19 guns and $15,000.00 in small money.

Immediately on receiving this information, I communicated with the Sheriff of Pine City, Minnesota, and he stated that he had heard the rumor but had not been able to verify it. Similar telephone call to the Sheriff at Milaca, Minnesota, resulted in the same information.

I then communicated with MR. McFARLAND, Deputy Commissioner of Conservation, Minnesota, and he advised me that he had never heard of the incident.

I then telephoned MR. IRWIN, Deputy Game Warden, Mora, Minnesota, and he stated he had heard the story but that there was nothing to

Agent R. C. Coulter, while at Milaca, was requested by telephone to verify this rumor and he likewise reported that said rumor was without foundation.

I will see confidential informant [redacted] again on his return to the city and will determine the identify of the individual "HAPPY" in order that he can be interviewed.

The letter must be returned to the informant.

7-576-699

Very truly yours,

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O. G. HALL,
Special Agent.

OGH:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

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FEB 27 1934

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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; (b)(7)D 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:
7-576-699 Enclosure

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

February 20, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR ST. PAUL FILE 7-30.

RE: ALVIN KARPIS with Aliases
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim
KIDNAPING

Reference is made to the letter written to the St.Paul office under date of February 8, 1934, by M. J. Theisen, 613 6th St. Albert Lea, Minn. In this letter Mr. Theisen refers to a small car, possibly a Chevrolet, or an Essex, not a late model, with New York license plates, which he saw driving on a country road about 22 miles south of Rochester, Minn. about 4.30 P.M.February 8, 1934. There were four men in the car and they were traveling about 25 miles an hour. The letter further states that the driver turned his head when they passed and therefore he, Theisen, did not get a good look at him.

At Albert Lea, Minn. it was learned that Mr.Theisen was out of town for the day but Mrs. M. J. Theisen was interviewed at her home, 613 6th Street. She stated that she heard her husband mention this incident and knew that he had written the letter to the St.Paul office. She further stated that he told her that he did not get the license number of the car, and was not sure of the make of car and did not see any of the occupants; that he tried to see the driver but the driver turned his head the other way when he, Theisen, passed this car. She also stated that he did not observe which way this car went after he passed it, and that for the reason that he had such little information, he hesitated to write the letter at all.

In view of the fact that this man has apparently no information of value it was not thought necessary to remain in Albert Lea for his return and it does not appear that any advantage can be gained by pursuing this inquiry further.

R. T. MOONAN,
Special Agent.

FEB 24 1934

RTM:DEW

Division - 3
St.Paul

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205 MAR 18 1965

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

FEB 26 1934

7-576-700
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 23 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

20

FEB 24 1934 AM

St. Paul, Minnesota
February 16, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR S.A.C. WERNER HANNI:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDW.G.BREMER - VICTIM
KIDNAPING
St.Paul File No. 7-30.

At Rochester, Minnesota

CHRIS MARQUES, porter, Carlton Hotel, Rochester, Minnesota, stated when interviewed that he met BREMER about 8:00 P.M. the night of February 7, 1934, at the corner of Second Street and Broadway, in front of the First National Bank; that he, MARQUES, was coming from the south on Broadway at the time and that it appeared to him that BREMER had come from the west on Second Street. He stated that BREMER arrived at the corner above described just ahead of his arrival; that BREMER appeared lost as to direction and asked him, MARQUES, to direct him to the Bus station, which he claimed he did. MARQUES was not sure if BREMER had a beard, and stated that he paid no attention to his physical condition.

MRS. JENNY HAIGHT, 603 First Street,S.W., Rochester, Minnesota, stated that BREMER entered the Bus Depot in Rochester, Minnesota, where she is employed as ticket vendor, at 8:07 P.M. on February 7, 1934; that he asked her when the next bus left for the Twin Cities. She stated that she informed him that the last bus had left at 7:30 P.M. that night and asked him if it was necessary for him to leave that night. She stated that he told her that he had to get to St. Paul. She stated that she informed him that he could get a train to Owatonna, Minnesota, at 8:15 P.M. and there make bus connections for St. Paul. MRS. HAIGHT stated that she called the C. & N.W. Railway station and asked the station agent to hold the train, and then called a taxi for BREMER. MRS. HAIGHT also stated that BREMER appeared very dejected and his eyes appeared as though he were crying. She stated that she noticed particularly that his eyes did not appear as though they were bandaged; that there were no tape marks on his face around his eyes. She also stated that he had about a two days growth of beard; that he had a small mustache which was poorly trimmed.

MERT HORN, driver, Yellow Taxi Cab Company, Rochester, Minnesota, stated that he drove BREMER from the Bus station to the Railroad station in Rochester the night of February 7, 1934; that he paid very little attention to him and consequently could give no information of value.

7-576-206

DAVID KLIEN, Fair Grounds, Rochester, Minnesota, stated that on the night of February 7, 1934, about 7:30 P.M., he noticed a small car, either a Ford or Chevrolet sedan drive into the fair grounds; that the driver

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MAR 1 1934

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20 5 MAR 18 1965

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wore a small cap and the other occupant wore a hat and appeared to have a bandage on his eyes. KLIEN stated that he could not see either of the two individual's faces, and did not secure the license number on the car, however, he stated that he was of the opinion that the car bore Iowa license plates.

MRS. H. E. LEHMAN, operator of a beer garden four and one-half miles north of Rochester, Minnesota, informed the Chief of Police, Louis J. Claude, Rochester, Minnesota, that about 7:50 P.M. on February 7, 1934, six men entered her place and ordered six beers; that two men remained outside in a small auto; that these men had three small cars. MRS. LEHMAN stated that before the six men had finished their beers they left after they inquired from her as to their whereabouts; that one of these men pulled a watch out of his pocket and said "It is ten to eight and we'll just arrive there at 8:00 P.M." MRS. LEHMAN stated that one of the men asked her how far it was to Rochester. She was unable to describe any of the men in question, except that she recalled they were all between thirty and forty years of age.

All of the bridges in the vicinity of the downtown section of Rochester, Minnesota, and several blocks on either side of the bridges were searched for the goggles or bandages which BREMER claimed were on his eyes before his release, without results. The highways leading into Rochester, Minnesota, from the south were checked and searched in vain.

Records of the Kahler, Zumbro, Martin, Brown, Carlton, Campbell, Virginia, Edwards and Damon hotels in Rochester, Minnesota, were checked without results.

Very truly yours,

M. F. GLYNN,
Special Agent.

MFG.RWM
3 Division
9 St. Paul

JEH:BCB

February 21, 1934.

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

I am attaching hereto the five photographs of the persons now being sought in connection with the Bremer kidnaping case. Alvin Karpis and Arthur R. Barker have been definitely identified. The other three - Volney Davis, Fred Barker and Harry Campbell - are members of the same gang, and all five have always worked together. Steps are being taken to circularize all of our field offices with these photographs and descriptions. The matter is not being released to the police departments of the country in order to avoid any publicity concerning the matter and thereby tipping off the subjects now wanted for this crime.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

Incl. #676350

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FILES SECTION
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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7-576-702
23 1934
FILE

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St. Paul, Minnesota
February 19, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR S.A.C. WERNER HANNI

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD G. BREMER - VICTIM
KIDNAPING
St. Paul File No. 7-30.

With reference to the information received by the St. Paul Division office to the effect that FRANK KIKENBUSCH, a tailor, who could be located in care of the Fisher Cafe, Jordan, Minnesota, had on last Wednesday seen three men, rough looking, in a Pontiac car with the curtains drawn, and heard them state that "we should get an undertaker for that fellow", inquiry was made at Jordan, Minnesota.

HENRY KIKENBUSCH, located at the Fisher Cafe, stated that he operates a tailor shop next door to this cafe and that his name is HENRY, not FRANK, and that he does not know a FRANK KIKENBUSCH. He advised that a few days before the BREMER Kidnaping he saw three men in this cafe and they ordered beers two or three times and were seen to "spike" the beer with some white liquid believed to be alcohol. They were extremely rough looking and had a dissapated look. The car they were driving was a Pontiac Coach but MR. KIKENBUSCH did not get the license number of this car. While in this cafe he overheard them state something about getting an undertaker, but he could not determine what the conversation had reference to. He heard the reference to the undertaker on more than one occasion. MR. KIKENBUSCH could not give any description of these parties. He could not understand how the information got to the St. Paul Division office.

Very truly yours,

R. T. NOONAN,
Special Agent.

RTN:RWM
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

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7-576-703
FEB 23 1934

St. Paul, Minnesota
February 12, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR S.A.C. WERNER HANNI:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD G. BREMER - VICTIM
KIDNAPING
St. Paul File No. 7-80.

With reference to the letter from M. A. IRWIN, County Attorney, Belle Plaine, Minnesota, to United States Attorney George Sullivan, dated January 22, 1934, inquiry was made at Belle Plaine on the above date. MR. IRWIN had no personal knowledge but stated that a number of parties had seen a large sedan in town with a number of questionable looking characters in it, and this was the day after the BREMER Kidnaping, and about an hour before the Twin Cities Newspapers reached Belle Plaine with news of the Kidnaping. For this reason it appears that this sedan was recalled.

JOE SCHILZ at Schmidt's Garage was reported to have seen this car, but when interviewed all he could state was that he saw the car but did not get a look at the occupants and did not take any license number. MR. KEUP, Mayor of Belle Plaine, also told that he had seen this car, but when interviewed he had no information other than that he saw the car with six or seven men in it and that they were all dressed in dark clothes as far as he could see and he did not get a look at their faces. The car, he stated, was either a Packard or Cadillac, but he did not get the license number. This car was in town about an hour before the news of the BREMER Kidnaping came out in the newspapers and therefore many of those who had noticed it remembered it only because they suspected almost every large car that went through Belle Plaine for the next few days. MR. KEUP stated that the car turned south on State Highway #5, from Belle Plaine, in the direction of Le Sueur and Mankato. MR. IRWIN stated that TOM LYNCH, who was out of town the day of this inquiry, had told him that the car went north out of town. As MR. IRWIN recalled none of the parties who saw the car had taken the license number, and it did not appear that they were sure that they were talking of the same car. None of them saw any of the occupants so that they could identify them; therefore it was not considered necessary to follow this inquiry further.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-704

R. T. NOONAN,
Special Agent.

RTN:RWM
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

SPC:CSH

February 16, 1934

7-576-705

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FEB 26 1934

CLEGG

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

Robert Kelly, who gave his address as 108 Walnut Street, Munising, Michigan, called at this office on February 15, 1934 and stated that he was personally very much interested in the Bremer kidnaping case; that he wanted to be employed as an investigator to solve this case and that he felt certain he could solve same in a very short time.

Upon questioning he stated that one of the kidnapers was James Williams alias Speedy Williams alias Jack Wilber, described as follows:

Age, about 31 years	Eyes, blue, scar over right eye
Height, 6 feet	Complexion, light
Weight, 185 pounds	Nose, Roman, long, straight
Hair, light and curly	Marital status, single

b7c

[redacted] that he last saw him about March 1, 1933 at Minneapolis, at which time Williams was living at the St. Paul Hotel, where he, Kelly, also lived; that Williams was living there under the name of Jack Wilber, but that he, Kelly, was there under his correct name. He stated that he, Kelly, had been living up until February 13, 1934, at 832 Beech Street, Apartment 6-A, Minneapolis, and that he was employed by the Caterpillar Company up until the time he left Minneapolis and came to Washington, on February 13th.

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He stated that he did not come to Washington solely for the purpose of reporting this information, but that it was one of his reasons for doing so; that after Bremer had been kidnaped he made inquiry at the St. Paul Hotel and found that Williams had checked out of there the morning Bremer was kidnaped; that one Pat Jackson, who is presently employed at the Oldsmobile Sales Agency on Minnesota Avenue in Minneapolis told him that Williams was one of the men who drove the car in which Bremer was placed immediately after his kidnaping. [redacted]

b1c

Mr. Guinane advised later that he was unable to find any such record.

Kelly stated that if he was wanted further in connection with this case he could be reached at the Stagg Hotel in the District of Columbia.

The above information was communicated to Mr. Werner Hanni by telephone.

Respectfully,

S. P. Conley.

S. P. Conley.

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

REN:RCL

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

February 21, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

There is attached, hereto, a memorandum setting forth considerable data with reference to the activities of the Barker-Karpis Gang, which is now being sought in connection with the Edward G. Bremer kidnaping case.

The memorandum also sets forth the complete criminal record respecting each subject. It shows the modus operandi of this gang in establishing themselves in residential sections of Saint Paul and Kansas City.

It is proposed to transmit a copy of this memorandum to each field office, tonight if it meets with your approval.

Respectfully,

R. E. Newby

R. E. Newby.

Sent 2/21/34

2/21/34

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FEB 26 1934

7-576-706

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 23 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OLEGS | FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

February 21, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

A review of the file in the case entitled Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, Deceased, Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner, discloses that considerable attention is being given at the present time to locating FRED BARKER, ALVIN KARPIS, ARTHUR BARKER, VOLNEY DAVIS and HARRY CAMPBELL, the first two having been considered as suspects from the beginning of this investigation in view of their close association with Frank Nash, Francis L. Keating, Thomas Holden and Vernon C. Miller, as hereinafter related.

In this connection, the first report submitted in this case, which is the report of Special Agent in Charge R. E. Vetterli, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, June 26, 1933, reflected that Special Agent in Charge George Harvey obtained from the Warden of the Kansas State Penitentiary photographs of Fred Barker, #9836 and Alvin Karpis, #1539, which photographs were associated with the photographs of many other suspects and exhibited to the witnesses.

During the early stages of this investigation the witnesses examined these photographs and, based upon the results of these examinations, identification orders were prepared and issued by the Division on a selected group which, of course, did not include Fred Barker or Alvin Karpis.

The report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, December 27, 1933, reflects that on November 26, 1933 Deputy Warden Graham of the Kansas State Penitentiary, together with Mr. L. A. Laws, Guard at that institution, personally appeared at the Kansas City Office to furnish information which they considered of utmost importance to this Division. Mr. Laws informed Agent Trainor that a confidential informant, [redacted]

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
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[redacted] to the effect that Fred Barker, Arthur "Doc" Barker, one Volney Davis, and Harry Campbell alias Dave Campbell had committed the Kansas City murders.

James Lawson was arrested at San Francisco on September 14, 1933 and because of his known association with the Barkers and Karpis he was questioned thoroughly by Special Agent William J. Ramsey, as reflected in the report of that Agent dated at San Francisco, California, September 19, 1933, but on that occasion Lawson insisted that he had been in San Francisco for approximately one year preceding his arrest.

The names of Volney Davis and Harry Campbell entered this investigation for the first time when mentioned in the report of Special Agent Trainor. The others, of course, have been kept in mind throughout this investigation, and wanted notices were placed in the Identification Unit of the Division on all of these individuals on January 19, 1934, pursuant to the request of the Kansas City Office in a letter dated January 13, 1934.

The only evidence in possession of the Division at this time indicating the presence of the Barkers or Karpis at Kansas City on June 17, 1933 is the statement made by the informant now serving a sentence in the Kansas State Penitentiary. Their photographs have been viewed by witnesses in this case without being even partially identified.

From a review of the Keating, Holden and Nash investigation, Division file 76-585, the following information was obtained:

Fred Barker was born and reared in the vicinity of Neosho, Missouri. He started his early criminal life at Tulsa, Oklahoma and is well known to the police of that city. Both Barker and Karpis are wanted for the murder of Sheriff Kelly at West Plains, Missouri in December, 1931. Wanted notices were placed in the Identification Unit of the Division on January 2, 1932, by the Sheriff's Office, West Plains, Missouri. It appears that Fred Barker and Karpis, accompanied by Kate or Katherine Barker, mother of the Barkers, approached

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a filling station in West Plains, Missouri, and because of his suspicions Sheriff Kelly began questioning them, at which time they drew guns and opened fire upon him. After this killing it was learned by the Tulsa Police Department that Barker and Karpis had been associated with a criminal attorney named J. Earl Smith, with offices at Tulsa, Oklahoma. After the Fort Scott bank robbery Smith was found to have turned in two bonds in the denominations of $1,000 to Fenner and Beane, brokers at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and a check of these bonds by the American Bankers Association revealed that they were stolen from the bank at Fort Scott, Kansas. This robbery occurred on June 17, 1932 (?). Smith, upon being questioned by the authorities, stated that he had received the bonds from a man named Dunlop, and Dunlop when questioned claimed that he had been given the bonds by Fred Barker and that he, Dunlop, was residing with Barker's mother, known to him as Kate.

After Smith was questioned by the authorities at Tulsa, Barker and his associates became apprehensive and, accompanied by his mother, Karpis and Dunlop, Barker moved to Minnesota, where they resided in a cabin on Bear Lake.

Investigation after the apprehension of Francis L. Keating and Thomas Holden, at Kansas City on July 7, 1932, disclosed that Fred Barker alias F. G. Ward, Alvin Karpis alias George Dunn, and Kate Barker, as Mrs. Arthur F. Hunter, occupied an apartment in the Longfellow Apartments, 4804 Jefferson Street, Kansas City, Missouri, from May 12, 1932 to July 5, 1932, thereafter moving to 414 West 46th Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri and remained two days, hurriedly departing from Kansas City on July 7, 1932, the day Keating and Holden were apprehended.

In the further search for Frank Nash, it was ascertained by the St. Paul office, as reflected in the report of Special Agent J. D. Glass, dated November 1, 1932, that for about three months prior to April 25, 1932 Alvin Karpis, Fred Barker and Fred Barker's mother and the latter's paramour or husband, Dunlop, who used the alias of George Anderson, lived in a house at 1031 South Robert Street in West St. Paul, Minnesota, and that the owner of this house, who resided nearby at 1035 South Robert Street, became suspicious and noticed that Karpis and Barker, upon leaving the house or returning to it, each carried a violin case. She told her son Nick Hannegrath, who resided with her, of her suspicions and after closely observing these people he identified them as being Alvin Karpis and Fred Barker, whose photo-

graphs he had seen in a detective magazine as being wanted for the murder of the Sheriff at West Plains, Missouri. At about 1 A.M. on April 25, 1932 he reported the presence of Karpis and Barker to Chief of Police Dahill and Police Inspector James Crumley, of St. Paul, advising them that Karpis and Barker were asleep in the house at 1031 South Robert Street. The St. Paul Police Department, for some unexplained reason, delayed going to the house until 8 A.M. the following morning, and it appears that one hour prior to the arrival of the police the occupants of the house packed their belongings and hurriedly departed. The following day the body of Dunlop alias George Anderson was found on the shore of Lake Frenstad, near Webster, Wisconsin. The body was stripped of its clothing and showed that Dunlop had been shot three times at close range. Not far from the body, on a highway, there was found a bloodsmeared woman's glove.

On April 28, 1932 Mayor Mahoney of St. Paul, in campaigning for election, made a speech in which he charged that the St. Paul Police Department had tipped Barker and Karpis off so that they could make their escape.

After the apprehension of Keating and Holden, at Kansas City, the Kansas City Office, under date of July 11, 1932, sent a telegram to St. Louis, which in turn was relayed to Chicago and then to the St. Paul Office advising that "INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED AS FRED BARKER ALIAS F G WARD ALIAS TED MURPHY ALIAS J DARROWS AND ALVIN KARPIS ALIAS GEORGE DUNN ALIAS R E HAMILTON WANTED FOR MURDER OF SHERIFF WEST PLAINS MISSOURI DECEMBER LAST RESIDED LOCAL APARTMENTS (Kansas City) WITH WOMAN USING NAME MRS. ARTHUR F HUNTER ALIAS KATE WHO POSED AS MOTHER LEFT KANSAS CITY JULY SEVENTH AFTER APPREHENSION KEATING AND HOLDEN STOP INDICATION NASH VISITED THESE PARTIES HERE STOP REPORTED DRIVING AUBURN SEDAN (Description set out) MISSOURI LICENSE NUMBER FIVE EIGHT EIGHT NAUGHT ONE FOUR AND CHEVROLET COUPE ILLINOIS LICENSE ONE NAUGHT TWO TWO EIGHT NINE ONE (Descriptions of above individuals set out)".

Further investigation by Special Agent Glass, as reflected in his report dated November 1, 1932, disclosed that on July 9, 1932 three men and a woman approached Mr. and Mrs. J. Lambert an aged couple who resided at Mahtomedi, a summer resort on White Bear Lake, near White Bear Mountain, and arranged to rent one of the two large summer homes owned by Mr. and Mrs. Lambert. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have positively identified the photographs of Alvin Karpis, Fred Barker and Mrs. Kate Barker as being those of the occupants of the summer home. The Lamberts also advised that these individuals were driving an Auburn sedan bearing Missouri license #588-014, identical with the above

described car. The Lamberts also advised that a third man resided with the above individuals but when shown a photograph of Frank Nash they could not positively identify it as being a likeness of this third man. They stated that they saw very little of him and that he never talked to them but kept out of sight most of the time, although the generaldescription furnished fitted Nash. The Lamberts stated that negotiations were conducted by Fred Barker, that they took the group through the house, and they agreed to rent it for a period of three months, and that Alvin Karpis made an advance payment of $500 in cash and moved in on July 10, 1932, at which time they stated that they had been stopping at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul. The woman stated her name was Mrs. A. S. Hunter and that the three men were her sons.

They occupied the house until August 12, 1932, departing on that date around 11:30 A.M. Upon their departure Alvin Karpis stated that they were giving up the place to go visit and live with some friend who had recently visited them. During their stay at White Bear Lake they were visited by many persons in high-powered and expensive automobiles, who usually came very late at night and slept through the morning, generally, leaving in the early afternoon. On two or three different occasions all of the occupants of the house were gone for two or more nights at a time. Mr. Lambert made a note of the Missouri license number 588-014, but did not succeed in obtaining the license numbers of other cars that appeared, although because of their suspicious actions he made an effort to do so.

It further appears that on August 12, 1932 at about 11 A.M., shortly before their departure from the house, two strange men, who parked their car on the highway, came to the house and spoke to Karpis and it is indicated that the message which these two men brought caused the hurried departure of Karpis and the others.

The records of the telephone company reflect that a telephone was installed in the house on July15th and disconnected on August 15, 1932, and that during this period frequent calls were made to the Hollyhocks Inn, Emerson 2121, Herb's Garage, 305 West 4th Street, St. Paul Hotel, Cedar 4100, St. Francis Hotel, Cedar 9660, L. M. Peifer (brother of Jack Peifer), Dentist, 2056½ Marshall Avenue, Midway 6274, and residence of Gladys and Violet Harrington, Cedar 0988, all of the above being located in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Nothing further was heard of Karpis, et al., until May 26, 1933, when a man and a woman using the name of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Smith (this is an alias used by Paula Harman when arrested by the police department, Council Bluffs, Iowa, February 25, 1926), in response to an advertisement placed in a local paper by James P. McLaren, approached McLaren with a view to renting a two-story frame dwelling at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul for the months of June, July, August and September, at the rent of $45.00 per month, the house being completely furnished. The parties renting the house inquired of Mr. McLaren regarding telephone and other utility services, and it was agreed that the water, gas, electricity and telephone services should remain in the name of McLaren, the tenants paying McLaren for the services as he was billed. The rental was paid by the woman in advance, and when renting the house gave as references: Doctor N. G. Martensen, 306 Bremer Arcade, St. Paul and Thomas J. Newman, attorney-at-law, Commerce Building. St. Paul.

The Smiths took possession of the house on May 27, 1933, and at the suggestion of Mrs. McLaren, Mr. McLaren copied the license numbers of the cars in which the Smiths arrived at the Vernon Avenue address: 1930 Chevrolet Sedan - 1933 Minnesota license #B-14839, and 1931 Essex Terraplane Sedan, 1933 Missouri license #157309.

At the time the McLarens were questioned by Agents of the St. Paul Office, a group of photographs of the suspects in this case were exhibited to them and they pondered over the photographs of Karpis and Barker, but were unable to make any definite statement. However, when Mrs. Frances Nash, wife of Frank Nash, was questioned by Special Agent in Charge Dwight Brantley, she identified the individuals who were living at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota on the occasion of her visit there during June, 1933, as Fred Barker, Lloyd Barker (probably Arthur Barker, one frequently mistaken for the other. Lloyd Barker alias Lloyd Anderson, #17243, was received United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, January 16, 1922, from Kansas City, Missouri; convicted of robbing United States Mails; sentenced to serve 25 years; minimum time to expire October 29, 1938; eligible to parole May 15, 1930. A parole has been granted, to become effective July 16, 1934.) and Alvin Karpis.

Latent fingerprints taken from beer bottles found at this address and submitted to the Division by the St. Paul Police Department have been identified as the fingerprints of Frank Nash. It does not appear that other latent prints taken from the beer bottles were ever submitted.

Special Agent O. G. Hall, as reflected in his report dated July 27, 1933, was advised by John Tierney, Chief of the Identification Division and Chief of Police Thomas Dahill, St. Paul Police Department, that all the bottles found at 204 Vernon Avenue were examined for fingerprints, but the only one on which any fingerprints were found contained

the fingerprints of Frank Nash, which bottle is being preserved by the St. Paul Police Department.

As reflected in the report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, July 3, 1933, Special Agents J. L. Flood and R. C. Coulter interviewed J. Glen Harrison, Assistant Editor of the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press on June 20, 1933, who stated that he had received information through a confidential source, whose identity he did not divulge, that the persons residing at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, were acting very suspicious; that they would not admit anyone to the house, including the iceman, the milkman and on one occasion the repairman, who had called to repair a gas stove; that the repairman was finally admitted after calling at the premises four different times and on that occasion was escorted by a man who would not permit him to get out of his sight while in the house; that these individuals left 204 Vernon Avenue, Thursday, June 15, 1933, and were gone until 11:30 P.M., the following Sunday night, June 18, 1933, and after that time it was believed, but not definitely established, that they again left the house leaving the lights burning, and did not return until 2:00 A.M. on June 20, 1933.

Mr. Harrison further advised that he reported the matter at 11:30 P.M. on June 19, 1933 to Chief of Police Thomas Dahill, and on the following morning to County Attorney Mike Kinkead, but he did not believe that they were making much investigation, and so consequently reported the matter to the St. Paul Division Office.

Harry Kirchoff, Clerk at the Cregel and Decker Drug Store, South Snelling Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, when interviewed by Special Agent R. L. Walls, advised that his records disclosed that on June 15, 1933 he delivered a case of Blatz beer at 204 Vernon Avenue, and on June 17, 1933 the woman residing at this address ordered a half case of Blatz beer and a half case of Hamm beer which he delivered to this address.

Chief of Police Dahill, when interviewed by Special Agent Flood, advised that upon receipt of the information from Mr. Harrison, of the Dispatch-Pioneer Press, he sent several detectives, including

Ed Fitzgerald and Tom Jensen to the house at 204 Vernon Avenue on June 19, 1933, around 12:00 midnight, and the detectives reported to him that no one was found at the house; that detectives Fitzgerald and Jensen returned with about one-half dozen brown, empty, quart size Engesser beer bottles from the premises, which they turned over to John J. Tierney, in charge of the Fingerprint Division of the St. Paul Police Department.

Chief Dahill on the occasion of this interview appeared somewhat reluctant to have Agents interview the detectives who worked on the case, and it is indicated in the memorandum submitted by Special Agent Flood, appearing in the report of Special Agent Trainor, dated Kansas City, July 3, 1933, that Special Agent Hall would later interview the detectives in a discreet manner. It does not appear that this was ever done.

Agent Flood interviewed Mr. Tierney, who advised that the above mentioned beer bottles were given to him for examination for latent prints; that he suspected the individuals residing at the Vernon Avenue address as possibly being connected with the Hamm Kidnaping Case, and that it had occurred to him that Frank Nash was possibly one of the kidnapers. Mr. Tierney furnished Agent Flood with two photostatic copies of three latent fingerprints found on one of the beer bottles which he examined. Mr. Tierney advised that the latent fingerprint encircled by an ink marking was the right thumb print of Frank Nash. As to the other two latent prints, Mr. Tierney furnished no information. Mr. Tierney requested Agent Flood to forward the latent right thumb print of Nash to the Division, together with two copies of the other two prints found on the beer bottle.

The records of the St. Paul Police Department reflect that William Hamm was kidnaped at St. Paul on June 15, 1933; $100,000 ransom was paid on June 19, 1933, and forty-eight hours after the payment Hamm was released.

It will be noted from the above that taking into consideration the admissions made by Mrs. Nash to Special Agent in Charge Brantley to the effect that the occupants at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, were the Barker brothers and Alvin Karpis, it would appear improbable, but not impossible, for the same individuals to

also be at Kansas City on the morning of June 17, 1933, when the Kansas City massacre took place.

Immediately after the shooting at Kansas City, Special Agents W. F. Trainor and H. D. Bray interviewed Chief of Detectives Portley and Detective L. H. Van deVenter of the Joplin, Missouri, Police Department, and were advised that Herbert Farmer is a close friend of Fred Barker, Harry Campbell and Glenn Wright; that Farmer had frequently harbored these individuals at his place at Joplin; that Fred Barker was raised by Farmer's mother and at one time was employed by Farmer as a cab driver.

On June 28, 1933, Special Agents H. E. Andersen and B. R. Allen, while conducting investigation at Hot Springs, Arkansas, exhibited the photographs of Alvin Karpis and others as suspects in this case to Sam Watt, who identified Karpis as being a frequenter with Harvey Bailey at the Belvedere Club.

After the apprehension of Herbert Farmer, he was interviewed on July 14, 1933 by Special Agent Brantley, at the County Jail, Kansas City, Missouri, at which time he was questioned concerning his knowledge of Fred Barker and admitted that he was very well acquainted with him. He advised that he had known Fred Barker and his brothers "Doc" and Herman, the latter now dead, all their life, and that about 1920, while operating a taxi line at Picher, Oklahoma, he hired Fred Barker as a cab driver. He denied that Barker was related to him, but stated that his mother had taken care of him as a boy. He also stated that Barker has acquired a bad reputation, and is known as a "killer"; that Barker is frequently accompanied by Alvin Karpis, and that the two of them had frequently been to his home.

When first questioned concerning Barker, Farmer appeared to manifest considerable interest and made the remark, seemingly to himself, "I wonder if Barker could be associated with Verne Miller." It was apparent to Agent Brantly that he did not want to become known as a "squealer" and the inference is that he was attempting

in an indirect way to advance the theory that Fred Barker was in some manner connected with Verne Miller and involved in the Kansas City shooting.

Farmer was again questioned by Agent Brantley on July 14, 1933, when Farmer voluntarily brought up the name of Barker by asking Agent Brantley the direct question - "Was Barker mixed up in the killing at the Union Station?" Farmer was not given an answer to this question, but was asked if in his judgment he thought Barker capable of participating in such a crime, and Farmer replied - "Yes, he is a murderer."

In the report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor, dated Kansas City, Missouri, July 28, 1933, on page 33, reference is made to the memorandum of Special Agents Harold Andersen and Bruce Nathan, wherein it is stated that "Barker and Karpis have been prominent suspects in this case heretofore and are known to be henchmen (especially Barker) of Herbert A. Farmer."

In the report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor, dated Kansas City, Missouri, August 11, 1933, on page 10, wherein the Chicago Office is requested to conduct certain investigation, the following paragraph is noted:

> "It is noted in the statement recently made by Mrs. Nash that the Barker brothers, Fred and "Doc", whose real name is presumed to be Arthur R. Barker, have connections in Chicago, Illinois, and are probably still there."

Under date of August 19, 1933, the Chicago Office in running out the above investigation, forwarded a special delivery letter to the St. Louis Office of the Division requesting that investigation be conducted with respect to the Barker brothers and Karpis.

A second letter dated September 14, 1933, was sent by the Chicago Office to the St. Louis Office requesting that certain investigation be made in the vicinity of the 3600 block of Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri. The following paragraph is taken from this letter:

> "It has definitely been established that Helen Ferguson is an associate of Kate (mother) Barker, and that this contact should be watched closely.

> The Barker brothers and Alvin Karpis, all of whom are wanted for murder, may be located and apprehended. Fred Barker and Alvin Karpis were associates of Keating, Holden, Nash, Bailey, Miller and Phillips. When Harvey Bailey was recently apprehended at Ardmore, Oklahoma after his escape from the Dallas County Jail, it was reported that several strange men left Ardmore hurriedly by automobile, and that some of these men were carrying violin cases. During the Keating and Holden investigation at St. Paul, Minnesota, Agents of the St. Paul Office established that Karpis and Barker, while residing there, caused suspicions in the neighborhood in which they resided on account of their frequently carrying violin cases."

The investigation requested was made by the St. Louis Office, as reflected in the report of Special Agent M. B. Rhodes, dated at St. Louis, Missouri, September 25, 1933, without results.

The report of Special Agent Trainor, submitted in the case entitled Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, deceased, et al., Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner, dated December 27, 1933, at Kansas City, Missouri, makes reference to the following reports:

AGENT	OFFICE	DATE
W. F. Trainor	Kansas City, Missouri	July 15, 1933
W. F. Trainor	Kansas City, Missouri	August 11, 1933
O. G. Hall	St. Paul, Minnesota	August 27, 1933
William R. Ramsey,Jr.	San Francisco, California	September 19, 1933
R. C. Suran	Kansas City, Missouri	September 22, 1933
O. G. Hall	St. Paul, Minnesota	December 7, 1933

and makes reference to the following reports submitted in the case entitled Frank Nash, with aliases, Fugitive, Escaped Federal Prisoner:

F. S. Dunn	Dallas, Texas	June 12, 1933
Raymond J. Caffrey	Kansas City, Missouri	July 29, 1932
S. P. Cowley	Chicago, Illinois	October 12, 1932
John D. Glass	St. Paul, Minnesota	November 1, 1932

Copies of the report of Special Agent Trainor were furnished the Oklahoma City office, Dallas office and the San Francisco office, directing undeveloped leads to those offices, as well as suggesting investigation in the district covered by the Kansas City office.

On August 30, 1933 Mrs. Frances Nash was interviewed by Special Agent J. J. Keating at Kansas City, Missouri, in the presence of her attorney and Special Agent W. F. Trainor of the Kansas City Division Office. She furnished information concerning her activities from June 1, 1928, when she was employed as a cook at the O. P. Inn, Melrose Park, Illinois, until the time of her arrest in connection with the Kansas City massacre case. During the interview Mrs. Nash stated that she and Frank Nash occupied an apartment at Berwyn, Illinois until May, 1932 and then moved to the Holme Apartments on 51st Avenue, Cicero, Illinois, which apartments were owned and operated by Joe Bergl of the Bergl Chevrolet Company, Cicero, Illinois. Joe Bergl is a brother-in-law of Gus Winkler, a notorious gangster recently killed in Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Nash stated that she remained at this apartment until July, 1932; that Vernon C. Miller and Vivian Mathis also were residing in the same apartment, across the hall from them; that during the summer of 1932 Vernon Miller rented a bungalow, under the name of V. C.Mason, near Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; that this bungalow was about three miles off Highway #12, near a lake, and was owned by a doctor.

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

In the same report of Special Agent J. J. Keating, dated at Chicago, Illinois, September 23, 1933, it appears that Kate Barker, mother of "Doc" and Fred Barker, occupied a furnished apartment up until June 20, 1933 with two men, apparently her sons, at 110 Home Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois. Associating with Mrs. Barker, who at that time used the alias of Gordon, was one Helen Ferguson. Helen Ferguson checked out of the apartment on or about July 23, 1933 and departed for St. Louis, Missouri, and investigation was requested of the St. Louis Office, as reflected in letters mentioned above.

This information, of course, is not consistent with the information concerning the residence of the Barkers in St. Paul, Minnesota at 204 Vernon Avenue, but bears further investigation.

The following criminal records on the above suspects appear in the files of the Identification Unit of the Division:

B3

FRED BARKER

[redacted]

[redacted]

The following notations appear on the record:

[redacted]

ALVIN KARPIS

[redacted]

B3

[redacted]

ARTHUR BARNER

[redacted]

VOLNEY DAVIS

[redacted]

[redacted]

HARRY CAMPBELL

The records of the Identification Bureau of Tulsa, Oklahoma, Police Department, reflect that -

Harry Campbell, as Harry Campbell, arrested Police Department, Tulsa, Oklahoma, December 25, 1920, charge investigation; fined $19.00 and costs.

As Harry Campbell, #11056, received State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma, January 30, 1921, from Lincoln County, Oklahoma; crime bank robbery — held for safekeeping.

As Harry Campbell, #9420, arrested Sheriff's Office, Tulsa, Oklahoma, April 29, 1932, charge burglary; disposition not given.

WANTED as Harry Campbell for highway robbery committed November 4, 1932; notify Police Department, Joplin, Missouri.
WANTED as Harry Campbell for highway robbery committed November 10, 1932; notify Sheriff's Office, Hutchinson, Kansas.

POSTAL

Division of Investigation

Charge
3:50 P.M.

R.A.Alt
Division of Investigation
U.S.Department of Justice
418 U.S.Court House & Post Office Bldg.
Jacksonville, Florida

OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH JACK FRENCH ALIAS HOMER FRENCH MIAMI FLORIDA FD NUMBER [illegible] TWO FIVE FOUR THREE AND EXHIBIT TO LARUE TO DETERMINE WHETHER IDENTICAL WITH BIG HOMER IF IDENTICAL FORWARD COPIES PHOTOGRAPH HERE AND SAINT PAUL

AIRMAIL

PUHVIS

WAS:FB
7-82
cc Division

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD G. BREMER - Kidnaping

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEB 28 1934

7-576-207
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB [illegible] 1934 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

45

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

February 20, 1934.

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

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD G. BREMER - VICTIM
KIDNAPING
St. Paul File No. 7-30.

Dear Sir:

It has been fairly well established that PAULA HARMON is now associating with DOC BARKER, FRED BARKER and ALVIN KARPIS, and therefore her location is very urgent.

Report of Agent J. S. Dunn, Dallas, Texas, June 12, 1933, captioned FRANK NASH, E.F.P., sets forth the probability of a bank account of PAULA HARMON in Houston and you are requested to verify this and if such account is located obtain such information as would be helpful in determining the whereabouts of PAULA.

It is very desirable to secure a recent photograph of PAULA HARMON and it is suggested that same may be secured in Houston from some of the relatives of CHARLES HARMON.

Very truly yours,

See a Rover

WERNER HANNI,
Special Agent in Charge.

FJB:RWM
3 - Division
2 - San Antonio
2 - St. Paul

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

COPIES DESTROYED
20 MAR 18 1965

FEB 27 1934

7-576-708
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 28 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
One | FILE

46

EHSeld February 21, 1934.

86467

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

Dear Sir:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
Edward G. Bremer, Victim,
Kidnaping.

Pursuant to telegraphic request received from your office, there are enclosed herewith 20 photographs of Paula Harmon, with aliases Mrs. J. Stanley Smith, Mrs. C. P. Harmon, Mrs. Tom Brown, Polly Walker, Polly Bremnan, widow of Charles P. Harmon, notorious bank robber who was killed during the robbery of the Menomonie, Wisconsin, bank in 1932. Paula Harmon is believed to be associating with the Barker - Karpis gang, wanted in connection with the above entitled case. The enclosed photograph was taken by the Sheriff's office, Council Bluffs, Iowa, February 25, 1926, when Paula Harmon was arrested as Mrs. C. P. Harmon #1303, charge, accomplice BE - PO (believed to be breaking and entering - post office).

Two copies of the enclosed photograph are also being forwarded to each of the offices designated below.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #691523.

cc Chicago
St. Louis
Kansas City

Air Mail

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-709

FEB 23 1934

FILE

FEB 21 1934

JEH:ECB

February 21, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLARK

Colonel Gates telephoned to ask whether I had any comment to make concerning the arrest in Baltimore of a man by the name of Richard K. Williams and Mrs. Evangeline Best (?) in possession of money which is said to carry the same serial numbers as contained in the Bremer ransom money. I told Mr. Gates that I had no statement to make.

86469

Will you please look into this matter.

Very truly yours,

Director.

145

RECORDED & INDEXED

FILES SECTION
FEB 21 1934
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7-576-710

FEB 1934

FILE

48

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

This case originated at: St. Paul, Minnesota. St. Paul File No. 7-30

Report made at:	Date when made:	Period for which made:	Report made by:
St. Paul, Minn.	2-14-34	2/11 to 14/34	W. A. Rorer

TITLE:
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM.

CHARACTER OF CASE:
KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Victim said he passed through a city containing street cars on the day of abduction and approximately two hours before arriving at hideout; that when passing through this city the kidnap car stopped several times as if for stop streets. He stated that on each day at hideout, except Sundays, he heard a factory whistle and what appeared to be a factory siren at approximately 7:00 A.M., the whistle blowing at 7:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M., the siren only around 7:00 A.M.; that he heard many trains passing early each morning and late each afternoon; that he heard what appeared to be a Catholic church bell ring several times each Sunday morning and at no other times, except each Saturday afternoon about 6:00 P.M.; that on each Sunday morning, he always heard another church bell ring once only; that no other church bell was ever heard and no bell ever rang other than Saturday and Sunday; that he often heard what appeared to be a shifting locomotive near; that he heard several aero planes flying each Sunday and some times during week days; that he heard a large and a small dog bark in the vicinity of the hideout upon arrival and heard same dogs bark many times thereafter outside of hideout; that he heard children playing constantly near hideout; that he heard a child cry overhead, once; that noises indicated that man, woman, and two children lived overhead; that he believes he was held on a basement floor containing six rooms or more.

Sent all offices 2/21/34

P.

NOT RECORDED

7-576-711

DETAILS:

At St. Paul, Minnesota.

On Sunday afternoon, February 11, 1934, at approximately 2:15 P.M., I called at the home of EDWARD GEORGE BREMER with Special Agent in Charge Werner Hanni, who introduced me and departed.

Upon my arrival, I found Victim in the living room with his wife and daughter, his brother, and Special Agent S. L. Fortenberry of the St. Paul Division Office. I immediately took him to the sun porch and began to question him in connection with the kidnaping. He appeared to be nervous and frightened but, at first, indicated a willingness to talk about the matter. I explained to him the necessity of disclosing absolutely all of the information which was in his possession both as to the details and as to the identity of the persons involved. He stated that he had already furnished full facts to Assistant Director H. Nathan and Werner Hanni, Special Agent in Charge of the St. Paul Division Office, and that he could not add to that. He was advised that it was evident that all information in his possession had not been furnished, whereupon, he stated that he positively would not talk or give any further information. I mentioned the duty which he owed the Government and to the American people, whereupon, he remarked: "To hell with the duty". My interview with him lasted approximately one hour and during the entire time he appeared to affect nervousness and severe pain in his injured leg and also fright. After attempting to persuade him by other means, I cautioned him that it was to his personal safety that he should look in furnishing full information concerning the identity of the abductors for the reason that if it were known that he failed to cooperate with the police that he would hold himself open as a logical victim in a subsequent kidnaping; that a person contemplating a kidnaping would feel safe in assuming that BREMER would not identify him. He was questioned point blank as to whether he, or his family, had been threatened in the event that he cooperated too closely with police and he stated that the kidnapers had told him that they would kill his daughter. But, later, when questioned as to particulars in connection with this threat, he claimed that he could not recall how it was made nor the circumstances connected with it, but did state that he had a

vivid recollection that it was made. At another point in the interview, he stated that he had not been threatened but the kidnapers told him that he could disclose any information he desired providing he told the truth and that he should not identify the wrong man. It was obvious that Victim did not want to discuss the case and on several occasions he suddenly jumped up and walked across the room. On one occasion, he stated that he was more frightened at that time than when in the custody of the kidnapers. He finally stated that he was going for a walk as he was too upset to talk and I told him it would be necessary for me to interview him on the following morning.

At 9:30 A.M., on February 12, 1934, Special Agent Fortenberry brought EDWARD GEORGE BREMER to the Division Office, where he was interviewed by me until approximately 11:45 A.M.. At first, he indicated that there were no further facts which he could furnish in connection with his abduction but, after being advised that unless he cooperated more fully, the matter might be made public and that it was obvious to anyone that he was withholding information, he expressed a willingness to be further interrogated.

He stated that, in connection with the food that was served him while at the hideout house, on the second Sunday after his arrival there he was given fried chicken; that on two occasions he was served steak, the last occasion being on the Monday night immediately prior to his release. On one occasion, he was furnished apple pie, which he believed was baker's pie; on one occasion, he was furnished strawberry shortcake, which he believed to be baker's cake; on one day, he was given an average sized pear; on two occasions, he was given an apple; on one occasion, an orange was given to him which, he thinks, was of the naval type without seeds. He stated that they brought him Chesterfield cigarettes after he had informed them he smoked that brand; that he was never given more than one package at a time and that no state tax stamps were on these packages nor was there any indication that such stamp had been taken therefrom. He stated that the plate on which his food was furnished contained a smooth edge with red flowers opposite each other, near the edge of the plate; that there was a design, which he cannot recall, near the edge and running in a circular fashion, approximately one-fourth inch in width, but there were two such circular lines of the same length which was probably two inches and between these designs was a figure, or design, the nature of which he has no recollection. He stated that on

several occasions he was furnished an average sized cereal bowl, the size being the same as is generally used in hotels and restaurants and that this bowl's complete inside was yellow with a blue, or purple, flower in it. He stated that he was given salt and pepper shakers which were of glass bottom and sides and of silver plated tops which appeared to screw on and that these containers appeared to be well worn. He could not indicate whether they matched, explaining that they were very old and very much worn from usage. He stated that he recalled using only one water glass, which was of average size and thickness, but not as thick as the cheap cafe type, not as tall as an ice-tea glass and that there was a design near the top. He could not recall the nature of the design but stated that the glass was perfectly smooth without any indentations and that the design was printed, or painted, thereon. On one occasion, he claims to have been furnished with tomato juice, which was in what appeared to be a regular orange juice glass, the same as is ordinarily furnished by hotels in serving orange juice. On one occasion, he claimed to have been given beans which his abductors professed to have cooked; that these beans were not navy, or white, beans but of a colored variety, further description of which he could not furnish. He stated that these beans were cooked with bacon. The knife and fork which he used was of plain, cheap, metal and well used and old but without any marks of distinction thereon. He professed not to know their make or whether there was any design thereon. He stated that he was furnished coffee twice each day; that the coffee was thick and strong; that he could not determine whetherit was a high or low grade coffee; that the coffee was furnished always in a plain white cup of average thickness with curved sides running outward from the base, such as is ordinarily used in any home for coffee service. He stated that he ordinarily was not furnished with any saucer nor was he furnished with milk or cream except on one occasion when he was furnished shortcake. When the milk for the shortcake was furnished him, it was in a glass similar to the one which contained the tomato juice and which glass appeared to be an orange juice glass, larger than a whiskey glass. On one morning, he was furnished oatmeal, which was not well cooked and which contained a large piece of butter on it. This was furnished in a cereal bowl without cream, or milk. He stated that he has no recollection of

ever seeing any particular spoon and, although spoons were furnished, he could in no way describe them. He stated he was never asked whether he desired any particular food. On several occasions, after hearing persons enter the house from the outside, at what he believed to be the kitchen, he could hear them unwrap paper, as if around groceries. He stated that none of the kidnapers ever ate in the room where he ate, which was his bedroom. In connection with his trip from the time of his abduction to the hideout, he stated as follows:

That shortly after dark, he is quite sure he passed through a city in which there were electric street cars for the reason that he heard them pass on the same street on which he was riding. He could not state how many cars he heard but is sure he heard at least one; he does not recall having heard a street car bell, siren, or whistle, nor can he indicate whether, from the sound of these cars, they were of the very large or smaller type. While passing through the town in which he heard these cars, he noticed that the automobile, in which he was, stopped several times as though stopping for a traffic light or traffic stop sign; however, he claims not to have heard any traffic light bell and merely assumes that these stops were traffic stops because there were several of them. He cannot indicate how long the car remained at a standstill at any of such stops. In connection with these stops, he has no recollection of hearing a traffic officer's whistle at any time. At the time he heard these street cars, and passed through this city, he claims to have been sitting upright on the rear seat with goggles on, which goggles were taped, but he stated that the bandage did not extend around his head. He claimed that the only reason he believes it was night, at that time, was in view of the fact that his abductors permitted him to get up from the floor of the car and remain upright on the seat. In the course of his journey, both to and from the hideout, he claims that on no occasion did he detect any odors from manufacturing plants, or other things, nor does he recall passing over any bridge, or bridges. In connection with passing through the city in which were street cars, in the interview which was had with him on the morning of the 13th instant, he stated that, after passing through this city, he travelled what he estimates to be a little more than two hours on a comparatively straight road, which was smooth and hard surfaced, before arriving at the hideout house. After soliciting his opinion as to the nature of the location of the hideout, he stated that he believed it to be on the outskirts of a city or, perhaps, in a small town in view of the fact that he heard two church bells and a factory whistle. In connection with his approach to the hideout house, he does not believe that he passed through any town or hamlet immediately prior to his arrival and has the impression that the hideout was located probably on the outskirts of a town, which outskirts he approached directly from the city containing street cars, and which outskirts were those nearest to said city. When his opinion was

solicited as to what direction from St. Paul he believed the hideout to be located, he promptly answered south and in explanation stated that he believed this because, when he got out of the car upon arrival at the hideout house, and upon walking to the car when leaving the hideout, he walked through no snow and that this alone accounts for his belief. Further questioning along this line developed that, after his arrival at the hideout, the abductors told him that it had been a very strenuous and hard drive in view of the necessity of driving through snow of considerable amount. He further explained that on his return trip, on several occasions, he recalled that his car pulled up on the side of the road and stopped to let other cars pass and that this was because of snow drifts. He could not explain why he thought there were snow drifts and claims that no remarks concerning snow were made on the return trip but that without being able to explain the reason therefor, he is of the same impression that he travelled through snow on his return trip both before and after the refilling of his car with gasoline which was, according to his estimate, at approximately the half way mark of the return trip. In connection with the nature of the ground between the hideout house and the car, he stated that both on his return and on his arrival the ground was hard and firm and that he gained the impression that it was hard, frozen, ground rather than concrete, or rock. In connection with the location of the car upon his arrival and departure at the hideout house, he stated that it was not parked against a curb for he recalls that the distance from the running board to the ground indicated that he was standing on a level with the base of the car wheels rather than on a curb. In connection with his arrival at the hideout house, he stated that immediately after getting out of the car and starting toward the house, two dogs, very close by, began to bark and that this barking gave him the impression that he and the abductors were the objects of the dogs' barking. He has a distinct recollection that one of the barks seemed to come from a larger dog than the other one and the one bark seemed to be from a very small dog. Continuously throughout his confinement, he continued to hear again the barks of both dogs and these barks were always outside of the house. On many occasions, and particularly whenever the sound of the whistle was heard, which he believes to have been a factory whistle, the larger dog would howl. Almost every day he claims to have heard a group of children playing and hollering outside of the house, the direction of which he could not indicate, nor the number of children. He believed, however, that there were probably some four to eight children, their ages ranging from possibly four to eight years and most of the noise, which he heard, were yells. He steadfastly claimed that he never was able to distinguish any words uttered by any of these children but does indicate that he gained the impression that they often played hide and seek. He could not explain why he has this impression. At no time during his confinement does he recall having heard anyone go up or down the steps by which he entered and left the hideout building. At the time of his

abduction he had in his possession nine $10.00 bills, one $1.00 bill, and small change of less than $1.00. He claimed that all of this was in his pockets when he returned home but he does not know whether it was the identical money or not. He does not have this money at the present time. He stated that the only thing which he believes was taken from him was a small Western Union Identification Card, which he gave the abductors while at the hideout. In explanation of this, he said that a few days after his arrival they asked him for some paper, or card, which would identify him, whereupon, he took out the Western Union Card from his pocket and gave it to them. Just before he started on his return home one of the abductors requested every piece of his clothing including underwear and socks, which he gave them and which, a short time later, they returned. No explanation was made to him by the abductors in that connection.

He stated that on no occasion was a newspaper or anything else read to him and on only two occasions were the contents of newspapers mentioned. On one occasion, they told him that the newspapers stated that two hundred fifty Federal Agents were working on the case and that, in view of that, his return home would undoubtedly be delayed as contact would necessarily have to be withheld with so many Agents of the Federal Government in action. On the other occasion, he stated that they told him that an article had appeared in the paper indicating that ADOLPH BREMER, his father, would take no part in the apprehension and prosecution of the kidnapers if the Victim were returned. He claims neither to have heard nor seen any chains or handcuffs at any time. He stated that his bandages were changed every few days after the first few days and that he is of the opinion that it was of ordinary gauze, which is purchased for bandage purposes, although he claims to never have seen the bandages and not to have noticed it after his release. He volunteered the statement, however, that he believes that they used the same bandage many times and explained this by saying that he could hear them tear the adhesive tape from the bandage after removing the bandage. He claims that cotton was placed in his ears and taped over them before the application of the bandage. After the first few days of his confinement, he claims that they advised him that if he would sit quietly in the corner of the room, at the table, and make no effort to see anything other than what was in front of him, that they would permit him to go without a bandage the whole of each day. He claimed that he agreed to this and ordinarily each morning the bandage was removed after he took his place in his chair and that it remained off for the entire day, or until he had to go to the bathroom, in which event, it was placed again over his eyes and not again removed during that day. He stated that because of this procedure, he refrained from going to the bathroom during the day time.

He claims never to have been outside of his bedroom without the bandage in place and claims never to have been out of the chair in the corner without the bandage. In explanation of why he never saw any hands, particularly when things for his signature and his food were placed before him, he stated that always a bath towel would be held over his eyes and the objects placed before him and then the towel would be removed. He stated that a few days after his arrival at the hideout they asked if he desired to be shaved and he requested that he be not shaved because of his tender face and tough beard. Upon his arrival at the hideout, he claims that there was one cake of ordinary sized soap which was not new but had been used and which was pink in color, although he, at first, said it was green. This cake contained no marks of identification but had the odor of disinfectant. Some time after his arrival, a second cake was given to him which was white in color, of average size, not new but well used, and without any marks or odor of distinction. The second cake had not been used as much as the first cake. He stated that he was furnished with only a towel during his entire confinement and that this towel was an ordinary bath towel without any marks of identification but that on one occasion he wiped the ink from a pen on one corner of it and that this ink was there when he left it. He stated that he is confident no person remained in his bedroom with him during the night, nor during the day, ordinarily; that he would be alone in his chair during the day but whenever he moved his chair it squeaked and whenever it did so, he could hear a chair squeak in the adjoining room, which lead him to believe that someone in the adjoining room would look into his room to see if he were moving or looking. He stated that these persons talked in whispers always with the exception of the morning of his abduction when they entered the car and on one occasion when he was released from the car in Rochester, Minnesota, at which time one of the persons yelled to him that they had not got away yet, or words to that effect. He stated that while at the hideout they requested him to always speak in whispers and on several occasions, when he talked with them, they cautioned him not to speak so loudly. He claimed that at no time did these men mis-treat him, swear at him, or speak to him harshly, after the morning of the abduction. Altogether, he believes that from five to eight men talked to him at different times. He stated that he often smelled liquor on the persons at the hideout but that he more often smelled it at night; that he could not distinguish from the odor the type of whiskey used. He stated that he was offered liquor by them approximately four times but each time refused; that a few days after his arrival, they asked him if he desired any beer; that, if so, they could get him City Club Beer if he wanted it. This is the brand manufactured by the SCHMIDT BREWING COMPANY, which is owned by the BREMERS. In connection with the signing of notes for the kidnapers, he stated

that on none of the notes which they asked him to sign were there more than two lines, at any time, written thereon and that invariably these lines stated, in effect, that the person carrying the money would not be held responsible for it in case of loss. He claimed that on no occasion did he hear the noise of a typewriter. He stated that at no time was the amount of the ransom discussed and that it never occurred to him that the amount would be as great as it was. In connection with the number of persons who, at various times, got him to sign papers, he stated that it was his belief that either two or three different persons furnished him papers for signature and that invariably other persons were in the room at the time, standing behind him, at which time he could hear them whisper and the last time that he wrote he wrote four long hand letters, all at one time, and at that time he asked for and was granted permission to write a letter to his wife and daughter. He claimed that on no morning was he awakened by anyone but that he always awakened of his own accord. He claimed that he was furnished with a wash cloth which did not appear to be new and that it contained several reddish stripes running through it. During his confinement, he was never given his vest nor his watch and chain, which chain had a pen knife attached. His nails were never trimmed during his confinement. He claimed that either the first or second day of his confinement he was asked the size of his collar, the person asking him explaining that his collar contained blood, and that they would get him another one. He replied that he was not sure since he did not purchase his collars and shirts but that he probably wore a size 15½. He claims that no further mention was made by them of any other wearing apparel or what they intended to get him. During his confinement, his left leg, against which the door of his car had been slammed, gave him severe pain but he claims that it received no attention, medicine, rubbing, or bandaging during his confinement. He does not know whether any of the abductors, at any time, wore any gloves. During his confinement he stated that on one occasion he was told that the Federal Agents were not interested in his safe return but only interested in the apprehension of the kidnapers without regard to his well being. On the last morning of his confinement, one of the abductors came into his bed room much earlier than he usually arose and asked him if he would like to go home and told him to get up and get ready. He claimed that it was at least two hours from the time he arose until the time he left the house and that during those two hours he did not hear them packing anything but heard sounds indicating that they were collecting newspapers and the like, nor did he hear any sound indicating that papers were being burned. At no time did he hear any wood being cut or broken.

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In connection with the morning on which he left the house of confinement, in our first interview it was indicated by him that he believed that it was day light when he left, but in a later interview he further stated that the time may have been before dawn and explained that he arrived at this supposition because he heard no children's voices on the last morning. He claims never to have heard a telephone, door, or any other bell, during his confinement. At no time did he hear the shoveling of snow, or the stamping of feet, indicating outside snow. He claimed that there was a small bath rug in the bath room which slipped freely on the floor. On the first interview, he stated he could shed no light on how the kidnapers would enter and leave the house of confinement but at a later interview he freely admitted that he often heard knocks on a door, which appeared to be a kitchen door, and could hear the door being unlocked. He stated that the knocks sounded as if they were made by a coin, or similar object, in the hands of the knocker, but that he could not determine whether the door was being unlocked by means of a slip bolt or a key. In connection with entering and leaving the house, at a subsequent interview, he further stated that prior to hearing the sound of bundles being unwrapped, he would hear a knock on the kitchen door and the door being unlocked. While confined, he claimed to have heard aeroplanes on several occasions, some fairly near, and some far away, but he could give no indication as to the time of these sounds or whether they appeared to be taking off or landing, but stated that he is convinced none of these sounds were regular daily noises. He stated that from the number of aeroplane noises he heard, he does not believe that he was in the vicinity of an air field. He claims to have had the most distinct aeroplane sound on a Saturday afternoon, at about the time he heard a church bell.

In connection with the hearing of church bells, he appeared to have a clear recollection of hearing two different bells regularly each week-end but one of these bells rang some time during Saturday afternoon and before dark, which identical bell also rang Sunday morning, generally more than once, that is indicating more than one Sunday morning service and this same bell rang regularly each Sunday night. (It will be noticed that, at a subsequent interview, he claimed that no church bell rang Sunday afternoons or nights, thus contradicting the last mentioned statement.) The routine mentioned above followed each Saturday and Sunday. He claims to have a distinct recollection that another church bell rang each Sunday morning, once, which bell never rang on any other day, nor on Sunday afternoon, or Sunday night.

He stated that on one occasion when he was asked to name a man who could be contacted for the purpose of delivering a note, he gave the name of JOHN MILLER. He claimed that some time after this, one of the kidnapers told him that the Federal Agents, undoubtedly, had MILLER'S telephone tapped in view of the fact that the police had obtained the note which they telephoned him about before MILLER could get it.

On the return of the Victim, he claims to have left the house and from the top of the steps to the first car which he entered he estimates to have walked about thirty feet over hard ground, which he believes to have been well frozen dirt and smooth surfaced. He stated point blank that the first car they entered was a roadster, and his explanation as to why he believed this is that there appeared to be no windows in it; that he, first, stated he knew it to be a roadster because the gear shift was in the middle and when told that such would not be an indication, he stated that he believed if it had not been a roadster either he, or one of the abductors would have been in the rear seat. He could not further explain this but insisted that it was a roadster. He claimed that upon leaving the hideout house that morning, only one man accompained him, which man was on his right, and after he entered the car this man entered and sat on his right. A few moments later, another man apparently came from the house and entered the car on the left and drove. After riding a short distance, he claimed that they transferred to another car and he has no idea of how much time or distance was consumed in the first car and, although he has no reason to give, believes that they possibly drove up in some woods when changing to the second car, which was a sedan, and which he believes to have been a small model car. When he entered this second car, he claims that he sat on the floor immediately behind the driver with his back against the back of the front seat and his right side leaning against the left rear door. He claims to have had gloves on and that his right hand once touched the butt of what appeared to be either a shotgun, or rifle, on the floor but that he does not know whether the butt contained a rubber end on the stock. He claimed not to have touched any other part of this fire-arm and could give no indication that it was a shot-gun, rifle, pump-gun, automatic, or machine gun. He claims that there was a small round tin can immediately to his left and on which he could comfortably rest his left elbow. He believed that this was an ordinary five gallon tin can which contained gasoline inasmuch as he continually smelled the strong odor of gasoline which, at times, almost nauseated him. He does not know whether there was more than one such can in the rear of the car. On the return journey, only one man sat in the rear of the car with him but two persons sat in the front. He stated that

when they were approximately half way on their return journey, they appeared to turn off of a good hard-surfaced road and after a short time over a more uneven road, they stopped and although he remained in the car a can of gasoline, which was on his left, was taken out and he could hear them empty it into the tank of the car he was in. At that point, he stated that there was another can on the floor between the two men in the front and in explanation of this stated that he recalls hearing a man get out of the right front door of the car and immediately thereafter take a can out. He has no recollection as to whether they set the cans down, threw them down, or what became of them after filling the gas tank, nor does he have any recollection whether a funnel was in the car, or was used. He claims to have no knowledge as to whether these gasoline cans had a screw top or otherwise. He claimed that he does not believe there was a radio in the car by which he was returned since he heard no radio music or sounds. On the return journey, he was given nothing to eat or drink, nor was he offered anything, nor does he have any knowledge of the other occupants' eating or drinking. He claimed that on the last morning at the hideout he was given only toast for breakfast.

In connection with the ringing of the church bells, he could not volunteer any information as to approximate distance they were located from him and stated that, at times, they appeared louder than at others, which he attributed to possible winds. He stated he is convinced, however, that they were not close to him but some little distance away. As to the contents of the hideout bedroom, he stated emphatically that it was an iron bed on which he slept; that there was metal at both ends, that is, the head and foot, and that there appeared to be a scroll or some sort of design at the head and that it was probably not smooth across the top. He believed that this bed was approximately the full length of the room's width and it is possible that the room is almost square. He stated that this bed had a fairly good spring and mattress but he does not believe that it was a box spring mattress of a high quality. He could not indicate whether the mattress was felt, cotton, or otherwise. He could not give any information as to the bed coverings but indicated that he was cold almost every night and not furnished sufficient bed clothes. He stated that he regularly, each morning and night, heard what appeared to be a factory whistle some distance away; that this whistle did not blow at any time during the day but generally blew before he got out of bed in the morning and before he returned to bed in the evening. In connection with the hearing of trains, he claimed that he heard trains whistle fairly close by and also far away, very often, but not regularly at any particular time which he can describe. He further claims that he could hear the sound of a locomotive stopping and starting and could hear the puff of steam from the exhaust as if it were a shifting engine, but that he never heard the

bumping of any cars. He claimed that he heard more trains in the early morning and late afternoon then he heard during the course of the day or night. He claims that there were several trains which appeared to be through trains which passed each morning and again in the late afternoon and that these appeared to be passenger trains rather than freight trains. He claimed that some trains would stop in the morning and others would not and 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 which passed through regularly, or stopped regularly. He claimed that while he was confined he could hear the exhaust of what appeared to be motor trucks, or busses, and he could hear them change and shift gears, which indicated that they may be stopping and that he got the impression that they were close by and possibly stopping or changing gears for a railroad crossing. He claimed that these sounds did not indicate that the highway, which they were on, was immediately adjacent to the house which he was in but appeared to be a little farther away. On both his trips to and from the hideout he claims to have many times gone over railroad crossings and he believes that more than once he crossed as many as two sets of tracks at one time but does not believe he ever crossed more than two sets. On many occasions, he crossed what appeared to be one set of tracks. About noon on his return trip, he claims that the sun came from his right side and shined on the right side of his face but that the sun never shone on his back or left side on his return trip. He could not estimate whether it was the forenoon or afternoon that the sunlight struck him but claimed to have been approximately noon. He claimed that later on during the afternoon of his return, he has no recollection of the direction of the sun. On his return trip, after it became dark, he was permitted to sit on the rear seat with the goggles on, which he did until his release. On his return trip, he claims to have stopped only three times, once when he changed from the roadster to the second car. The second time he stopped was when the gasoline cans were taken out of his car and the gas tanks filled; and about one hour before he was released at Rochester, Minnesota, he stopped. A short time before the last stop the driver made the remark that they "would stop in a few minutes in order to call and see if the money had been marked", He claimed that the car stopped and one of the men from the front seat and one who was in the rear got out of the car with him and the driver continued farther, without turning around, out of hearing distance. He believed the road that they were on at the time they stopped on this occasion was a gravelled road because he claims to have heard gravel striking the fenders. He got out of the car on the right side, walked from the road down a slight incline, which appeared to be a drainage ditch, not deep, or with sharp walls, but merely a small dip and after walking through it walked just a few feet further, where, together with the two men, he squatted while a train passed. He claims this was approximately one hour prior to his release at Rochester, Minnesota, and that the train was going in the same direction as they had

and in which direction the driver had just driven off and in which direction they went after reentering the car. As to the time, he first said it was less than two hours prior to his release but later said it was nearer one hour than two hours from his release. Upon questioning, he stated that it was his belief that the train which passed was a passenger train rather than a freight train but he did not appear to be positive.

In connection with the location of the floor on which he was confined, he stated that he cannot say how many steps he walked down before entering the house and although he does not feel sure whether the steps were wood, concrete, or rock, he rather believes them to have been wood; that it is his belief that the bottom of the steps is approximately eight feet below the top step. While confined, he claims that on one occasion only he heard a child on the floor above him crying and that it sounded as if the child were more than one year old and possibly three or four years of age. He claims that he generally heard the steps of a heavier person walking upstairs and those of a lighter person walking, from which he gained the impression that there was one man and a woman on the floor above him. He stated that he believed there were two children above him with this couple and that he heard what indicated to be the walking or playing of two children. He claims that on several occasions, he heard the flush of a toilet on the floor above him but has no idea as to the general location with respect to the room in which he was confined. He stated that from the sound of the walking above, he is inclined to believe that the floor above was of wood without covering. From the sounds above, he believed that the room immediately above him was the bedroom as he heard very little noise therein during the day and the majority of sounds were in the morning and at night. He claims to have never heard any voices above him except on one occasion when he heard the cry of a baby. He stated that in order to reach the bathroom he would leave his bedroom, through a door which was near the head of his bed, which door opened into his bedroom, and that there were apparently some wire coat hangers on the inside of the door because of the sound which he heard whenever the door opened; that, after passing through this door, it appeared that he would have to cross a room larger than the one in which he slept and in the approximate middle of which was a coal stove; that, in passing this stove, he could always feel heat; that, after walking around this stove, he crossed to the opposite side of the room and went through a door opening in which there apparently was no door, nor curtains. In passing from the room which contained the coal stove to the next room the threshhold appeared to be one inch above the level of the room. He stated that it is possible that the next room, into which he passed from the room containing the stove, was one inch above the level of the other room; that he knows that he had to step up about one inch at the threshhold and he only recalls that the one inch rise was on the side of the room containing the stove. He is of the impression that the room he entered, through this portal with a door, was small and of about the same size as his bedroom and, after crossing it,

he entered the bathroom. He is not certain as to whether he crossed the second room to the bathroom or whether he turned to the right or left to enter the bathroom and could not furnish this information. The door to the bathroom opened into the bathroom and the toilet was to the left of the door upon entering and the door swings on the side closest to the toilet. He can furnish no information as to whether the bath contained a bath tub, or shower, or whether it contained a wash basin. He stated that the lever for flushing was to the rear of him and slightly to the right at the upper part of the water box and that it consisted only of what appeared to be a metal screw, the enamel, or woodwork, which originally covered it not being thereon. He stated that the toilet paper was immediately to his right, of a roll-paper type, and apparently on an ordinary wire roller. He stated that the kitchen was adjacent to what he considered the large living room in which there was a large coal burning heating stove in the center and that the kitchen was to the right of this living room as the living room was entered from Victim's bedroom. He claims to have heard the noise of cooking and particularly of frying in the kitchen on many occasions and upon questioning stated that he is sure the cook stove was a coal burner as he could hear them putting coal on the fire. He stated that he often heard them putting coal on the fire of the room next to the bedroom; that he also heard them shaking the grate and taking up ashes. He stated that the sound connected with the taking out of ashes indicated that a small shovel was used. He never heard the sounds which indicated the use of any wood in connection with the stoves. He does not recall having heard any coal being brought into either one but claims to have heard sounds indicating that coal was being shovelled from a bin into the coal scuttles and that the sound indicated that the coal was being kept in some part of the house into which he had not been and he claims that he could not locate the direction from which these sounds came. He was convinced that these sounds came from within the house and from the floor on which he was confined. He stated that the sound, of what appeared to be a large shovel, reached him. He does not remember hearing any sounds of any noises made outside of the house by anyone of the kidnapers with the exception of the stopping of an automobile immediately prior to the kidnapers entrance on several occasions. He claimed that when the kidnapers did leave the house he never heard them starting the car. As to the contents of the room in which he slept and remained each day, he, at first, insisted that he did not know anything about the floor as he had never seen it, nor did he know whether it was covered by a rug, or anything. After explaining to him that it is absolutely impossible for him not to have seen the floor, he finally admitted that this room was covered by a large rug but could not explain this rug in any further detail. He claimed not to know the nature of the rug's edges, its thickness, or whether it contained any design or anything regarding its texture. He stated that he believed the floor

was wood but has no recollection of its color, or type, and indicated that he remembers a squeaking floor when he walked. When questioned as to the ceiling, he claimed that he had never looked up to the ceiling but, after insistence, admitted that he had seen the ceiling in the corner in which he waited and that it was of white, clean, plaster without any peculiarities. He, at first, stated that he had seen only a portion of the wall paper immediately in front of him but, after describing the ceiling, he explained that there was a small border between twelve inches and eighteen inches wide at the top of the wall next to the ceiling; that it appeared to correspond in design with the wall paper but was of a darker hue. In connection with the wall paper in the corner in which he sat, he stated that there was a break in the paper a few inches to the left of the corner and beginning a short distance beneath the border and running down to a short distance above the level of his head, when this break merged into the corner; that from this merger on down to the floor there were continual breaks in the paper running parallel across the corner. He claims that the chair in which he was sitting was close up against a small table, which table was approximately thirty-six inches long and twenty inches wide, with the table set diagonally across the corner; that it was a frail and apparently cheap table; that the legs were small and round. At first, he could not recall whether the legs were round or square, but finally decided they were round. He claimed that the bottom was without any roller, or knob, on the end. He stated that the table was a little shaky on its legs; that underneath the top there was a strip of approximately three or four inches to which the top was fastened. He stated that there were no rungs, or shelves, between the top of the table and the floor and nothing assisted in bracing the legs between the table top and the floor. He stated that the table was covered with a piece of oil cloth of blue design of some type which he could not recall but stated that he remembers that there was written on top of this cloth, in pencil, not printed, the words; "Miss Blondell"; that the only other mark of distinction which he recalled on the oil cloth is a dark dirty stained middle which was not caused by burning but appeared to be some other type of stain and that it was approximately one and one-half inches or two inches square. He claims that at no one time he heard any noise in his bedroom which indicated that there were any pieces of furniture therein other than the bed, rug, table, and chair. The only exception is the sound of coat hangers on the door. From the position at the table, which position he claims to have had all day each of the twenty-one days he was confined, he stated that an ordinary sized house window was on his immediate right and that this window was covered on the inside by a large board and the covering appeared to be by means of only one board; that this covering fitted very well at the side but did not fit as well at the bottom; that there was a small opening

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on the left hand bottom side through which the light of day would fall and by which he could determine daylight and dusk. He could not offer any suggestion as to the type of wood contained in this board nor any use to which it may have been previously placed. He stated that to the best of his recollection this board was nailed at the side into the window sill. He remembered no peculiarities of the wood. He stated that this wood was covered by a single curtain which was hung at the top and covered only the length of the window; that this curtain had a heavy fringe at the bottom, was white in color, and contained a design of roses. As well as he can recall, the design consisted of a group of two roses without any stems and he could not describe this design any further. He stated that there was a small opening in the curtain through which he could see the wood underneath but that these holes were of the size of a pin head. He stated that these curtains appeared to be cheap, machine made, curtains. He, at first, stated that he did not know how the curtains were fastened at the top but finally stated that there was possibly a thin metal rod across the top; that the curtains did not hang up against the wood but hung out an inch or more from the wood, indicating that they were hung at the top by regular curtain hanging instruments. He does not know whether there were any other windows in the room or not and stated he never noticed any fresh air; that the room was always close and stuffy.

He stated that his bedroom had an electric light in the middle, from which there dropped a cord. He knows this for the reason that in passing from his corner across the room to the bed or to the bath the cord would lightly touch his head. He stated that just to the right of the table at which he sat was an ash tray which was on a floor stand and that this tray had a place thereon for a box of matches.

He said that one day, some time between the 5th and 10th, after his arrival at the hideout, he believes that the weather was mild and that it was thawing outside in view of the fact that he heard water dropping but could not place the sound. He claimed that this sound came through the window. During the last two nights of his confinement, he heard a radio in the room next to the bedroom. These were the only two nights on which he heard it and he only heard it for a moment. It sounded as though they had turned it on, whirled the dial a few times, and then turned it off. In connection with the programs, he remembers he heard some voices and some music but could not further describe the matter in any way. On one of these occasions, he claimed that the radio may have been playing for perhaps ten minutes but he claimed not to have heard anything which would lead to indication of the program. Concerning the conversations between the kidnapers and himself at the hideout, he said that next to the last Saturday of his confinement, one of the men offered to bet him a box of cigars that he would be

home by the night of the next day. He claims that he agreed to make the bet and that a few days later this person told him not to be surprised if he received a box of cigars some day. The Victim informed me that he does smoke cigars, but no particular brand, and none of the kidnapers ever asked him whether he smoked cigars, or what brand he preferred, or if he smoked. He claimed that the person who talked to him concerning the cigars was the one who was the kindest of all to him; that he was not the one who appeared to be regularly guarding him, as, for several days at a time, he would be away from the hideout; that he was the one who sat with the Victim in the car on the day of the kidnaping, and also with him on the day of the return; that he was the person who accompanied the Victim from the house to the car upon the return; that when they got into the initial car on the return this is the person who sat at his right. In connection with the person who discussed the cigars with him, after much questioning, he said that this man appeared to be smaller in size than the others. This opinion was arrived at by the tone of the conversation which, according to the Victim, was always in whispers. The Victim claims never to have noticed any peculiarities in verbage or speech on the part of any of the abducters or persons at the hideout. On the trip to the hideout on the day of the kidnaping he claimed that at certain times the speed of the car was between fifty and sixty miles per hour and again between twenty-five and thirty miles; that immediately after the kidnaping, for about one hour, the fastest speed of the journey was attained; that on neither journey did he receive any indications that they were attempting to kill time; that, particularly on the return trip, he noticed that some times for as much as a half hour they would drive very slowly, perhaps twenty-five or thirty miles per hour, when on good roads and open country, but he does not believe they were killing time for the reason that shortly afterwards they did drive much faster on a similar road. He stated that about one hour before he arrived at Rochester, Minnesota, and was released, the man sitting with him on the rear of the car told him that they could see the lights of St. Paul but that no further comment in this connection was made.

On the third day of the interview with Victim, he stated that on several occasions for ten or fifteen minutes at a time he heard the sound of an electric vacuum cleaner in the room next to his bedroom and he is sure that it was operated on the rug of the floor by a man. He stated that he is convinced that no woman was ever on the same floor where he was located during his incarceration. He claims that this electric cleaner was never used in his bedroom. He claims to have never heard the sound of dishes being handled on the floor above him.

At the time EDWARD BRIMER was kidnaped he was President of the Commercial State Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota.

It was ascertained that the Victim left his home at about 8:20 AM, January 17, 1934, with his daughter, and drove to the Summit School, 1150 Goodrich Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, where his daughter is a pupil, arriving there between 8:30 and 8:40 AM; that after leaving his daughter, he drove to the intersection of Goodrich and Lexington Avenues, where he was apparently assaulted and was then taken to the vicinity of the 1900 block on Edgecumbe Road, where he was transferred to another car and his Lincoln Sedan was abandoned.

CHARLES ARTHUR BRUNS, chauffeur for MR. PHIL RAY, 985 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, informed Special Agent in Charge Hanni that on the morning of January 17, 1934, he drove the RAY children to the Summit School and while parked in front of this school he saw the Victim drive up in front of his car and that Victim's daughter got out, and thereupon the Victim proceeded towards Lexington Avenue, and that he (BRUNS) followed within a few yards behind him; that when BRUNS approached the intersection of Lexington and Goodrich Avenues he saw, what he believed to be, two men, one on each side of the Victim's car, which had come to a stop at that intersection; that he could not recognize either of these men; that they appeared to be talking but he could not hear what was said as the windows in his car were closed; that the man standing on the driver's side of the Victim's car had the door open and was leaning inside the car; that he would judge this man to be about five feet, ten or eleven inches tall and weighing between 160 and 165 pounds. He further stated that he also saw a large dark sedan, make unknown, parked next to the corner where the Victim's car was standing, facing south on Lexington Avenue; that this occurred between 8:25 and 8:35 AM.

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A canvass was made of the neighborhood in the vicinity where the Victim was apparently assaulted and attacked, and Special Agents E. N. Notesteen and R. C. Coulter located [redacted] at 1097 Goodrich Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, who informed them that she was looking out of her apartment, located on the northeast corner of Goodrich and Lexington Avenues, on the morning of January 17, 1934, between 8:30 and 8:35, and noticed a young man standing on the northwest corner of the intersection. She stated that she could not identify this person; further, that she happened to look down Goodrich Avenue in a westerly direction and saw another man standing near the alley, which is between the apartment and the Summit School; that she also noticed a large automobile equipped with frost shields parked on Lexington Avenue directly opposite her apartment;

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estimates to have been 6:00 P.M., and the afternoon blowing was simultaneous with that of the factory whistle. Sometimes the whistle would begin or stop blowing a few seconds before or after the siren. He stated that the siren appeared to be closer than the whistle and possibly only about half the distance from him as the whistle appeared to be; that, in his opinion, t he factory whistle appeared to be from one to two miles away and the siren approximately half as far. In connection with the siren, he stated that on one Sunday morning, which he believes to have been the second Sunday of his abduction, this siren blew in the early morning, the time of which he cannot estimate, and that it blew from three to four times in succession. These siren blasts lasted approximately fifteen seconds each and this occasion was the only one, during a Sunday, on which the siren was heard. The siren would begin very slowly when sounding, would reach its peak, and then slowly die down. There is no doubt in his mind but that the instrument was a siren rather than a whistle. He is positive that the siren was stationary and not upon a moving object.

In order to check Victim's hideout against that of Victim WOLVERTON in which GEORGE (MACHINE GUN) KELLEY was at one time involved, he was asked whether he stepped up or down when approaching and when leaving the top of the flight of steps which lead to the floor of the hideout. He stated that he is quite sure that he neither stepped up nor down in approaching or leaving the top of the steps. He further stated, in this connection, that at no time during his captivity does he recall having stooped when walking, or entering or leaving, any building or door. The Victim says he has a recollection that the kidnapers at some time told him that the finger man is from Minneapolis. He is vague in this matter insofar as the particular time this information was secured is concerned and as to just what was said about the finger man. He is certain, however, that they told him that he was from Minneapolis and that they indicated that they were angry at him, the finger man, for the reason that the finger man had misleed them concerning the Victim and Victim's father. He stated that on one occasion the kidnapers had told him that they had been mislead by the finger man to believe that Victim and Victim's father were "good sports and would play ball". He stated that the kidnapers impressed him with the fact that they were angry with the finger man and that they told him that in the future something may happen to the finger man, which would clearly indicate to the Victim the identity of the finger man. Victim explained this by saying that the kidnapers intended to convey to him that they intended to kill the finger man.

He stated that the kidnapers told him that they had connections all over the United States and that if ransom were paid he could be sure that he would never again be kidnaped by them and that if he, or any of his family, were ever kidnaped again that, if he would put any kind of a notice of same

in the leading newspapers throughout the United States that one of their gang would see that the person held was released. Victim stated that he asked them if it would be sufficient to place such notice in the St. Paul papers and they stated emphatically that they would not see it in the St. Paul or Minneapolis papers. During the entire time, no individual criminal's name was ever mentioned nor any particular gang connections. Nothing was said to indicate any city in which any of the kidnapers had previously lived or worked. Special Agent S. L. Fortenberry of the St. Paul Division office, who has slept and remained in Victim's home since Victim's return, and who was constantly with him, advised that Victim has intimated on at least two occasions that some of the kidnapers talked as though they were from the Southeastern States. Victim was questioned in this regard and stated that he has never made such a statement and that he is of the opinion that their voices indicated that they were from the East but not from the New England States. He stated that he would guess, from the sound of their voices, that they were from the section around New York State. He stated that the metal floor ash tray stand, which was always placed to the right of the table at which he daily sat, contained a very thick and heavy glass saucer which was removable; that the top of this stand also contained a metal piece, which held an ordinary one-cent box of matches. He could not furnish any further details concerning this ash stand.

In connection with the toilet, he stated that it was in good condition with the exception of the lever for flushing. He stated that it had a wooden top, which apparently was in no way broken; in connection with the lever screw for flushing, he stated that the enamel, or wood, was broken off and the piece which remained was metal with ridges, indicating a screw effect. He believed that the top of the toilet water-box was wood and that the water-box was wood. In connection with the hearing of a chinging of gears of motor vehicles during his confinement, he stated that at no time did he hear what sounded like air brakes such as are used on large busses and trucks. He stated that the greatest amount of travel on the highway near his hideout appeared to be in the early morning and about dusk but he could not better fix this time.

In connection with the city containing street cars, through which he passed on the day of his abduction, he stated that he reached this city at approximately one hour after darkness fell; that it took approximately five minutes to pass through the city; that the street cars, which he believes to have been about three in number and which ran along the street on which he was driven, were going in the same, or opposite, direction in which he was going. He heard no whistle, siren, or bell, in connection with these street cars and could give no indication as to whether they were large heavy cars of the interurban type or whether they were smaller local city

cars such as are generally used in villages. He stated,upon specific questioning, that when he passed through this city containing street cars, he was forced to leave the rear seat and remain on the floor until they had passed through the city. Upon his return trip from the hideout on his way home, after dark, he was permitted sit upright on the rear seat and, after assuming this position, was never required to again get on the floor.

In connection with the church bell, which rang each Saturday afternoon, he stated that to the best of his belief, it rang at approximately 6:00 o'clock P.M., each Saturday; that this same bell rang several times on Sunday morning, which gave him the impression that it was a Catholic church bell ringing for the different masses.

On this interview, which was the fifth that Agent had with Victim, he stated that he never heard any church bell on Sunday afternoons, nor on Sunday evenings. He was informed that he had, previously, given me information that he had heard church bells on Sunday afternoons and he stated that, if so, it was unintentional because he is positive that he never heard any church bells on Sunday afternoon, or evening. He stated that both church bells appeared close to each other and it sounded as though they were closer to the hideout than was the siren, but not as close as was the factory whistle.

He stated that the locomotive, which he previously referred to, and which he believed to have been a shifting engine, was closer to the hideout than were the whistle, the church bells, or the siren. He estimates that the railroad was twice as far away from the hideout as was the highway. He stated that when he heard what appeared to be passenger trains stopping that the point at which they stopped seemed to be further away than the point where he would hear the shifting and that he believes the point where the trains generally stopped was from one-half to one mile distant from the hideout. He estimates the highway to have been either one or two city blocks away from the highway. He estimates the railroad tracks to have been one-half to one mile from the hideout.

On the second Saturday of his captivity, an aeroplane passed almost directly overhead and closer to the hideout than any other plane ever passed and he thinks, perhaps, it was not more than one or two minutes prior to the ringing of the afternoon church bell. He stated that this was the only plane which ever passed in the immediate vicinity of his hideout. He stated that he made it a point to fix the time of this plane because he recalled that aeroplanes played an important part in the CHARLES F. URSCHEL kidnaping case. He stated that he always heard more aeroplanes on Sunday than any other day; that on some days, for several days, he heard no aeroplanes. All planes sounded as if they were single motor planes and he does not recall ever hearing more than one plane at the time. These planes did not appear to be travelling in the same direction, but he heard them in practically all directions from the hideout.

In connection with the shifting locomotive engine, he stated that he never heard but one engine; that he never heard the bumping of any cars, nor did he ever hear sounds indicating that the shifting engine was pushing or pulling any cars.

In connection with snow, he stated that during the trip on the day of the abduction, for the first two hours the car he was in was travelling at a high rate of speed and then appeared to slow down to a normal rate. He stated that he was extremely cold and was convinced that he was passing through snow on most of the trip but he cannot be certain of this. The only information which he can give to verify the fact that he passed through snow is that, particularly during the afternoon of the day of abduction, the car he was in stopped several times after pulling a short distance out of the center of the road, as if this was necessary in order to permit other automobiles on the highway to pass; that, as soon as his car stopped, he would hear another car in low gear slowly passing and then, without backing, the car he was in would slowly pull back into the middle of the road and continue. He cannot give any information indicating definitely that he was necessarily in snow but said that he hadthe impression of passing over ruts, which he believed to have been frozen snow ruts. Upon questioning, he stated that it is possible that the ruts could have been frozen dirt. His impression of passing through snow may have been due to the fact that, after arrival at the hideout, he was told by the kidnapers that it had been a very strenuous and difficult drive due to the fact that they passed through considerable snow. He cannot give any further indications of snow. He claims that the cars he was taken to the hideout in and returned in never had on chains and that he never heard chains on any other cars, at any time, during his abduction. In connection with his return trip, he stated that the car he was in stopped many times to let other cars pass but in low gear, thus giving him the impression that he was again passing through snow. He stated that the gasoline tank of the car he was in was refilled at what he estimated to have been at the half way mark of the return trip and that more stops were made before the half way mark than afterwards, indicating a worse condition of the road prior to the half way mark than afterwards. He has the belief that he was passing through snow most of the return trip but can account for it only because the car he was in stopped several times to let other cars pass. He heard no comments on snow and received no further indication that snow was on the ground. He stated that on one day, which he believed to have been the first Sunday after his abduction, there was a good thaw; that the day was one of the warmest during his captivity; that the sun shone brightly and that he heard considerable dripping of water outside his window, indicating a thorough thaw. He stated that on that day the wind blew strongly and he could hear some of the dripping water being blown up against the window of his room. At no time on that date did he

hear any falling or sliding snow or any other indications of snow. He does not believe it was raining because the sun shone the greater part of the day. In connection with the exact date on which this thaw occurred, he was not positive but stated that, without knowing why, he believes it was the first Sunday after his abduction.

He stated that at some time during his captivity he was asked if he didn't keep the vaults of his bank, the Commercial State Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota, open later than most banks and was told that he did. Which is true according to Victim's statement. They then asked him how much money that man generally takes out who comes in rather late each few days after money. Victim stated that he immediately knew to whom they referred, it being OTTO RATHS. The Victim denied that they mentioned the name. In this connection, however, Special Agent S. L. Fortenberry of the St. Paul Division Office, is of the impression that when Victim told this story, on a prior occasion at his home, he said that they called the name of OTTO and said they knew OTTO. Victim stated that he told them that RATHS never got more than $7500.00, whereupon, they asked him if his bank carried any large payrolls. He stated that they then asked him how much money was then in his bank's vault and he told them there was never more than $50,000.00 there at one time. He said they then told him that they were not interested in that kind of work but merely were asking for information. Victim denies that they gave him any indication that they knew OTTO RATHS.

In connection with the food, Victim now recalls that on one night he had Chop Suey, which he does not believe came out of a can but which tasted as if it may have been cooked by a Chinaman. He stated that he does not believe that it was cooked at the hideout but probably brought in and heated at the hideout. He stated that on two occasions he had Chilli Concarne, which he believes to have been canned. At no time did he receive any Italian or any other unusually cooked food. He stated that he is convinced that anything which he received could have been cooked by a man and accounts for this by saying that all of his food was too well seasoned, indicating to him that a man, who was inexperienced, did the seasoning. Victim stated that, at no time in his life has he ever employed a chauffeur; that it was the custom for him to take his daughter to school each morning and that it was only on rare occasions that his wife ever took the daughter to school. He stated that he always followed the same route to school, which route he followed on the morning of the abduction. He stated that he always, after putting his daughter out at school, continued to the same corner at which he was first approached by the kidnapers but that, after reaching this corner he always took either

the left or the right turn, depending upon whether he was on his way to the bank or to the brewery. Regardless of whether he was going to the brewery or the bank, he always approached the point where he was first accosted by the kidnapers.

In connection with his release by the kidnapers, at Rochester, Minnesota, on the night of February 7, 1934, he stated that he was taken out of the car in the middle of a street, where he was told to stand with his back towards the direction in which the kidnapers' car was headed; that he was told to count slowly to fifteen, after which he could remove the bandage, turn around, and proceed to the first intersection and turn left to the main street of Rochester, Minnesota. He stated that, after getting out of the car, he counted slowly up to five, at which point one of the kidnapers told him that they hadn't gone yet and to start over; that he then started slowly counting again and heard the kidnapers' car move forward; that he counted slowly up to fifteen, then heard the kidnapers' car stop and so he did not remove the bandage but waited; that, after a short time, he heard the kidnapers' car again start and drive out of hearing distance, at which time he removed his bandage, turned around, and walked to the first intersection; that, after reaching this intersection, he arrived at the conclusion that the kidnapers stopped at this intersection and then made a right turn.

Victim is being questioned daily and further information of value will be reported.

ADDENDUM:

At a subsequent interview, Victim BREMER corrected himself in connection with the blowing of the siren and stated positively that it never blew in the afternoon or evenings but only once each morning, simultaneously with the blowing of the factory whistle, the only exception to this being on the second Sunday of his captivity, when the siren sounded approximately three times during the early morning.

Victim EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, from personal observation and interrogation, is described as follows:

Name:	EDWARD GEORGE BREMER
Age:	36 years (Born November 8, 1897)
Height:	5'11"
Weight:	185 pounds
Build:	Medium
Eyes:	Blue-gray
Teeth:	Contain four bridges; much gold in upper and lower rear teeth but small amount in front and not ordinarily noticeable in speech.
Marital Status:	Married to Emily Elizabeth Esswein; has one child, a daughter, 9 years of age, named Emily Elizabeth Bremer, who responds to the name of "Betty" and "Hertzy".
Scars:	Three-fourths inch scar left lower corner of mouth, somewhat jagged; has scar two inches in diameter immediately over spinal column in small of back; vaccination scar on arm.
Relatives:	Father: Adolph Bremer, St. Paul, Minn.; Brother: Adolph Bremer, Jr., St. Paul, Minn.; Sisters: Mrs. Frank (Katherine) Mattson, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Marie Reim, New Ulm, Minn.; Miss Louise Bremer, St. Paul, Minn. (The last three named persons are sisters.)
Military Record:	Was enlisted in United States Navy during World War.
Occupation:	Banker and brewer.
Residence:	92 North Mississippi River Boulevard, St. Paul, Minnesota.

PENDING

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This case originated at St. Paul, Minnesota St. Paul File No. 7-30

Report made at: St. Paul, Minnesota. Date When Made:2/17/34
Period for which made 1/17 to 2/13/34. Report made by John E.Brennan

Title:
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
EDWARD G. BREMER, Victim

Character of Case:
KIDNAPING

Synopsis of Facts:

EDWARD G. BREMER, 36, President of the Commercial State Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota, kidnaped by parties unknown at St. Paul, January 17, 1934. Victim released at Rochester, Minnesota, February 7, 1934, upon payment of $200,000.00 by his father. Victim apparently reticent in furnishing any information, claiming inability to identify kidnapers and gives vague description of locality and place where held relating was blindfolded greater part of time, although acknowledging writing numerous longhand notes. Witnesses to kidnaping, and persons designated by Victim, who received notes from him or from the kidnapers, interviewed, but descriptions furnished are so lacking in definiteness as to render identification doubtful.

P.

Details:

At 11:05 AM, January 17, 1934, Chief of Police Dahill, St. Paul Police Department, requested Special Agent in Charge Werner Hanni of the St. Paul Division Office to proceed to the Chief's office and from there to parlor "A" in the Ryan Hotel in St. Paul, where, in the presence of Inspector of Detectives CHARLES TIERNEY, Detective TOM BROWN, MR. OTTO BREMER, MR. ADOLPH BREMER and MR. WALTER MAGEE, he was informed that WALTER MAGEE had received a telephone call at

copies of this report furnished to:

3 - Division
2 - St. Paul
1 - Chicago
1 - Kansas City

JEB:IM

NOT RECORDED

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10:40 AM, January 17, 1934, advising him that his friend, EDWARD BREMER, had been kidnaped and requesting that he look for a note outside of his office. MAGEE was also informed by the person calling, who gave his name as CHARLES McKEE, that BREMER'S car would be found near the Snelling Water Tower; that MAGEE found the following note bearing the signature of EDWARD BREMER, which signature was identified by members of the family as genuine:

"Mr. Chas. McGee

You are hereby declared in on a very desperate undertaking. Don't try to cross us. Your future and B's are the important issue. Follow these instructions to the letter.

Police have never helped in such a spot and wont this time either. You better take care of the payoff first and let them do the detecting later. Because the police usually butt in your friend isnt none to comfortable now so dont delay the payment.

We demand $200,000.
Payment must be made in 5 and 10 dolar bills--no new money--no consegutive numbers--large variety of issues.

Place the money in two large suit box catons big enough to hold the full amount and tie with heavy cord.

No contact will be made until you notify us that you are ready to pay as we direct.

You place an ad in the Minneapolis Tribune as soon as you have the money ready. Under personal colum (We are ready Alice)

You will then receive your final instructions. Be prepared to leave at a minutes notice to make the payoff.

Dont attempt to stall or outsmart us.Dont try to bargain.
Dont plead poverty we know how much they have in their banks.
Dont try to communeeate with us we'll do the directing.

Threats arent necessary--you just do your part--we guarantee to do ours.

Mr. Chas McGee

I have named you as payoff man.You are responsable for my safety. I am responsable for the full amount of the money.

(Signed) E. G. BREMER

Deal only when signature is used.

Chas.McGee.Personal."

Mr. Hanni arranged with the telephone company that all telephone lines of members of the BREMER family and business associates, as well as the telephone of WALTER MAGEE at his home and office, be covered and an advertisement was inserted in the Minneapolis Tribune in compliance with the directions in the above note. The car referred to, a Lincoln Sedan, was found on the Edgecumbe Road in St. Paul, with what appeared to be blood on the steering wheel, the gear shift lever, the left door cell, the back of the front seat and on the right front seat a pool of blood had soaked through the seat and considerable blood was found on the floor immediately in front of the front seat. The car was taken to MAGEE's garage where examination by the St. Paul Police Identification Officers agreed that it contained no fingerprints.

The Victim is the son of ADOLPH BREMER, 855 West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, owner of the SCHMIDT BREWING COMPANY, St. Paul, Minnesota; the Commercial State Bank and the Empire National Bank. OTTO BREMER is a brother of the Victim's father and resides at 1344 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, and is Chairman of the Board of the American National Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Manager of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in the State of Minnesota. The family is very prominent socially as well as in Democratic circles. Victim is 36 years of age, married, has one daughter, age 8, and resides at 92 North River Boulevard, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Assistant Director Harold Nathan, on arrival in St. Paul, Minnesota, assumed direction of the investigation, and memorandums prepared by the various agents who conducted investigations of the many leads covered during the period of this report were transmitted to Washington forthwith,

wherefore this report endeavors to cover only such material facts developed, which have been found to have some bearing on the actual kidnaping, all investigations having produced negative results are omitted.

Some indications of the background of the various parties involved in this matter may be obtained from a confidential memorandum bearing on the kidnaping of EDWARD BREMER prepared by Assistant Director Harold Nathan, under date of January 31, 1934, and memorandums prepared by Special Agents R. C. Coulter dated January 22, 1934 and E. N. Notesteen dated January 24, 1934, copies of which are attached hereto and made a part of this report.

St. Paul, Minnesota,
January 31, 1934.

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM BEARING ON KIDNAPING OF
EDWARD G. BREMER.
St. Paul File No.7-30.

On the evening of January 13, 1934, ADOLPH BREMER, the father of the kidnaped man; OTTO BREMER, his uncle; PAUL BREMER, his half brother; and EDWARD G. BREMER and his wife, proceeded from St.Paul, Minnesota, to Chicago, Illinois, for a conference on, apparently, business matters. They were met in Chicago by CARL V.EXELLSEN and WALTER T.GODFROY, presumably attorneys for the family. The details of this conference are unknown. It was apparently held at the Blackstone Hotel there. EXELLSEN and GODFROY, according to their statements, had arrived in Chicago from the West. After the conference, they proceeded to New York, where they are located. A check of EXELLSEN and GODFROY by the New York Office indicates that CARL V.EXELLSEN has a suite of offices in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York. GODFROY has an office in EXELLSEN'S suite. They are recorded as "business counsellors". It is said there that their business is to rehabilitate and recorporate businesses, presumably in need of their services. EXELLSEN is said to be the man who rehabilitated the CORAL GABLES venture in Florida. EXELLSEN has not been admitted to the bar in the State of New York and there is no record there of GODFROY'S practising law. EXELLSEN is reported to have previously practiced law in the City of Chicago. During the latter part of 1927 and 1928, he was at 231 LaSalle Street, there. At the completion of this conference, with the exception of EDWARD G.BREMER and his wife, the BREMERS returned to St.Paul on the night of Sunday, January 14,1934. EDWARD G. BREMER and his wife remained in Chicago until the night of January 15,1934, and then returned to St.Paul, arriving here on the 16th of January, 1934, the morning before the kidnaping. On the evening of the 20th of January,1934, ADOLPH BREMER telephoned the St.Paul Office that his attorneys, EXELLSEN and GODFROY were coming to the office for a conference. They did come and made certain inquiries concerning the case, being afforded at that time very little information. EXELLSEN expressed himself as being of the opinion that the case presented many strange features. Some surprise was expressed that he should hold the opinion that it was anything but an ordinary kidnaping.

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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.

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WALTER MAGEE, mentioned in these proceedings as a contact man, has, in the past at least, possessed a rather shady character. He is reported to have been a species of panderer, according to the police, when he first came to St.Paul. He is also reported by them to have operated a saloon and later a hotel, which they have referred to as a "joint". According to MAGEE'S statement to me, about thirteen years ago, he was acting as chauffer for ADOLPH BREMER and more particularly for ADOLPH'S wife, who is now dead, on hunting trips; that ADOLPH'S wife took an interest in him and reformed him and since that time he has gone straight. MAGEE narrated how pleased ADOLPH'S wife was when he came to her with the first $100,000.00 he made. MAGEE is, apparently, making considerable money in the contract business, according to unconfirmed reports; that of late, he has lost considerable money, more particularly on two contracts. MAGEE told me that, at the present time, he had $1,500,000.00 Government contract and expressed the fear that he would be the next to be kidnaped. MAGEE and ADOLPH BREMER are, apparently, very close. ADOLPH BREMER appears to have entire confidence in MAGEE and relies upon him considerably.

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[redacted]

There have been numerous reports current here relative to the possibility of MARTIN WUNDERLICH'S being directly, or indirectly, concerned in the kidnaping of BREMER. WUNDERLICH had been a contractor in St.Paul and was the victim of a confidence game in the early part of 1933 in which he was mulcted of $200,000.00. The $200,000.00 was in EDWARD G. BREMER'S bank. WUNDERLICH was able, it is said, to secure this $200,000.00 at a time when the bank was either closed or on a restricted withdrawal basis. It is said that EDWARD BREMER expostulated with WUNDERLICH before permitting him to withdraw the money but WUNDERLICH insisted that he needed it for the purchase of a bond on a contract which he had taken. Some statements have been made to the effect that the confidence man, responsible for this deal, knew, apparently through BREMER, the amount of money that WUNDERLICH had on deposit in the bank. WUNDERLICH has endeavored to compromise this matter on several occasions and has made offers through the police and otherwise to settle for one-half of the sum of which he was mulcted. Whether or not settlement was ever made is not known. WUNDERLICH is said to be a "dumb" individual and fell easily [redacted] this scheme. He is now reported to be in St. Joseph, Missouri.

A report was received from the Chicago Office a few days ago, in which the police department there reports that an individual, name unknown, asked to be permitted to look at certain confidence men's photographs, in Chicago, and picked out one, [redacted] California State Prison [redacted] as the person in whom he was interested. It is quite possible that this man was WUNDERLICH. The newspapers have this information and it has been the subject of considerable comment in various circles, primarily because of

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certain reflections upon the police contained therein to the effect that they were apparently negotiating a money settlement with the swindlers. There has been no Grand Jury proceedings in this case, nor any contemplated at the present time. It is believed premature, at this time, to attempt to interview WUNDERLICH.

It should be noted here that brewers, such as the BREMERS, as well as other brewing interests in the Twin Cities have been compelled or forced to go into politics and have, as a consequence, many shady racketeer political connections. As an instance of this, when at the brewery a few days ago, [redacted] after a telephone conversation stated that they were in quite a struggle with the HAMM BREWING INTERESTS to secure for their own customers as many liquor licenses as possible. In order to secure these licenses, of course, it is necessary to bring pressure to bear upon political interests. During the prohibition episode, it is reported, that considerable quantities of beer found an outlet from the breweries through political and gangster circles.

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With regard to WUNDERLICH, another phase of this is a report that [redacted] who was a rival contractor to WUNDERLICH, may have been responsible for the mulcting of WUNDERLICH of $200,000.00 in order that WUNDERLICH might not have sufficient money to put up for bond guarantees on contracts in St.Paul and might thus be compelled to cease competing operations here.

It may also be noted that at the time of the kidnaping many of the prominent racketeers in the Twin Cities were out of town, some of them having left just previous thereto, which might be inferred to mean that the kidnaping was to occur and that they desired to have convenient substantial alibis. Some of these racketeers have since returned.

Very truly yours,

H. NATHAN
Assistant Director.

HN:TC
3-Division
9-St.Paul

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St.Paul,Minnesota,
January 22-1934.

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MEMORANDUM TO S.A.C.WERNER HANNI:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD G.BREMER, Victim.
KIDNAPING.
St.Paul File No. 7-30.

With the permission of [redacted] checked the records and advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]

According to [redacted]

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[redacted] he could give no information as the [redacted] had nothing to do with examinations of the banks; however, all of MR. BREMER'S banks carried Federal insurance and that they are fairly liquid, with this, otherwise they would not have been given Federal insurance. He advised, confidentially and off record, [redacted]

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[redacted] requested that under no circumstances should he be repeated in connection with the foregoing information.

Very truly yours,

RCC:TC
3-Division
9-St.Paul

R.C. COULTER, SPECIAL AGENT.

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St. Paul, Minnesota.
January 24, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR S. A. C. WERNER HANNI:

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

On January 19, 1934, in connection with the EDWARD G. BREMER kidnaping case, agent went to the ADOLPH BREMER home, 855 West 7th Street, St. Paul, at about 5:00 p.m., and remained there until the following morning at about 9:30 a.m., when he was relieved by Special Agent Nalls.

At the BREMER home, agent met the following persons:

ADOLPH BREMER, SR., father of EDWARD BREMER, the victim.
ADOLPH BREMER, JR., the brother of the victim.
LOUISE BREMER, sister of victim.
WALTER MAGEE, contact man for the kidnapers.
C. E. NEWCOME, Assistant Brew Master, Schmidt Brewing Co.
MISS WILL SUESEN.
OTTO BREMER, uncle of the victim.
CARL L. V. EXSELSEN, attorney and business counselor for ADOLPH BREMER, with offices at 30 Broad Street, New York City.
W. T. GODFROY, also an attorney and business counselor for ADOLPH BREMER with offices at 30 Broad Street, New York City.
Lieutenant ROY COFFEY, Lieutenant Detective, St. Paul Police Department.

Agent again went to the BREMER residence on Sunday morning, January 21st, and remained until Monday morning, January 22, at which time he was relieved by Special Agent Fortenberry.

On Saturday morning at about 7:30 a.m., DR. NIPPERT, family physician, came to the BREMER home, apparently on an emergency call, and word was given out after DR. NIPPERT had visited ADOLPH BREMER that ADOLPH BREMER had suffered a heart attack. It was noted, however, that ADOLPH BREMER appeared about nine o'clock and showed no particular indication of having been ill.

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Concerning the "attorneys" CARL EXSELSEN and W. T. GODFROY, it may be noted that according to ADOLPH BREMER, these gentlemen have been business counselors and apparently lobbyists for ADOLPH BREMER during the past 25 years. They were received as members of the family and are apparently very close friends of ADOLPH BREMER. Both MR. EXSELSEN and MR. GODFROY, according to ADOLPH BREMER, have taken a distinct interest in this case, although they were not solicited by MR. BREMER so to do.

MR. BREMER further stated, in a rather disparaging way, words to the effect that he did not see what they thought they could do in the case.

During the course of agent's stay at the BREMER residence, it was noted particularly that ADOLPH BREMER repeatedly brought up the matter of MR. EISWEIN having abused his, MR. BREMER'S daughter LOUISE over the telephone.

ADOLPH BREMER inquired of agent as to whether or not in agent's opinion the full $200,000 should be paid. Agent replied that an arrangement might be made with the kidnapers whereby a smaller sum would be accepted.

On Sunday afternoon, MR. BOHN, the father of HASKELL BOHN, who was previously kidnaped in St. Paul and later released after the payment of a ransom reported to have been $12,000, visited the BREMER family and endeavored to give ADOLPH BREMER his, MR. BOHN'S opinion as to what should be done in this case. MR. BOHN very specifically stated that ADOLPH BREMER should have nothing to do with the police or other authorities. It was apparent that there was some antagonism between MR. BREMER and MR. BOHN, and MR. BREMER handed MR. BOHN his overcoat and indicated that he should leave, although he had not finished his conversation.

MR. C. E. NEWCOME, the Assistant Brew Master and also a very close friend of the family, came to the BREMER residence from time to time but as far as agent could ascertain, his conversation with the family was only general.

Many phone calls were received at the BREMER residence, the majority of which were from relatives or well-wishers inquiring as to the status of the case.

Both ADOLPH BREMER and the rest of the immediate family were very friendly to the Division and apparently were giving their cooperation to agent and withholding no information. It was noted that when a telephone call would arrive at the residence, the family would wait for agent to answer the extension line before beginning the conversation so that agent might listen in on any message which might be given.

At about three o'clock in the morning of Saturday, January 20th, agent observed a large, black coupe automobile circling the house. This car eventually stopped in front of the Schmidt Brewing Company, which is located directly across the street from the house. A door was slammed and the car sped away. Examination was made at the brewery mailbox and in the immediate vicinity and no note or communication of any kind was found. Because of the speed of the car and its distance from the house, the license number could not be obtained. Agent was later advised, when talking to ADOLPH BREMER, JR., that some persons go off duty at the brewery at 3:00 a.m., and that this car may have called to pick up one of the employees, although no person was seen entering the automobile.

Lieutenant ROY COFFEY of the St. Paul Police Department was also placed at the BREMER residence and no information was furnished to MR. COFFEY which agent did not also receive.

At about 1:00 a.m., on the morning of Monday, January 22nd, the lights in the BREMER residence suddenly went off although it was noted that the lights in nearby residences and in the brewery were on. The lights remained off for approximately five minutes and then came on. No unusual circumstance was noted in the neighborhood during this period. Lieutenant COFFEY called the St. Paul Police Department and requested that squad cars cruise the neighborhood.

At 6:50 a.m., on the morning of Monday, January 22nd, telephone call was received by agent at the BREMER residence, this call being from a woman, who inquired for MR. MATTSON. Agent advised this woman, after waiting for a few seconds in order to give opportunity to check the call, that the call was to the wrong BREMER family and that MR. MATTSON was not at 855 West 7th. The woman immediately hung up, and a check-back made through the St. Paul Police Department reflected that this call was from an automatic telephone.

During the course of agent's stay at the BREMER residence, it was noted that a call was received from Washington, D. C., indicating that the President of the United States made the statement that "It was certainly deplorable that the son of his best friend should be the victim of a kidnaping."

Agent was asked on several occasions up until Monday morning, at which time he was relieved by Agent Fortenberry, whether or not in agent's opinion a contact would be made with the kidnapers in the near future.

It was noted that on Monday morning at about 8:30, MR. NEWCOME, MR. WALTER MAGEE, and MR. ADOLPH BREMER, JR., came to the BREMER residence and went upstairs to ADOLPH BREMER, SR.'S quarters and had a conference with him lasting for approximately twenty minutes. Agent was advised by these men on their return that there was, "nothing new".

Reference was made from time to time during the course of conversation with the family that EDWARD BREMER at the American National Bank had considerable contact with underworld characters during his business activities at the bank; that EDWARD BREMER had made the statement concerning this contact with the underworld that he was perfectly willing to do business with them.

b7c
b7D

[redacted]

Concerning the background of WALTER MAGEE, agent ascertained through members of the BREMER household that WALTER MAGEE had come to St. Paul in 1914 and at that time was pennyless; that he obtained work in what was then known as the old TOBIN saloon; that MRS. TOBIN, the wife of the proprietor, became somewhat enamored of MR. MAGEE and shot and killed her husband and is now serving a life sentence in Stillwater Penitentiary. It appears that WALTER MAGEE obtained control of the TOBIN saloon, and through a large stock of liquor found to be on hand, realized a considerable sum and later, after prohibition, engaged in bootlegging on a large scale. It was further ascertained that WALTER MAGEE and the Magee Construction Company is a "front" for ADOLPH BREMER, who has furnished the capital for that institution. Agent was further advised that the Magee Construction Company, through the mismanagement of WALTER MAGEE, lost $100,000 on the contract for the building of the Minnesota State Office Building and lost a further $50,000 in connection with the contract for the removal of the old Court House in St. Paul. However, in spite of the above circumstances, WALTER MAGEE apparently enjoys the faith and friendship of ADOLPH BREMER.

It may be further noted in connection with the background for these parties, all of which possibly has no great bearing on this case, that ADOLPH BREMER and OTTO BREMER came to the United States from Germany some time prior to 1896 and settled in South Dakota near Aberdeen; that they left Aberdeen together in 1896 and came to St. Paul; that OTTO BREMER obtained a position in a general store and ADOLPH BREMER went to work as a truckman for JACOB SCHMIDT of the Schmidt Brewing Company.

ADOLPH BREMER later married JACOB SCHMIDT'S daughter, and through a disagreement with JACOB SCHMIDT, started independent brewing in his own home; that on the death of JACOB SCHMIDT, ADOLPH BREMER acquired control of the Schmidt Brewing Company and has operated this concern ever since. OTTO BREMER, through his close association with his brother ADOLPH became connected with the banking business and various real estate projects.

From conversation with ADOLPH BREMER, it is noted that through his, ADOLPH'S association over a long period of time with saloon keepers, and local politicians, he became a power politically and is very well known throughout the St. Paul, particularly with the past generation. Apparently, through ADOLPH BREMER'S close contact with the people and his friendliness with all persons with whom he comes in contact, he has built up a large following. MR. BREMER advised agent that in forty years, he had never found occasion to discharge but one man in his employ.

Agent was further advised by members of the household at the BREMER residence that the payment of $200,000 ransom would place ADOLPH BREMER in dire financial straits; that because of the fact that all of his ready capital had been required to liquidate banks in which he was interested after the bank holiday, he would certainly lose the brewery if the ransom were paid.

All telephone calls received by this agent while at the BREMER residence which contained any information other than of a strictly personal nature were relayed by telephone to the St. Paul Division Office.

Very truly yours,

E. N. NOTESTEEN,
Special Agent.

ENN:HVS

Division - 3
St.Paul - 9

In connection with the steps which he traversed just before entering and leaving the hideout, he claims to have no knowledge of the walls adjacent, nor does he know whether there was a rail there of any kind. He was asked whether he believes he was in a large city or small city and stated that he believes that it was a small city and not a large one because he heard only one factory whistle, but believes the house of the hideout was in a small town, and in the suburbs.

In connection with the design of the wall paper in the hideout bedroom, an effort was made to have him draw exactly the design which he remembers and after several efforts he could draw only what were termed "fence posts", a flower design and a tree. He stated that there was an additional design of branches but that he does not recall any particular design and cannot give any idea as to its appearance. He claims never to have seen any more than two full sets of designs. He stated that the border at the top contained no flowers but only trees and that he does not think that the border contained any posts but remembers that there were leaves on the border strip.

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On the 14th instant, the following information was obtained from Victim:

He stated that he now has recalled that a siren blew each morning and evening near the hideout; that the sound of this siren was similar to that of a siren used on a fire truck, or police car, but appeared louder and more powerful, and was undoubtedly stationary, such as a factory siren, and immobile. He stated that this siren blew each morning at almost the identical time that the factory whistle regularly blew. In fixing the time of the blowing of this siren in the morning, and also that of the whistle, he stated that, as well as he can estimate, he arose from bed each morning at approximately 10:00 o'clock and that prior to arising he always heard the siren and whistle. It is his belief that both the siren and whistle blew between 7:00 and 8:00 o'clock, and probably it was at 7:00 o'clock A. M. He stated that their blowing was simultaneous and sometimes the siren would blow just before the whistle and sometimes its blowing would be simultaneous with the whistle. He stated that this siren also blew each day, except Sunday, at what he

that she could not see how many were in the car but did see one man; that the men on the street appeared to be paying no attention to each other or the occupants of the automobile. A large car pulled up on Goodrich Avenue headed east, apparently coming from the direction of the Summit school and stopped at the arterial sign at Lexington Avenue. As the car stopped, the man who had been standing on the south side of the street, near the alley on Goodrich Avenue, ran out and got in the front seat of the car and at the same time the man who had been standing on the northeast corner got in the front seat of the car on the north side, apparently pushing the driver over; however, she saw no scuffle, but the driver appeared to resent the fact that the men were getting in the car. The car, which had been parked on the opposite side of the street, started south on Lexington and when it got to the middle of the intersection of Lexington and Goodrich Avenues, the driver stopped the car and got out and went toward the other car, but did not get in it. He returned to his car and drove south toward Highland Park behind the other car which had turned south on Lexington Avenue. She stated the only thing she was sure about was the car the two men entered was green, though she understands the Victim's car was blue. She stated that she could not identify any of the parties or automobiles; that she does not want to be a witness in any case and under no circumstances, does she want her name to become known in connection with this matter.

MRS. L. DEHLER was located by Agents Notesteen and Coulter at 115 South Lexington Avenue and stated that on the morning of January 17, 1954, she saw a car parked in front of her home at about 8:30 AM; that the car was probably either a Lincoln or Cadillac and was black in color and appeared to have some nickle trimming on it; that she did not notice how many were in the car, but did see a man seated in the driver's seat, who appeared to be quite tall and wore a grey cap; that she also noticed a man standing on the northwest corner of the intersection of Goodrich and Lexington Avenues, who appeared to be 40 years of age or more, of stocky build, sandy hair and possibly a mustache. He was wearing a dark overcoat and a light tan hat; that when a large car approached the intersection of Lexington and Goodrich Avenues, coming from the direction of the Summit School, the man standing on the corner apparently signaled to the man seated in the car parked in front of her house; that this car started south on Lexington Avenue and the man on the corner ran out into the street and got into the big car on Goodrich Avenue; that he got in the front seat on the north side of the car, which was headed west; that she did not see any struggle and when both cars went away, they went south on Lexington Avenue. MRS. DEHLER stated that she believes she could identify the man she saw standing on the corner.

JAMES QUINEHAN was interviewed by Special Agents Coulter and Brennan at 582 Aurora Street. QUINEHAN stated that he is a driver for the Minnesota Milk Company; that on the morning of January 17, 1934, between 8:15 and 8:30, he was on Goodrich Avenue about a block from Lexington Avenue and noticed that a large car had stopped on Goodrich at Lexington and another large car was in front of it on Lexington near the south intersection; that he saw two men get out of the car headed south on Lexington and walk back to the car headed east on Goodrich; that he thought there had been an accident and the men were discussing it. He stated that he saw one of the men get back in the car and the others got in the car to which they had walked. He stated that he could identify neither party as he was a block away.

Many other persons residing in the immediate neighborhood of Lexington and Goodrich Avenues were questioned but no other witnesses to the actual kidnaping were found.

The Lincoln Sedan, property of the Victim, found abandoned in the vicinity of the 1900 block on Edgecumbe road was removed to MAGEE's garage in St. Paul, where it was examined for fingerprints, as above stated, and also by H. M. SCHOBERG, bacteriologist and director of the laboratory of the Department of Public Health, St. Paul, Minnesota, who found that the stains on the upholstery had been removed by dry cleaning, although on the side of the cushion running to the front adjacent to the driver's seat, which, upon chemical examination, proved to be blood; that due to the insufficient amount available, he was unable to determine whether or not it was human blood. The automobile seat was forwarded to the Division and a report of analysis was later received indicating that this was human blood.

JOHN T. COONEY of 1665 Wellesley Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, was interviewed by Special Agent S. L. Fortenberry and stated that he left his home at about 8:10 A.M., January 17, 1934 and started to find an address on Door Avenue. Being of the opinion that this street led off Edgecumbe Road, he drove in that direction and just before passing the house of MARTIN THORNTON, he saw two cars and three persons in the road. Before he reached the scene, two of the people had gotten into the car and one was standing in the road. He thought they were residents of the community and inquired the way to Door Avenue, and the person standing in the road looked at him and got into the car without making any reply and drove away, leaving the other car near the roadside. MR. COONEY described the man as five feet ten inches tall, 140 pounds, about 30 to 35 years of age and wore a dark coat and hat and was light complexioned. He further

stated that he believes he could identify this man but did not notice the make of the black sedans he saw but estimated that this occurred at about 8:20 AM and was just west of MR. THORNTON's residence at 1910 Edgecumbe Road, which is the point where the victim's car was found abandoned.

MR. and MRS. MARTIN THORNTON residing at 1910 Edgecumbe Road were interviewed by Special Agents E. N. Notesteen and S. L. Fortenberry and the information obtained from them is contained in a memorandum submitted by Special Agent Notesteen, dated January 19, 1934, copies of which are attached hereto and made a part of this report.

St. Paul, Minnesota.
January 19, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR S. A. C. WERNER HANNI:

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

The following investigation was made by Special Agents Fortenberry and Notesteen:

At 1910 Edgecomb Road, agents interviewed MRS. MARTIN THORNTON in the absence of MR. THORNTON. MRS. THORNTON advised that on or about Friday, January 12th, two men parked a large dark coupe automobile with chromium-covered side mounts about a block from the THORNTON residence, which residence is in the south suburban district of St. Paul and entirely apart from any occupied district. The two men were observed by MRS. THORNTON parking their automobile in the early afternoon and remained there until dark and some time thereafter. MRS. THORNTON could give no further information as to the occupants of this car or a detailed description of the automobile.

MR. MARTIN THORNTON was interviewed at the Thornton Bros. Contractors' office, 1343 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul; and he advised that between 8:30 and 9:00 on the morning of Wednesday, January 17th, he observed from his second-story window two dark colored sedan automobiles being driven at a slow rate of speed and very close together on Edgecomb Road, going west. As these automobiles passed the THORNTON residence, MR. THORNTON noted that in the driver's seat of the car in front was a heavy set man with ruddy complexion and wearing a light colored overcoat. The cars proceeded west on Edgecomb and disappeared over the hill.

MR. THORNTON stated that as these cars made the turn on Edgecomb Road near the THORNTON residence, one car swung out into the snow. Agents, together with MR. THORNTON, returned to the vicinity of the THORNTON home and examined these tracks in the snow. Because of the fact that the wind had drifted the snow into the tracks, no detailed impression could be observed.

The two cars observed by MR. THORNTON both had "V" type radiators and were large sedans, new, and believed by MR. THORNTON to be either Buicks, LaSalles, or Cadillacs.

Very truly yours,

E. N. NOTESTEEN,
Special Agent.

ENN:HVS

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Further inquiry was made of other residents in this vicinity and of CWA employees working in this neighborhood but no other persons were found who noticed the Victim's car or any persons in the vicinity at the time it was abandoned.

Although agents were stationed at the homes of the Victim and his father and covered all telephone communications and numerous investigations were made, nothing having any direct bearing on this matter was obtained until January 20, 1934, at which time DOCTOR H. T. NIPPERT of St. Paul, Minnesota, received three authenticated notes from the Victim and one from the kidnapers. Notes addressed, "Dr. H. T. Nippert", "Dear Walter" (Friday Evening), "Dearest Patz" and both "Chas.McGee" notes on page 25, were turned over to Mr. Nathan on January 22, 1934 and forwarded to the Division. The first "Chas.McGee" note on page 25 was left in a doorway about a block from the Schmidt Brewing Company. The other four of the batch were delivered to ADOLPH BREMER by DOCTOR NIPPERT. All other verified authenticated notes, from either the Victim or the kidnapers, were not turned over to a representative of the Division until after the Victim had been released.

DOCTOR NIPPERT, subsequent to the release of the Victim, related the circumstances under which these notes were received as follows: That about 6:00 AM on January 20th, he was awakened by a crash, which apparently occurred in his home. He paid no particular attention to it and went back to sleep; that about 7:15 AM, he and his wife arose and while he was shaving, the maid called to MRS. NIPPERT to have him answer the telephone; that he found that the telephone was muffled; and recalled that he had so arranged the 'phone so that his wife, who was suffering from a bad cold, would not be disturbed; that he answered the 'phone and the voice told him to go down to the vestibule and see what he could find; that he went down stairs and found that a bottle had been thrown through the plate glass front door and the maid had picked up an envelope addressed to him, which apparently had been left under the door. DOCTOR NIPPERT stated that he does not hear the door bell ring and what evidently happened was that someone placed this envelope under his door and telephoned him, but as the 'phone did not ring, due to having been muffled, they threw the bottle through the glass door to attract his attention. He stated that he opened the envelope and found the note addressed to him signed by the Victim and also found two envelopes addressed to WALTER McGEE and to MRS. EDWARD BREMER, which he delivered to the Victim's father. All authenticated notes, which were turned over to representatives of the Division by the Bremer family are quoted hereinbelow, the originals of which were forwarded to the Division at Washington for examination as to typewriting, handwriting and fingerprints.

"Friday Evening

"Dr. H. T. Nippert
Lowry Bldg
St. Paul, Minn

Dear Doctor;

I am enclosing herewith two letters which please deliver for me at once. Deliver them both to my father at the house - 855 West 7th St. or at the office wherever he may be - It is very important that they be delivered right away as it means a lot to me - Be sure however not to say a word to anyone else that you have been given those letters to deliver. The reason I am writing to you is because I know you can be trusted not to say anything.

Edward G. Bremer"

- - -

"Friday Evening

"Dear Walter;

I'm sorry to have called on you but I felt you were the old standby. Assure Emily & Pa that I'm allright. I knew you would use your head & work on this all alone - no police. The people that have me have given the impression that you are not working alone. Walter please do. I know you will for me. I've been told that the reason the first plan was not gone through with was because you were working with the police. Again I say please work all alone & I'm sure everything will come out allright. Be sure now - no strings attached. You & you alone. These people are going to give you a new plan. Work according to their directions - & again I say - alone - no police - just you.

Edward

E.G.Bremer"

- - -

"Friday Evening

"Dearest Patz,

Please don't worry. I hope everything will come out allright. Tell Hertzy to be a good little girl, her daddy is thinking of her all the time and to see you & her again is all that I want. I suppose you are worrying about the blood in the car. I have a cut on my head which bleed a lot but it has been dressed & is allright now. Tell Pa too not to worry. I'M treated nice & the only thing I have to ask is to keep the police out of this so that I am returned to you all safely.

Yours,

Ed"

- - -

"Chas.Mcgee

If you can wait O K. with us. You people shot a lot of cureves trying to get somebody killed then the copper's will be heroes but Eddie will be the marteer. The copper's think thats great but Eddie dont.

Were done taking the draws and you can go _____ now. From now on you make the contact. Better not try it till you pull off every copper, newspaper, and radio station. From now on you get the silent treatment until you rech us someway yourself. Better not wait too long."

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"Chas.McGee

You must be proud of yourself by now. If Bremer dont get back his family has you to thank Youve made it almost impossible but were going to give one more chance - the last.

"First of all all coppers must be pulled off.

Second the dough must be ready.

Third we must have a new signal. When you are ready to meet our terms place a N.R.A.sticker in the center of each of your office windows. Well know if the coppers are pulled or not.

Remain at your office daily from noon until 8.00 p.m.

Have the dough ready and where you can get it within thirty minutes.

You will be instructed how to deliver it

The money must not be hot as it will be examined before bremer is released

If Dahill is so hot to meet us you can send him out with the dough.

Well try to be ready for any trickery if atempted.

This is positively our LAST atempt. DONT duck it

Mr.Chas.McGee

I have named you as payoff man. You are responsable for my safety. I am responsable for the full amount of the money

E. G. Bremer"

- - - - -

"My Dearest Patz & Hertzy;

Oh I've been thinking of you so much, day and night. I'm sure you could nearly feel it. I nevr knew I could miss you two so much. I can just see you waiting for me to come bak - my dears -- Dont loose courage, I'll be back with you before long & we'll never be apart again. I'm at a loss what to say - if I could only express my feelings you could understand.

(Note addressed, "My Dearest Patz & Hertzy" continued:

" Now my dears pray hard and dont loose courage - I'll be holding you both in my arms before long & that is all that I want in this world is both of you -

Your Own

Daddy"

- - - - -

"TO THE PAYOFF MAN

From here on you are to assume the name of John B.Brakeenam

Take the money and get on the Bus leaving this station at

8:40 pm. tonight for DesMoines

Dont travel any other way but on this BUS

Register at Fort Des Moines hotel under above name.

If your planning a double cross DONT GO ANY FURTHER.

REMEMBER THIS IS THE LAST CHANCEFOR A PAYOFF.

IF THERE ARE COPPERS TAILING YOU DONT GO.

Mr.Chas.McGee or payoff man

I have named you as payoff man. You are responsable for my safety.
I am responsable for the full amount of the money

(Signed) E. G. Bremer"

- - - - -

"Chas.McGee or Honest Adolph

The coppers jimmed the last payoff.Maybe you was in on it

(Note addressed, "Chas.McGee or Honest Adolph" continued:

"maybe not.Well know for sure next time.So we give you the benifit of doubt.

We got a way to find out this time so we give you one more rattle.

No more assurance thuogh that hes alive till we are assuranced that we get

the dough.If we accept the dough you get him back alive. Thieves are not so foxy as bankers but theyr usually more honorable.

This is just a notice that you get one more note thats all.

Get the dough ready stay ready at all time and go thrugh without the

copperss or suffer the results.

Keep the money somewhere besides the bank so you wont be followed when

you go to payoff.

You will hear soon but you must be ready to leave at once.

ITS THIS TIME OR NEVER."

(Above note typewritten, with errors as set out. On reverse side is following:

"Adolph Bremer.

We are now dealing with you ar you requested.

We dont care nothing about you 72 hours grace.

We want the dough.

Tonight is the last chance we take.

You must follow these instructions to the letter

$500,000.00 is the price if you dont.

Here are the first part of directions

Note addressed "Adolph Bremer" continued:

"THE PAYOFF MAN MUST GO ALONE.

AT 8:00 PM SHARP TONIGHT THE PAYOFF MAN MUST BE

969 UNIVERSITY AVENUE WITH THE MONEY

ON THE STREET IN FRONT OF THIS ADDRESS HE WILL FIND

A BLACK CHEVROLET COUPE WITH SHELL GAS SIGNS ON THE

DOORS AND TIRE COVER.

The KEYS FOR CAR AND FARTHER INSTRUCTIONS ARE IN THE

SIDE POCKET OF THE CAR

READ INSTRUCTIONS. GET IN THE CAR AND DRIVE AS INSTRUCTED

THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE SIMPLE BUT MUST BE TIMED EXACTLY

IF YOU EVER WANT TO SEE ED AGAIN.

THE IMPORTANT PART OF THIS PLAN IS THAT YOU DO
NOT GO NEAR THIS CAR ONE MINUTE BEFORE 8:00 pm

AS we WATCH YOU HAVE PLENTY OF TIME

Mr CHAS McGEE or ADOLPH BREMER.

I have named you as payoff man. You are responsable
for my safety. I am responsable for the money
(Signed) E.G.Bromer "

- - - -

"My Dear Father Deere;

I am calling on you as a representative of God to do something for me. It must be a secret - every bit as much as a confession & under those circumstances I am calling on you. Enclosed herewith is a letter addressed to my father. This letter is to be delivered to him - unopened & may I take the privilidge

Note addressed, My Dear Father Deero" continued:

"of asking you to be the good Samaritan.

If you listen in on the radio & read the St. Paul paper y u will have heard or seen that my father has made a special appeal to everyone to not interfere & let him work on my being returned alone.

It is therefore necessary that some one take this letter to him, someone whose coming to see him will not create any suspicion & I could think of no-one better than you.

Please take this letter to my father at once. It may be asking a lot but it means so much to me. Go to the house as you usually do, to pay him a visit but don't let on to anyone that you have this letter. Dont give him the letter when anyone else is present. You can make the opportunity so that you are alone with him.

Thank you for your kindness in doing this for me & may God speed you on your way.

Ever Appreciative

Edward Bremer "

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"My Dear Lil;

As my old standby I am calling on you to do something for me that it seems no-one else can do. I must get the enclosed letter to my father -- unopened -- & I know if I intrust it in your care it will be done. I suppose you know that my father has made a special appeal to everybody police & government officers included to lay off for three days so that he can make his own arrangements to get me back. Now the next thing is -- is to get the instructions to him -- & you old pal will not fail me I know.

As soon as you receive this note take it to my father -- please. Be sure that no-one knows that you have received it. When

Note addressed "My Dear Lil" continued:

"take it dont say anything about it. If anyone stops you to ask you what you want tell them you have some bank matters to take up with him or anything else you want to tell them but don't let on about this letter. When you get to see my father be sure you are alone with him when you give him the letter. I know I don't have to tell you any-more because you always understand.

Please girl hurry — but don't loose your head — I know you wont & I'm sure you'll do just as I ask you to. We always did understand each other.

Its a living hell here & the time I've been here seems like ages. Please do your part & I'm assured I'll be home soon -- Please Hurry & be careful

As Always

ED "

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"My Dear Father;

I've seen the newspaper in which it states that you have made arrangements for everyone to lay off for three days so that this letter can reach you and contact to be made to pay off. I am sure that your word is good & that it will be as the paper stated namely — the boys can get this letter to you & make arrangements to receive the money & also get the money without anyone but you & the man that is to pay off know anything about it. That means that no police or government officer will know any thing about it, & it can all be done on the quiet. Even though the police & government officers know nothing of these pay off arrangements they will not be active in any way whatsoever during this three day period so that there will not be any slip up.

I told the boys that you were a man of your word when you said that there would not be any prosecution on your part and they are absolutely relying on that.

Note addressed "My Dear Father" continued:

" They also told me that they have tried to deal with you right along but that the government men have made it impossible. They said the government told you that they were not working but all the time they were working behind your back.

Now pa I am absolutely relying on what you said in the paper. I know that you mean every word of it and will stick by your word. I am as well as can be expected & am assured by the boys that I will be returned safe as soon as you have paid off.

Pa please hurry as this is a matter of living years every day. I know you will do all in your power to rush it through & relieve the terrible anxiety. Now please do just as the boys instruct you to & dont waste any time. The sooner the better.

Pa I'm relying on you this is most unbearable. Its just a living hell. I'm trying the best thats in me to fight it through so I can see you & Emily & Hertzy again

Your

EDWARD "

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JOHN MILLER of 1209 Hague Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, was interviewed by Special Agents T. J. Dodd and O. G. Hall concerning a note received by him between 6 and 7 PM on January 25th. The interview with MR. MILLER is covered by a memorandum prepared by Special Agent Hall, copies of which are attached hereto and made a part of this report.

St. Paul, Minnesota.
February 9, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR S. A. C. WERNER HANNI:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING.
St. Paul file 7-30

JOHN MILLER, residence 1209 Hague Avenue, St. Paul, proprietor of the recreation parlor in the basement of the Hamm Building, was interviewed by Special Agent T. J. Dodd and myself.

Sometime between 6:00 and 7:00 p.m. on January 25, 1934, JOHN MILLER at the recreation parlor received a telephone call from an employee named SULLY who informed MILLER that someone wanted to talk to him on the telephone. MILLER answered the phone, saying, "Hello", and the party calling, in a hearty, friendly tone said, "Hello. Is this you John. Say, I left a Hills Bros. tobacco can on your front porch. Take a cab out there immediately and take it to ADOLPH BREMER'S home." MILLER asked, "Is ADOLPH home". The man replied, "I don't know but take it there anyway. I know you will find him." MILLER stated that he has been trying since that time to place the voice, it being his impression that he has talked to this person before, although he is not certain of that.

MILLER took a taxicab to his home. He did not find a Hills Bros. tobacco can on his porch as his wife had previously found it. According to JOHN MILLER, MRS. MILLER had seen a man come to the front of the house and leave the tobacco can. JOHN MILLER took the note, which was in the tobacco can, directly to ADOLPH BREMER'S house and gave it to ADOLPH BREMER in the presence of WALTER MAGEE. He did not see the contents of the note and he did not open it.

MILLER claimed he received no other telephone calls which appeared to have any connection with the BREMER kidnaping, nor did he deliver or receive any other note. However, he volunteered the following additional information:

About the 20th of January, a man about 30 years of age, about 6 feet tall, wearing hunting boots, came to the MILLER residence at 1209 Hague Avenue and inquired of MRS. MILLER where 1193 Hague Avenue was. She told him to go about four doors to the left. Instead, the man wheeled and on a dead run, ran to the next street intersection to the right, that is, he ran in the opposite direction.

JOHN MILLER stated that many years ago he was saloon keeper in the Red River Valley and came to know quite well one OLLIE HAMILTON, a woman connected with carnivals; that at frequent intervals he has seen her since those days and she is now proprietress of the Canary Inn, which is located on the third lake at Forest Lake, Minnesota. During the period that ED BREMER was held, she came to him and stated that in view of their long friendship, she had some information which might prove of some interest. It seemed that there is a trapper residing in one of OLLIE HAMILTON'S cottages, and two or three days after the kidnaping of BREMER, this trapper reported to her that he had seen a large dark colored sedan go into a little-used road at Half-breed Lake, which is a dry lake. MILLER inquired of OLLIE how anyone could live in a summer cottage in the winter. She pointed out that if they had oil stoves, they could comfortably heat a house and no smoke be seen from the chimney. MILLER said that he gave her $20 as she is poor; and at a later date she informed him that Half-breed Lake can be reached by going to the third lake at Forest Lake and while on the automobile road there will be seen a store and gas station on the right-hand side, the lake being on the left-hand side. One should drive by the store to a road that intersects, at which intersection there are three mail boxes on the left-hand side. One should continue on the same road beyond the three mail boxes and take the next left turn. There will be found on this second road four or five cottages, those being the cottages to which the trapper believed the men in the black sedan were going on the day he saw them.

In that connection, I invite your attention to the fact that it appears that KARPIS and the two BARKERS, and others receiving mail at White Bear Lake early in January of this year, were living at or near a lake. I believe this should be investigated.

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

I informed MR. NATHAN of the latter and I also informed you, and it was understood that MRS. MILLER would not be interviewed for a few days as I think to interview her would cause JOHN MILLER to be reluctant to give any further information as I understand his wife is very excitable and does not want to be involved in this matter. I intend to see MR. MILLER either January 9th or 10th at a room in the St. Paul hotel at which time I will endeavor to get further information from him.

b7C
b7D

[redacted]

Very truly yours,

O. G. Hall,
Special Agent.

OGH:HVS
3 - Div.
9 - St. Paul

MISS LILLIAN DICKMAN, 1085 Cortland Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, was interviewed concerning receipt of a communication from the Victim, which was received between 7:30 and 8:00 PM, February 5, 1934, which interview is contained in a sworn statement made before Special Agent Samuel W. Hardy, notary public, which affidavit is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

(COPY)

St. Paul, Minn.
- 37 - February 8, 1934.

I, Lillian L. Dickman, 1085 Cortland St., St. Paul, Minn., being first duly sworn, depose and say on oath as follows:

That I live at 1085 Cortland St., St. Paul, Minnesota, and am Cashier of the Commercial State Bank of St. Paul, Minn. I am single and live with my parents at this address. I was one of the contacts in the Bremer kidnaping case. All I know is that I received a note last Monday night, Feb. 5, 1934, between 7:30 and 8 P.M. as nearly as I now recall. A man came to the back door of my residence at 1085 Cortland St., that is at our kitchen entrance. I was in the dining room at the time, and answered this man's knock at the back door. Our back porch has no light on it and was quite dark. The man asked for Lillian Dickman. He said "Are you Lillian Dickman" and I answered "Yes". He handed me the note, and said it was very important, and in substance for me to take care of it. Then he went away. The note was addressed to me and was in Edward Bremer's handwriting, which writing I recognized. I saw the handwriting on the outside of the envelope. I went back toward the front part of the house. I did not know before receiving the note that I would be the one to get it, but I was not at all surprised when I did get it, as prior to that I thought that some one of us would get a note. I was not surprised to be the one to get it. I gave the note to Mr. Adolph Bremer. I did not keep it myself. There was one envelope inside of the outer envelope, and the outer envelope also contained a note to me. The inner envelope was addressed to Adolph Bremer. I read the note addressed to me - I do not recall just now what it said verbatim, but in substance it instructed me to get the inner envelope to his father, Adolph Bremer, immediately. It was just the usual kidnaping case note. I can not state the language of the note to me in its exact words, as I do not want to repeat anything that I am not sure of. I want to be very careful. Concerning the man who brought the note - I can not describe him, I can not describe anything about him. It was dark, you know, on the porch, we have no light on the porch. I do not know whether he was tall or short. I do not know whether he was dark or light. I do not know whether he was stout or thin. I have been questioned by Mr. Harold Nathan to give more details concerning me getting the note, whether I was expecting to get the note before I actually received it, what the contents of the note were, and for a more detailed description of the man who gave me the note, and what he said; but I can not add one thing to what I have stated above. This contains all the information I have concerning this entire matter.

I have read the foregoing statement, and swear that it is true and correct, and that it contains all the information I have concerning this matter. I sign it voluntarily at St. Paul, Minn. Feb. 8, 1934.

///

(Signed) Lillian L. Dickman
Lillian L. Dickman

Subsribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of Feb. 1934.

(Signed) Samuel W. Hardy
S. W. Hardy - Samuel W. Hardy
Notary Public, Ramsey County, Minn.
My Commission Expires June 22, 1940.

3-Div
9-St. Paul

FATHER DEERE, Catholic Priest, of Prior Lake, Minnesota, received a communication from the Victim at 4:30 P. M. on Tuesday, February 6, 1934.

The interview with Father DEERE concerning the circumstances under which this communication was received is covered in a memorandum prepared by Assistant Director Harold Nathan, copies of which are hereto attached and made a part hereof.

St. Paul, Minnesota,
February 8, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD G. BREMER, VICTIM.
KIDNAPING.
St. Paul File No. 7-30.

FATHER DEERE of Prior Lake, Minnesota, called at this office at my request. He insisted that no newspaper publicity be given to any statement given by him and he was assured that if there were any publicity, he could rest assured that it had not emanated from this office.

He stated that at 4:30 P. M., on Tuesday, February 6, 1934, a man came to his door in Prior Lake, and asked him if he were FATHER DEERE. He answered in the affirmative. The man asked him if he knew a family by the name of BREMER. FATHER DEERE answered in the affirmative. The man then asked him if he could get to St. Paul by 6:00 O'clock and Father Deere said, "Yes". The man had the door of Father Deere's residence open about six inches. The man had a cap on which came down over his forehead, covering his eyes and covering his ears. He wore a cloth jacket similar to that worn by railroad men, with pockets in the side. Father Deere described this man as being about 28 to 30 years of age. Father Deere said that the man was of the dissipated type and he, Father Deere, at first took him to be a bum; that the man's hair was of no color at all, being of a dirty colored hue, somewhat straw colored; that his features were expressionless with the exception that he had deep sunken eyes of a dissipated type; that he was "light like a Swede", and there was no strength at all in his face; that he weighed about 150 pounds; that "he" was not as tall as I am, and I am 5'9½""; that Father Deere stated he bore all the aspects of being a "dope fiend". He said that in talking to him, as above, he clipped his words shortly and curtly; that, after the foregoing colloquy, he thrust an envelope into Father Deere's hands, which envelope contained notes to himself telling him to deliver the notes within to ADOLPH BREMER and to EDWARD BREMER'S wife. The man then walked rapidly about 100 or 150 yards away and got into a "brown sedan with wire wheels" and drove away. Father Deere said that the man had a thin face, with apparently no blood in it. He could give no further description except that he, Father Deere, is certain that he could identify the man if he were brought in as a suspect. Father Deere stated that he had seen the BREMER family before coming to this office.

Very truly yours,

H. Nathan.
Assistant Director.

HN: TC 3-Div. 9 St. Paul

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In compliance with instructions contained in the ransom notes, $200,000.00 in $5.00 and $10.00 bills was placed in the vault of the American National Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota. The numbers on these bills were furnished to the Division. On the evening of February 5, 1934, this money was removed from the bank and in compliance with the request of the family, the police and agents of the Division offered no interference to the manner in which the matter be disposed of.

A sequence of events following the removal of the money has been described by WALTER MAGEE, who, in compliance with the instructions of the kidnapers, paid the ransom. An interview with MAGEE by Special Agents Frank Blake and O. G. Hall concerning this is contained in a memorandum prepared by these agents, copies of which are attached hereto and made a part of this report.

St. Paul, Minnesota,
February 9, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREMER, Victim.
KIDNAPING.
St. Paul File No. 7-30

Joint memorandum of Special Agents Frank Blake and O. G. Hall regarding interview with WALTER W. MAGEE, payoff man in this case, on February 8, 1934 at the St. Paul Division Office. At the interview he related the following story to Agents:

On January 17, 1934, MAGEE was at his office, 118 Central Avenue, West, St. Paul, Minnesota. He received a telephone call from an unknown person. This person calling stated "This is McKee calling" and ED. PENSCHUCK, who answered the 'phone gave the 'phone to MAGEE. The party calling said, "Hello, we've snatched your friend Ed. Bremer. We want 200 grand". MAGEE tried to delay the party calling in order to have Ed Penschuck trace the call but this proved unsuccessful. MAGEE fixes the time of this call at about 10:20 A.M. The party calling stated a note would be found giving instructions near a stairway on the premises, 118 W. Central Ave.

MAGEE found the note, which is in the possession of this office, at the place specified.

MAGEE after finding the note called the Commercial State Bank, speaking to Miss Dickman, she informing him that ED BREMER was not at the bank and had not communicated with it. MAGEE then telephoned MR. NEWCOME at the JACOB SCHMIDT BREWERY, telling him to have OTTO AND ADOLF BREMER and himself come to a room in the Ryan Hotel.

The police in the meantime had also been notified of the kidnaping and when OTTO and ADOLF BREMER, NEWCOME and MAGEE arrived at the Ryan Hotel, there was also present Special Agent in Charge Werner Hanni, Chief of Police Tom Dahill, Detectives Tom Brown and Chas. Tierney.

After a short conference, ADOLF BREMER and MAGEE went to the place where the party who had called stated ED. BREMER'S car could be found. After about a thirty minute search they found the car near the Snelling Tower on Edgecumbe Road. MAGEE got into the car, a Lincoln, but was unable to find the starter and having noticed a quantity of blood in the front seat, and being desirous that ADOLF BREMER not see this, he quit trying to start the car and he and ADOLF returned to the Ryan Hotel. The Lincoln car was taken to MAGEE'S Third Street Garage where he left instructions that no one should touch same.

At 8:00 P.M. the same day, January 17th, another conference was held at the Ryan Hotel at which time OTTO and ADOLF BREMER and MR. NEWCOME were there.

Because of the blood found in the car, notes were written that ransom would be paid unless evidence was submitted that ED BREMER was alive. Phony packages, approximating the package in which the ransom was paid were also prepared in which to place the notes in case a contact could be made with the kidnappers.

For the next days there was no activity of importance except that Detectives Chas. Tierney and Tom Brown spent evenings at his house.

The next activity was when Dr. Nippert got the notes in ED BREMER'S handwriting. A conference was held at which the Division of Investigation and the Police were present and then the fact of NIPPERT getting the notes became known in the newspaper. On the following Monday morning, EDDIE LAWLER brought a note to ADOLF BREMER which had been found under a doorway at home of one MAX____, nearby neighbor.

Magee then held a conference with Governor Floyd Olson and in accordance with the demands of the kidnapers that two N.R.A. signs be placed in the window of MAGEE'S office when the family was ready to pay. The Governor suggested that one of the signs or more be torn in two and ADOLF BREMER, JR., got several small signs which were placed in the window.

The next activity occured when JOHN MILLER came to the BREMER residence with a letter which had been delivered to his home. MAGEE was present at ADOLF BREMER's home when this letter was brought by MILLER. It was opened and in it was a note of instructions stating that the enclosed claim check was for a package at the St. Paul Union Bus Depot.

MAGEE got the package, which was a small black bag containing a pillow and a note. The note stated MAGEE should get on an 8:45 P.M. Bus bound for Des Moines, Iowa; should got to Des Moines and resister at the Fort Des Moines Hotel and await a call from BRAKEHAND, or some similar name. No one went on this trip.

Then MISS DICKMAN got a note at her home which she gave to ADOLF BREMER. As MAGEE understands it this note told to wait for further instructions.

Then FATHER DEWRE of Prior Lake received a note which had the final instructions. The note which as I understand it, is in the office, briefly instructed

that MAGEE should take the ransom money to 969 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, where he would see, at the curb, a 1933 Chevrolet Coupe bearing Shell Oil Company signs on each side. At this place he should transfer the money to the Chevrolet Coupe and in this car he would find the keys in the left hand door pocket and also a note of instructions. He was to arrive at this point on University Avenue at 8:00 P.M., February 6, 1934.

Prior to going there MAGEE stated the possibility of a stickup was discussed so he drove his own Ford Coupe to his home left it by the back door of his home and took his wife's Ford Sedan to ADOLF BREMER's, parking same in back of the brewery. ADOLF BREMER, Jr., then took a car and the money and the money was transferred to MAGEE's car near St. Clair and 7th Streets. MAGEE then drove in a circuitous route to 969 University Avenue, where he got into the park Chevrolet Coupe. The windows of the car had been clouded with something and he could scarcely see out of it. In the left hand door pocket he found the keys to the car and a note which, as he recalls, read something as follows: "Go to Farmington, Minn. The Rochester Bus will arrive there 9:15 P.M. and leaves at 9:25 P.M. Follow 100 yards in back of this bus when it leaves Farmington until you come to four red lights on the left of the road. Turn on the first road to the left and proceed at 15 miles per hour until you see five flashes of lights. Then stop and deposit packages of money on right hand side of road. Leave the two notes, get in car and go straight ahead". These instructions were typewritten. MAGEE can't say as to the spelling. There was a Western Union card in the envelope of instructions belonging to ED BREMER, but no note from BREMER.

(At this point MAGEE was taken by Agents to ADOLF BREMER's residence where the remainder of the interview was conducted by Agent Blake, only.)

MR. MAGEE said he proceeded to Farmington and from there followed the bus to Cannon Falls where the bus stopped and he, in order not to attract suspicion proceeded slowly on the highway leading to Rochester and in a short time the bus again passed him and he followed it to Zumbrota where the bus stopped on the left side of the street and a number of passengers, he believed about five alighted and crossed the street. Just outside of Zumbrota the highway forks, the left hand road leading to Rochester. The bus stopped at this junction and waited, what appeared to MR. MAGEE, about four or five minutes, and when the driver started again, he proceeded very slowly for approximately one thousand feet and then he speeded up, MAGEE following. When about four or five miles out of Zumbrota, MAGEE said he saw four red lights on the left side of the road

on the banks of a hill, through which the road had been cut. He said he immediately applied his brakes and about 300 feet beyond the point where he saw the lights, he came to a gravel road leading to the left and he turned into this road, proceeding slowly.

He had proceeded along this gravel road only a short distance, not more than 1/2 mile when a car pulled in behind hem and he saw the headlights flash five times. He stopped his car, got out on the left side, walked around the rear of the car he was driving, opened the door on the right side, took out the two suit boxes and placed them on the right hand side of the road. He also left the note of instructions, the envelope which contained the instructions and a note written by MR. ADOLPH BREMER to the kidnapers. He said the kidnappers car stopped when he stopped and they were only a short distance away and kept the headlights, which were very bright, shining on him, all the while. He said he could not tell what class of car the kidnappers were using, nor did he see anything that would assist in an identification.

He said while following the bus from Farmington to Zumbrota that he noticed only one car that appeared suspicious and to the best of his opinion it was a wine colored Chevrolet Sedan. This car passed him several times on the journey, sometimes it would take a position between him and the bus and sometimes it would drop back to a position in his rear. He said he believed there were at least three men in this sedan as he thought he could see two men looking out from the rear windows when this car was in front of him. He said that in his opinion he deposited the package at about 11:15 P.M.

He said after leaving the packages he re-entered his car from the left side and drove straight ahead, arriving in a short time at a small town the name of which he did not know. He did not stop or make inquiry at this town (it developed that this town is Mazeppa) but proceeded on to Goodhue where he inquired the road to St. Paul. He took the road designated and arrived at Zumbrota and 'phoned to the Adolph Bremer residence in St. Paul. He said he placed this call at about 11:55 P.M. He proceeded thence to St. Paul arriving at 1:15 A.M.

He said that after leaving Zumbrota on the outward trip he did not see the wine colored Chevrolet or any other car other than the bus. He said the reason for leaving the note of instructions with the package was that he was so ordered by the instructions he found in the Chevrolet which also instructed that the prior set of instructions be left with the package but he could not comply with this demand because he did not have them.

IM:OGH	3-Division	F. J. Blake, Special Agent in Charge.
FJB	9-ST.Paul	O. G. Hall, Special Agent.

The Victim appeared at the home of his father, 855 West Seventh Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, about midnight on the night of February 7, 1934, at which time he was interviewed by Special Agent S. L. Fortenberry, who was detailed at this point.

This interview is contained in a memorandum submitted by Special Agent Fortenberry, copies of which are attached hereto and made a part of this report.

MEMO, S. A. C. WERNER HANNI:

On the night of Feb. 7 the last of the company left the Bremer home at 855 W. Seventh St. at approximately twelve o'clock. After everyone had gone, Mr. Bremer and Miss Wilshusen went over to the office of the Brewer across the street. Miss Louise Bremer and the author were sitting on the side porch talking, and the victim, Edward G. Bremer, came to the door of the back porch. I opened the door after recognizing that the man was Bremer. I left him with his sister Louise and went across the street to call Mr. Bremer. I found Mr. Bremer and Miss Wilshusen at the bottling house of the Brewer. I told Mr. Bremer of his son's arrival and escorted him back, and then went upstairs and called his brother Adolph, Jr. Upon my return, Mr. Bremer asked me not to call anyone for a few moments. After talking to Edward for a few moments, I asked for the privilege of calling the office of Mr. Hanni or Mr. Nathan. Edward insisted that I not do so as he had promised the kidnapers that nothing would come out in the morning paper, and that he must keep his word. Edward and his father then decided that the best thing to do would be wait until morning and call Mr. Nathan, Hanni and the Police Department for a conference at 9 o'clock. This I had to agree to do. Then after Edward had taken a glass or two of beer he sat down to tell the family his story.

He stated that as he stopped for a stop sign at the corner of Lexington and Goodrich on the morning of Jan. 17, someone opened the door of his car and stuck a gun in his side and demanded that he slip over, which he refused to do, and at that instance another person entered from the other side and hit him over the head several times with something he thought was a blackjack. He stated that he was pushed down in the foot of the car but was never unconscious. The car refused to start, according to his statement, and that he was in hopes that someone would come before the car started, but they continued to beat him over the head so furiously that he decided that he had best start the car, which he did with the starter button on the dash, which they were unable to locate.

According to his statement, he was driven for a while his head bleeding all over his clothes and then he changed cars, and at the time the change was made, he asked that his family not be allowed to see his car with the blood on it. He was then pushed down in the floor of the car he was changed to and the people started driving. He stated that another car was along and at frequent intervals all during the day the cars would pull up side of each other and carry on conversation which he could not understand. He stated that the accompanying car would stop for gas and get some in cans for the one in which he was riding, and that occasionally they would stop and put gas in the car he was riding in in a lonely place as he could never hear any sounds while the gas was being put into the car.

As near as he could determine, he reached the destination around nine o'clock that night, and was marched out of the car down into a basement, the number of stops he could not remember, and there he was seated in a chair where he remained for 21 days with the exception of the time he was in bed, which was each night from around 10 o'clock until in the morning around seven or eight. After the first few days, they took the blindfold off his eyes and he faced a bare wall for days at the time with guns resting against his side. He first stated that he was blindfolded the entire time, but later changed his statement to the effect that he was not blindfolded after the first few days with the exception of the time he was sleeping. He stated that he was fed regularly, his food consisting mostly of eggs and sausage, and sausage and eggs.

He stated that he wrote many, many letters, the number he could not estimate, and that he named several people to be contacted, most of which were objected to. He stated that he never signed any typewritten sheet with more than two lines on it, and that notes containing more than that written on a typewriter were written after he had signed the sheet. The letters he always wrote in long hand. Each time they took a letter after he had written it, he could hear them leave and it would take them approximately twenty-four hours to return. He stated that this procedure was kept almost daily and that they informed him that the attempted contacts had failed. Finally, on Sunday morning, Feb. 4, they read to him the article appearing in the paper over the signature of his father and told him that it would be his last chance, and that at this time he indicated Miss Dickman and wrote her a letter and one to his father and wife, and at the same time or the next day, he does not remember, he wrote one to Father Deere. He stated that the cars left early Monday morning, and returned Tuesday, and then left again the same day and returned Wednesday morning a very short time before they started with him.

When he left the house where he was kept, he was blindfolded and instructed to hold a handkerchief over his nose and to walk with his other hand by his side. He walked out and got into a small roadster, so near as he could tell, and one person got in on each side of him. He was driven a short distance on a very crooked road in this car when another pulled up side of them and he was taken from the roadster and put into the foot of the other car, which he thought was a small car, the make of which he could not say. Down on the floor of this car he lay between two cans and rode all day, according to his statement.

One time they ran out of gasoline and he was unloaded and two men walked with him in a corn field with guns in his sides until the other person could go after the gasoline. After dark, he stated he was pulled upon the rear seat beside one fellow and rode there until he was instructed to get out, and remain blindfolded until he counted fifteen, after they had gone, and then to remove the blindfold and go to the bus station, take a bus to St.

Paul, and not to let anyone know he was going to reach St. Paul until he arrived, and by all means not to have anything in the morning paper, which he promised them, according to his statement. After walking up in town he realized that he was in Rochester and when he reached the bus station, there was no bus to St. Paul, but they informed him he could take a train over to Owatonna and get a bus out of there to St. Paul, which he did. Upon arriving in St. Paul, he got off two blocks from the bus station and took a taxi to the West End Club and walked from there to his father's house, which he reached at 12:10 a.m., on the morning of Feb. 8.

After he finally got this story told, I asked him several questions relative to the personnel of the gang. He stated that it sounded rather unreasonable but that they kept him for 22 days and that he never got a look at one of the persons, but that he estimated that there must have been eight or ten of them, and that he could recognize several different voices which led him to believe that there were that number of people. He stated that one person sat with him the first few days he was taken and that he was rather harsh in his talk, but after a few days he left and did not reappear so far as he knew, and that he asked about him, and the other gangsters stated that he would not be around any more as he went to the wrong barber shop. After that he stated that a person was with him that talked rather kindly, and that he considered him a good fellow of his kind. He insisted that he could not recognize any one of them and that he would not make any effort to apprehend them as they had threatened his father and dauthter if he did.

As to the place he was kept, he stated that he knew it was in a basement and that it was in a city for he could hear the traffic passing almost constantly, and that on Saturday he heard a church bell ringing. He had absolutely no idea as to the place he was held and stated that he had no idea of the direction he was traveling when he was being carried out or returned.

He repeatedly said to his father that they could not have anything to do with prosecution, as their lives were at stake, and that it was not worth while. He further stated that the gangsters informed him that the so-called "finger man" was in Minneapolis. He also stated to his father that he knew plenty that he would never tell about banks and politics which caused the kidnaping. He insisted that the gang said that they were not afraid of the St. Paul police, but that they were afraid of Federal officials and warned him to take no steps to assist them or his family would be endangered

With these statements and others relative to his wife and child, he finally decided to go to bed at three o'clock and talk to the police and Federal authorities at nine o'clock today, Feb. 8. As soon as they were upstairs and settled, I called Mr. Hanni and reported the findings thus far.

Very truly yours,

S. L. FORTENBERRY,
Special Agent.

SLF:HVS
3 - Div.
9 - St. Paul

The Victim was interviewed by Assistant Director Harold Nathan on the morning of February 8, 1934, and verbatim record of the Victim's statements was obtained by Mr. Nathan. The statement made to Mr. Nathan as contained in a memorandum submitted by him under date of February 8, 1934, as well as the verbatim record of the Victim's statement, are attached hereto and made a part of this report for what they are worth.

There is attached hereto stenographic verbatim record of statements made by EDWARD G. BREMER on the morning of February 8th immediately after his return from captivity in the hands of unknown kidnapers. In addition to the facts elicited as shown in the attached, various attempts were made to secure information from BREMER. Before he made the statement in question, preliminary queries were made designed to secure from him any data which would enable a broadcast to be sent out for the apprehension of the kidnapers. His first request was that "he be not put in the middle of it." He then said that at no time had he seen the face of any of the kidnapers, nor could he describe them in any way. At the time he was taken into custody by the kidnapers, a man entered on one side of the car, or at least he placed his gun at his back. This prevented him from seeing anything although at the demands of the kidnapers he started his car shortly thereafter; that the first blow from the kidnapers' gun sent the blood into his eyes and he was then forced down into the car and later blindfolded. He would say, however, that the car from which he was discharged at Rochester, Minnesota, was, in his opinion, a rather small sedan and that there were three men in the car, and this information was accordingly broadcasted.

He insisted that at no time did he hear any of the voices of his captors in such a manner that would enable him to distinguish them; that they had always talked in whispers.

He insisted that he had seen nothing of his place of captivity; and subsequent to the statement made by him as indicated in the attached, his attention was called to the fact (before he was taken away because of his physical condition) that he had referred to a short man. He stated that he probably had not seen this man and therefore could not tell whether he was short; that the whisper from this man had come from a direction that made him think that the man was short and he pointed out that the man in question would bend down behind him in order that he might whisper to him on the same level as himself, thus conveying the impression that he was short. His attention was called to the fact that in the colloquy between him and the kidnapers at Rochester, Minnesota, when they called to him that they had not gone yet, after he had started to count to fifteen, this could not have been in a whisper. He admitted that this was the case but stated that he could not distinguish any particular voice at that time; that he was outside of the car and this voice called through the car.

He was again interviewed on February 9th and 10th, at which time he reiterated his statement that he had heard or seen nothing of any kind or nature whatsoever that would aid in the apprehension of his kidnapers.

As to the place where he was confined, he stated that he believed that it was a room not larger than seven feet square. As far as he knows, it contained only a small table, a chair, and a bed. He stated that he did not see the make of the floor nor whether it was covered, but he believed it was a wooden floor because the floor squeaked when persons walked around, and that he thought it was covered with a carpet; and that he did not see the ceiling of the room and could not state whether it was papered in the same manner as the wall, he describing the wall as being papered, the color of the wall paper he could not say, the pattern being a continuous row of what might be called a garden fence, two lathes up, one across, two up, and so on, in numbers ranging from nine to eleven, then a tree which had a flower in the shape of a four-leaf clover and next to the tree what appeared to be a branch of a tree with the same flower pattern, then starting with the fence again. He stated that the paper was fitted correctly, indicating that it was not done by an amateur, and that the paper appeared to be fairly new. He stated that the room must have had electric lights, the light undoubtedly fixed in the ceiling or onto the ceiling, and that he noticed on two occasions, while moving out of the room, some light object touching his scalp, indicating what he believed to be a light cord hanging from the ceiling; that immediately above him, to the right, in the wall was what he took to be a window of normal size, beginning at about four feet from the floor and reaching to the ceiling; that this window was boarded up; that the electric light was not burning at all times but that there was light in the room which he felt must have come from another window in another direction of the room; that the table in the room was a very small table less than two feet square and was covered with a blueish-white oil cloth of no definite design; that the toilet room was in another part of the house and that when led to that place, he believes it was not a straight walk, that is, they turned on the way from this room to the toilet room; that he heard the use of coal for the furnace or burner and believes that there were two separate heaters burning coal in the place; that the noise from these burners was some distance off from his room; that on the way from his room to the toilet there was a threshold, or a rise in the floor which might indicate it to be a threshold; that the drinking water was clear water and he could not taste any chemicals or alkali; that the cooking was amateurish and his meals consisted mostly of pork chops, veal chops, chicken, various vegetables such as peas, potatoes, beans, and that he was given what he believed to be canned fruit such as peaches, pears and apricots. (This differs from his original statement where he stated all he had to eat during his confinement was pig sausage and eggs and eggs and pig sausage.)

He stated that the food was poorly cooked and overseasoned; that he was permitted to smoke and they furnished him cigarettes and he asked them to give him some Chesterfields as he did not like the cigarettes they were giving him; that they informed him he was smoking Chesterfield cigarettes; that he heard steps above him indicating other inhabitants in the house, but he could not say whether the ceiling in the room in which he was confined was an open ceiling such as is found ordinarily in a basement; that he heard railroad trains going through, while others stopped; that he thought he overheard some switching of trains; however, he could not hear any collision of box cars, which is usually evident in switching trains; that he heard what he believed to be two different church bells on Sunday morning; that there was considerable traffic on what is either a busy thoroughfare or highway and he believed he heard either buses or trucks; that he heard children going by outside and heard children play; that when he was taken from the house on the day of his delivery, he was blindfolded and he was ordered to walk erect with one arm hanging loosely and the other arm holding a handkerchief in front of his face; that he stumbled on what he thought to be a box and then stumbled over a can and nearly fell but that he was very much scared, not knowing what next would happen.

He stated that the weather was cold at the beginning and on the Sunday after the Sunday of the week he was kidnaped, it was extremely windy.

He stated that on the day of his kidnaping, when he was taken from the car into this house, he made an effort to determine whether or not there was snow on the ground and as far as he could judge there was no snow, which situation was also true when he was taken out of the car on the way from the kidnapers' hideout when he was walked in the field; that at the time of the kidnaping, the drivers were changed after about the first 20 miles; that the first driver was an extremely poor driver and reckless, while the next driver was an exceptionally good driver.

He was going over the description of his place of confinement several times and the use of coal was brought up again, at which time he mentioned that he also believed there was an electric heater or some electrical apparatus for heating.

He stated that the goggles which he claimed were used in blindfolding him were extremely tight fitting and hurt him considerably; that it appeared they were lined with adhesive tape overlapping the goggles to the extent that the tape covered part of his forehead and his cheeks and down to the extreme lower end of his nose and the cotton was packed in between; and that he was absolutely without sight whatsoever. The goggles were fitted around his head with a tight elastic. He was again questioned

as to the location in Rochester, Minnesota, where he claimed he threw away the goggles after his release. He stated that he did not know the direction, but after walking half a block, he was on the main thoroughfare of the city; that he did not recognize any buildings in the immediate vicinity except that he believes that he was near a woodyard and that there is a wire fence and tall weeds and that he noticed a large building, apparently a brick structure but could not say what it was, and as far as he knows, it was not a store.

He reiterated on many occasions that he could not state definitely how many persons were connected with his confinement or kidnaping but insisted that there were a number of them, possibly seven or eight; that the conversations always were in whispers and that at no time did he hear a clear voice that he would be able to recognize; that on the way from St. Paul to his place of confinement, the radio in the car was continuously played and that he could not remember what the programs were or what station they tuned in on but he believes he did hear the announcer state "W.C.C.O.". (This is a Minneapolis station with 50,000 watt power.)

He stated that the greatest part of the route traveled was over concrete road; that the walk from the car to the house where he was confined was rough but could not say whether or not it was paved. The distance that he walked from the kidnapers' car to the kidnapers' hideout, he said, was about half the distance between his house and the driveway, which may be estimated to be about 50 feet. He said that he then descended nine or ten steps, which he believed to be of wood.

HN:TC
:HVS

HAROLD NATHAN,
Assistant Director.

3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota,
February 8, 1934.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD G. BREMER.

I went to the corner of Goodrich and Lexington Avenues and I stopped for the arterial highway. As I sat there, the door opened and next to me an arm came in with a gun and a voice said: "Don't move or I'll kill you". I attempted to put the car in low gear and as I glanced up again there was a car crosswise in front of me. My next move was to grab the handle on the left hand door to get out of the door. By the time I grabbed the handle the fellow on the right side must have been in the car and hit me across the head with a gun. The door opened. I don't know whether I opened it or not. On the other side, a fellow came in and I was crashed on that side. After the man grabbed me, he pulled me down. I tried to hold my foot out of the door as long as I could to see whether or not I could stall them along enough for someone to drive up. I am not certain whether it was seconds or minutes. It, undoubtedly, was not a long time. They grabbed me and beat me on the head and I felt I was going to pass out of the picture. I could not see because the blood was coming over my eyes. One fellow sat on one side and another fellow on the other and they had my head underneath the dash board and the car would not start. One fellow said, "No monkey business, start that car". I reached over and I pressed the brass button. The car started and we went away. For some time they went straight ahead on the street, past Lexington. What turns they made I could not tell you from then on. When my head was down, this fellow pushed those goggles over my eyes. After awhile, he stopped. I got up. I don't know what street it was, and they pushed me into the bottom of another car and they put me down on the floor and two men got in the back seat. There I was down there and we drove goodness knows how many hours. Finally the car stopped and they got out a few minutes at my request. They let me out and then I could hear gasoline cans and I also heard another car drive up so, undoubtedly, the other car had the gasoline cans and they filled this car up; then we drove until after dark. After dark, they put me up on the seat because I was pretty nearly frozen. My foot and everything was frozen while I was down on that floor. Even though I was blindfolded I could see a light flash by now and then, maybe from a passing automobile, or something. We drove on a while and then we stopped. I think then the car was alone. When they stopped one time before, they made me sign my name. I could not see what I was signing. They told me to sign my name. Of course, a man can sign his name without much trouble. I signed my name three or four times in the dark. It was dark when the car stopped and we got out and then the car drove away. I said, "I am awfully cold". So, with one man on each side, they walked me up and down, up and down. After an interval, I could not tell you how long, the car came back. I got back into the car

again. We drove again maybe two hours, maybe three, and then we stopped. We got out and they took me in this place. They set me down in a chair. They examined the cut on the top of my head. One fellow said that was a pretty bad cut. He said, "We had better get some merchruochome and stuff and fix it up a little". They must have taken a half hour to do this. The hair was matted in it. They cleaned it up. It was dark in the room. Then they took that thing off. They told me to wash the blood off of my hands and my face and I did that and they bound me up. They blocked my ears with a wad of cotton and they put me in bed. They pushed me over on the bed. I am not positive whether it was that night or next morning when they came in. They passed in and out of the room constantly, day and night. I was alone there. "God that was a terrible feeling." I don't know whether they expected to be asleep, my muscles were tense and I would not make a move. I think it was the next night, about midnight, some fellow came and shook me. He said: "Get in that chair", I got up. He said: "I want you to write a letter". I sat up, but I was so cold they had to put something around me before I could write, so they threw something around me. It was the letter to Dr. Nippert and one to my father. I explained to them not to take the letter to Nippert's house because you know his wife could not keep anything. I begged them to take it to his office. Well, anyhow, nothing happened and they wanted to know who to take. They sort of threw Magee out of the picture. Well, there is one fellow that I have known for years, JERK DORAN. DORAN has always been a very good friend of mine. In the brewery business he has always been an exceptionally good friend. The customers that we got we could trace right straight back to DORAN all the time. He told me at one time to be careful. He said, "Carry a gun. Somebody might pick you up. If anything like that happens, I will go the limit for you, don't forget it." So naturally I thought of JERK. I said I don't know where JERK lives but he runs the "Scoreboard" in St.Paul. He handles none but our beer. JERK, for me, would keep his mouth shut if "hell froze over". They asked me first for a Minneapolis man. I said, "I will bank on JERK DORAN". After a little while, they came back and said is this the fellow who was a boxing promoter? I said, "Yes". They said, "Well, better let him out of the picture". They said, "We don't want to cause anybody any unnecessary heat and he being boxing promoter and having been connected with me they thought he ought to be left out of it. They said the boys might be tough with him.

Verbatim Record of Statement made by
EDWARD G. BREMER on the morning of 2-8-34.

They said we do not want to cause anybody any unnecessary heat and he being a boxing promoter he might get a bad name out of it once the boys might be tough with him. I said the Chief knows him and everybody knows him in St. Paul and everybody knows he is absolutely a good friend of mine and I would go through hell for him. When Dick was hard up I know I had hell raised with me by the bank examiners because I loaned Dick $5,000.00. I said Dick will pay me if he pays anybody. Well, Dick with me has always been aces. Dick was passed out of the picture. When you are in a shot like that, you just can't think of anybody. I said that if they could get Bill Heet here from Fla., and he has young kids. Then I thought of John Miller. John and I have been hunting together for 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 years. I spoke of Miller as the "Silver Fox." I knew nobody else called him that but me. I knew that John has a lot of guts. John will sit tight and go through. Then they came back and said, yes, Miller is all right. We called him at the pool room but all the wires were tapped and we left a note at his house but before we got him the police had seen the note. That passed John out of the picture. I had told them about Walter Arnold and Roy Kossberg and Mike Carroll and Eddie Lauer. I thought maybe they could work a contact through any one of the four, but they couldn't work any. I told you what they did with me during this time. The first few days I was blindfolded constantly. I ate blindfolded and I didn't make a move. They put me in that corner and I never moved whether it was 10 hours or 12 hours. I didn't turn my head or anything.

Q. Where did you urinate? They would walk me around and then I would hit a toilet. They would never walk me the same way. Then this one fellow said, "My God, we got a bum steer on you. We can see that from your actions and we have checked your father and he is a right man." Well I said, "What good is that going to do?" They said only, "The next time we will investigate and we won't take somebody else's word for it." So this fellow had a sort of — when you are talked to once a day or once in two days and somebody is sort of kindly you sort of take a fancy to him, no matter who it is. I worked on this fellow and he said, "Yes, I appreciate the fact that if you are tied up for a long time it will eventually affect your eyes and it may be never come back." I said, "Are you ever going to take me back?" They said, "Yes". I said, "What does yes mean from you." I said, "Are you a man?" He never did anything else but whisper. He said, "I am a man of my word?" I said, "You have not another. You keep yours and I will keep mine," and all they asked me to keep was this going home.

Q. You mean temporarily until you got home? Yes. After that I could explain. I told him that unless something unforeseen happened that

they would go and I would keep my word by not letting anything appear in the morning paper. So to this fellow I said, "Well, partner, if you are ever going to turn me loose, it would be hell to be blind, wouldn't it?" He said, "Yes, it would." He said, "I will give you a break. If you never move your head I will leave it off sometimes during the day." I said, "I will never move". I said, "You can rest assured of that",so they took it off the next morning and the washbowl and everything was in front of me when I got to the table. I washed my face and washed the adhesive off where they had stuck it on that day. I never moved and they always covered me up from the rear every time I moved or something or when they brought me food so I could not see a hand that anybody reached. I knew there was someone behind me. That is all I did know. I came pretty near losing my bladder. I knew from the first time they untied me that morning that if I had to go to the toilet I could not go. I never went to the toilet from the time they put me there in the morning until they took me there at night. From then on every day I sat there. I guess I got sores all over my elbows so as to hold my head there so I would not move it. I would be so cramped that they would have to hold me when they bound me up at night to take me to the toilet when I went to bed. I couldn't get my limbs apart. I put my legs like this and didn't move them for 12 hours. That is the entire history so far as I was concerned. If they had breakfast, I would get it, and if not, no. They told me if you want anything, ask for it. This one fellow who was a little more kindly, once in a while he would come in during the day and then they would throw that thing over me and there would be an orange sitting in front of me. That was 4 or 5 times when I was there. Sometimes I didn't get a glass of water all day. I would not ask for it. I was afraid that if I asked for something, they would tie me up. I wanted them to see that I was going to stick it out as they expected me to stick it out without a whimper or without a squawk. This was my entire life that day and every day. It was very late in the day. I imagine it must have been close to nine before I got out of bed in the morning. It would seem that way. Then another night some fellow came with a note during the middle of the night so when this little fellow came back I mentioned, I started in with fellows I knew, a fellow that works in the bank at Winesko and a good friend of my brother's, Jim Felton at White Bear. They wanted me to circle the surrounding country for a contact man. I thought of Leo Fliegel, and I thought of Father Deere. I thought of Pete Schmidt (?) but I guess none of them went for a contact except Father Deere and that was the last contact. Well, this little fellow came in one morning. Anyhow, I said, "Partner, I don't see how I can get by with this fellow that comes in like that during the night. In the first place, he scares the hell out of me. In the second place, it is always so damn cold that I can't write. I can't use my hand. I can't do anything." He said, "I will handle it the next time." You can tell by the last letter how much different it was.

I wrote that letter to Father Deere about ten days ago. I imagine it was that letter that was never delivered. I have always been sure, though, that one person would do something if I asked and no one would ever know who did it and that was Miss Dickman down at the bank. They would not have it. So when Sunday night came they told me about those 72 hours and they said, "Here is your last chance." They wanted Father Deere. I said, "I hate to pin it on him." I said, "I don't know whether he will lose his head or not or whether he is there. I have not seen him for a long time but I do know he drops in to say hello to my father. If it is my last chance, can I have two at the same time?" They said, "Yes, my wishes would go." I said I will take the girl. So I wrote Miss Dickman her letter and wrote Father Deere a letter and this letter to my father and a letter to the wife and the baby. I asked if I could have the privilege of including the letter to the wife and baby in order that they should know I was living. I don't think she got the letter. Well, that was Sunday. Meantime, I got no breakfast. The fellow crossly said that the boys were all excited about getting the money and there was nothing to eat in the house.

Monday night they gave me a big steak, mashed potatoes, peas and they said, "Eat hearty because this is going to be your last meal here." Of course, that gave me a ray of hope. My God, night came and they threw a cover over my head and put the dishes down and I said, "Oh! Oh! It is gone." So I never asked a question and they didn't talk. I went to bed Monday night. That was Monday night.

On Tuesday, Tuesday night I went to bed. I thought, well everything is shot. I could hear a rumpus or noise. I knew it was some of the crowd come back. After maybe a half hour or an hour, one fellow shook me and said, "Would you like to go home?" I imagine the rumpus was that some of the crowd came in with the money. So I didn't know what the devil to say. "Well", he said, "You darn fool, can't you answer?" I said, "Yes, I would like to go back." He said, "All we can say is this, that we owe the girl an apology. She is a major." "Well", he said, "As I told you, I went directly to her house. I rung the doorbell and asked for her. She come. When she come to the door she come with her head bowed down, never looked up at me, never looked at all. She said "What is it?" He said, "Here is something for you." "She turned around and closed the door as I walked away." They said, "Your friend Father Deere pretty nearly threw the notes away. He went away up in the air. He could not see him. He wanted to know who we were. I didn't know that Father Deere ever entered into the picture until I got home. Then they said, "Do you want to get up?" They set me in the chair. They said I am to get shaved. I said, "Please don't. That is going to be a tough job." I said, "I am even afraid of tackling it myself." My God, that sure was an ordeal. Three weeks' beard. I thought it took an hour.

"Well", he said, "In an hour or so we will get going." So I sat there and whatever time it was they came back. They said, "Here is a new suit of underwear, here is a heavy pair of socks, and here is a shirt." They had taken my trousers out and I could hear them with the money and kegs and stuff. They said they wanted to look through "to see that there is nothing from here on your person." I said, "Don't forget my mother's present to me. That is that watch." Then they dressed me and I asked to go to the toilet because I had a hunch that it would be quite a few hours so I went to the toilet. "Well now," he said, "when you go out of the door I will just touch your arm. You have got to walk the best way you can." He said, "When you get out you want to put this handkerchief over your face as if you are going to blow your nose." Going out, I stumbled over a box of some kind. I connected with a can and pretty near went down on the can, but I kept my feet. Then they pushed me into a roadster. I didn't know what I was getting into. I thought I was going into the back side of the car. A fellow came in on this side with me and a fellow on the other side and they said, "Hold your handkerchief up." Then the car stopped and they took me out and they put me in this other car. There were gasoline cans because I could smell them in this car. I had to bend down with my head in my hands. There were rattling noises in the car. Does a machine gun have clips on it that would rattle? Anyhow, we drove. We stopped once and they took this gasoline can out and filled the car. Anyhow, then I had room to stretch out my legs and I laid down in the box (?). After dark they said, "Now, we are going to drop you off in the outskirts of Rochester. There is a bus leaving there at 9:40. You go downtown into a restaurant where you are absolutely positive no one will recognize you and eat because you have not eaten today and then you catch that 9:40 bus. I said, "What time is it?" They finally said eight o'clock. I said, "Maybe there would be a bus before 9:30. Would you mind if I went to the bus depot first and found out?" "No, that would be all right", they said, "You take a bus home but when you get into town, don't go where anyone recognizes you. Get a cab and don't step in front of the house and go into the house without anybody seeing you because we want nothing in the morning papers." So then after a bit they stopped. They said, "We get out here." I thought I was in Rochester, you understand, when this happened, but they walked me into a field and I imagined the other fellow had to gas up. I fancy the other fellow had to gas up by then, not knowing whether I was to carry out the instructions. The car came back after a while. We drove for at least an hour or an hour and a half. It may have been only an hour. They said, "We are going into the outskirts of Rochester. You carry out our instructions. When we let you off, you stand facing the way we leave you but after we are gone, you about face and walk a block straight ahead and then you are on the main street of Rochester and then you go up to your Bus Depot." They said, "Don't

forget the instructions home." I pretty nearly died because I didn't know what they were going to do when they dropped me off. They told me to count 15 slowly. I counted up to 5 when they said, "Wait a minute. We are not gone yet." Then I started to count over again and I heard the car stop. I heard the car go away and stop. I had reached 15 by then but I didn't remove my goggles because I didn't know why the car stopped. I kept them on. Didn't raise my hand or anything until I heard the car start again. I knew then by the sound that they were on their way. After that I pulled my goggles off. My eyes were very blinky and I was pretty wobbly so I walked slowly. I didn't want anybody to see me. I tried not to stagger. It was hard not to stagger. I walked over to the side and I threw my goglos as they instructed me to and I walked up to the Bus Station. I didn't know where it was. I thought I had my hat pulled down. I met a man and said, "Partner, can you tell me where the Bus Depot is?" It was "three blocks straight ahead and then to your left." I got into the depot. I said to the girl, she was just closing up, I said, "When is the next bus to St. Paul?" She said, "There are not any more tonight." I said, "Then that means I can't go to St. Paul tonight." The girl was telephoning. When they got through, I said, "Gee, I would like to go to St. Paul tonight if I could." The girl said, "In five minutes there is a train going to Owatonna and you can catch our bus going up from Owatonna. I said, "Where is the Depot?" She said, "It is too far to walk. You had better get a cab." She called a cab and I jumped in and by God the cab headed right through an alley. I said, "Here is where they get me again." We got to the Depot and the train was standing there. I said, "Have I time to buy a ticket?" I got into the first seat and I fell in head down and stayed there. I amused myself cutting my finger nails down and then I saw a paper lying across the seat and then I found out about the $200,000.00. I didn't have a chance to eat at Rochester because of this quick move and then at Owatonna I didn't eat because I didn't want the bus to go without me. I pulled my hat down. There is a bench in the hotel. I looked everybody over to make sure I didn't know anybody. I went in and gave them one $10.00 bill, went back and got in the bus and planked myself into the seat and pulled my hat down and there I stayed until we got to St. Paul. God, every time a car passed, I started, and every time a car would come from the rear, everything went bloody. When we got going, I asked them which way they come into St. Paul. They said, "We go to Church (?) St. and Wabasha." They said, "We go down 4th Street." I asked him to let me off at the turn right in front of the Court House and I looked up the block and there was not a soul on the block. I thought, "Well, there is a break." "There is nobody to see me and nobody to get me." I stayed back from the corner quite a while because I didn't want to go over to the Lowry where the cab stand was. Finally, the cab row was filled and another cab come on and I hailed him and I jumped in and I said, "Do you know if there is anything doing out at the West End Commercial Club tonight?" He said he

didn't know. I said, "I will take a shot at it. If there is a light there I will get out. I got out at the West End Commercial Club. I paid my fare. I got out and I walked down that way until I knew the cab had turned around and gone up to town. Then I walked up here and there was neither hide or hair of anybody. I got to the house here. I thought, "By God, if I walk up those front steps, somebody is going to see me or there may be someone see me if I don't. I don't think I walked so quick. I said, "I am this far, and I don't think they will get me now." I walked up and I had the keys to the house in my pocket. The minute I touched it the dog barked. He scared me so I could not find the keyhole. Then I saw Louise, my sister, and I wrapped on the glass with my key.

(This Verbatim Record taken
by Harold Nathan, Asst. Director.)

In verification of Subject's statement regarding his release at Rochester, Minnesota, there is hereto attached and made a part hereof, a memorandum prepared by Special Agent John E. Brennan covering inquiry at Rochester, Minnesota.

St.Paul,Minnesota,
February 11,1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR S.A.C.WERNER HANNI:

Re: UNKOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD G.BREMER, VICTIM.
KIDNAPING.
St.Paul File No.7-30.

BREMER was first seen at Rochester at 7:55 P.M., on February 7,1934, near the Carlton Hotel, about two blocks south and one block east of the bus station, when he made inquiry as to the location of the bus station. HOWARD McGOON, who was to relieve MRS. JENNIE F.HAIGHT, ticket agent at the bus station, is of the opinion that the man who called at the bus station at about 8:00 P.M., and inquired about a bus for the Twin Cities was BREMER; MRS. HAIGHT is also of that opinion, although her description varies from the others in that she noticed he was wearing a mustache, while the rest relate that he appeared not to have shaved for some time. MRS. HAIGHT called a cab for this man when McGOON informed him that the last bus had left at 7:30 P.M., but that he could take a C.&NW train to Owatonna and a bus from there which would put him in St.Paul at 11:30 P.M., wherefor MERRITT HORN, cab driver, drove a man from the bus station to the C.& NW station to catch the train leaving at 8:13 P.M., and believes his fare to have been BREMER.

E.R.TERRY, Star Baggage Line, Rochester, saw BREMER at the railroad station at Rochester.

NILES OSTRUM, Cook Hotel, Rochester, states that at about 8:30 P.M., on February 7, 1934, he was walking down town and two men, riding in a LaSalle Coupe, headed him off and asked him the way to highways 7 and 14. They were both young men, and the car was dirty. He gave them the directions and they drove away.

DR.M.F.HUSTERMAN, dentist, who is very closely connected with the BREMER family, has a brother in the clinic, is alleged to have made a remark two weeks ago at a chamber of commerce meeting that he could solve the case in two minutes if he had the permission of the BREMER family. Chief Claude saw him today about this and he denied it but stated that the LaCrosse police department might get something.

Several guests of the local hotels have been investigated but no connection established with instant matter.

Regarding the bandages alleged to have been discarded by BREMER at a point six blocks from the bus station and about a block before crossing a bridge, Chief of Police L.J.Claude, of the Rochester Police Department and his men conducted a search for the bandages immediately upon receipt of information from S.A.C.Henni, telephoned to him early this morning. Upon arrival at Rochester and having obtained the above information indicating that BREMER had come to the bus station from a southeast direction, the undersigned accompanied Chief Claude and his men to the only bridges in that direction that would come anywhere near being in the locality described and searched for several blocks in all directions but no bandages were observed. It should be noted that there is a bridge about every two blocks crossing a stream passing through the town, and if some information could possibly be obtained as to whether it was a concrete or structural iron bridge, approximate relation to some other structure he may have observed, a more concentrated search may be conducted; for, as it now stands, there are about a dozen or more bridges within "six blocks" of the bus station.

Two vacant houses, which have been regarded with suspicion, were searched but no dust was found to be disturbed.

A woman, who desires that her identity be not known unless the information furnished by her is found to have some bearing in this matter, sent the following to Chief Claude: On the evening of February 6, 1934, a man came to her rooming house in Rochester and rented a room. He had three bags and a large metal box. She heard him moving about his room during the night and at 2:00 A.M., on February 7, 1934, saw him emerge from his room with a hat and coat on and wearing a pair of white canvas gloves. He went back into the room but left the house at 4:00 A.M., and returned at 6:00 A.M., remained in the room until the evening of the 7th, when he left stating that he was going to Owatonna, but when he went out of the house a car drove up, which this man got into, and drove away.

Very truly yours,

J.E.Brennan Special Agent.

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

In further reference to the bandages or goggles alleged to have been discarded by the Subject at Rochester, Minnesota, a three days' search was conducted by Agents of the Division and Rochester Police Department at Rochester, Minnesota, but no such articles were found.

In further reference to the statement of JOHN MILLER recipient of a note at the time the Victim was held and a statement of the Victim, there is hereto attached and made a part hereof, memorandum prepared by Special Agent John V. Anderson relating to a conversation between MILLER and Victim at the Victim's home, at which point Agent Anderson was stationed.

St. Paul, Minn.
February 10, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR S.A.C. WERNER HANNI:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD G. BREMER, VICTIM.
KIDNAPING.
St. Paul File No. 7-30.

On FEBRUARY 9, 1934, about 9:15 A.M., one, JOHN MILLER, appeared at the EDWARD G. BREMER home at 92 North Mississippi River Boulevard. JOHN MILLER is EDWARD G. BREMER'S hunting partner and a very close personal friend. EDWARD G. BREMER, at the time, stated that JOHN MILLER was one of his contact men and asked MILLER whether he got the letter. MILLER did not give a definite answer but went on to relate that some time after the reception of this letter in a Hills Brothers Coffee Can, he received a telephone call through his desk man at his place of business. At this time, MILLER appeared to be laboring under the impression that EDWARD BREMER possibly knew who his abductors were and stated whether he, BREMER, had seen the tall man with the fur cap; that such an individual appeared at his, MILLER'S home, one evening and asked where 1193 Hague Avenue was; that he, MILLER, gave him the directions, this address being only a few doors away; that immediately this man ran to the right to Griggs Street and then to Selby Avenue; that he, MILLER, observed a car drive up and down the street, several times, in front of his home; that this was very unusual to him because there were very few cars on this particular street. MILLER also spoke of a little fellow and spoke about his having some connection with a race track or something of that sort. EDWARD BREMER denied any knowledge of either of the two individuals. At this time, MILLER said to BREMER, something to the effect that, "You must have seen the men that accosted you". BREMER spoke up and said that he had seen no one. The only thing he saw was a gun when he opened the door and immediately there was a car in front and that another "guy" cracked him from the side and that another "guy" started cracking him over the head and that they kept on pounding him. He said he, "Didn't see a darn soul." It appeared apparent to Agent that BREMER and MILLER were reluctant about speaking about the abduction in this Agent's presence. Agent, however, overheard some of the following conversations:

BREMER stated that he tried to think of somebody who would make a good contact man as the gang was pretty sore at MAGEE; that they threatened to kill him, MAGEE, and that he, BREMER, wanted to change

contact men so that he could pull MAGEE out of the picture. He stated that at the time he thought that they were serious and meant business when they said they would kill MAGEE and he did not want to save his own life and see MAGEE killed. He also stated that until he got home he was under the impression that the contact was made through JOHN MILLER. At this time, Agent overheard a conversation and a statement made by JOHN MILLER to the effect that "You know your telephone is tapped." BREMER also denied to MILLER, at least in a tone of voice so Agent could hear, that he had no idea as to where the kidnap hideout was. During the above conversation, and subsequent conversation, which Agent could not overhear, on three or four occasions, JOHN MILLER would make the statement so that Agent could hear, that he was glad that he, EDWARD BREMER, was taking the attitude that he was taking. This particular remark was made at times when EDWARD BREMER stated that he could not identify any of his kidnapers, or knew anything concerning the hideout.

Subsequent to the release of EDWARD G. BREMER there was considerable discussion around the BREMER home about hunting trips. The name, JOHN MILLER, was brought into the conversation several times. There was some conversation at one time that possibly a contact would be made through JOHN MILLER, but there was considerable dissenting opinion in this regard as statements were made to the effect that JOHN MILLER operated the HAMM RECREATION PARLOR in the Hamm Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, and was more or less associated with the underworld and had various sorts of people coming to his place of business and he was more or less playing both ends against the middle and for this reason they doubted whether contact would ever be made through MILLER.

The St. Paul Telephone Directory discloses that there is a JOHN MILLER residing at 1209 Hague Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota. Apparently this is the correct address as the tall individual in the fur cap, who allegedly appeared at the MILLER home, asked for the address 1193 Hague Avenue, which was a few doors away.

GERTRUDE KOPKA, maid at the EDWARD G. BREMER home, 92 North Mississippi River Road, advised Agent that the day following the return of Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD G. BREMER from Chicago, which would be the day preceding the abduction of EDWARD G. BREMER, she saw a man walking around the adjoining residence, which is vacant. This particular residence is a large home and has no tenants. She stated that she was watching this individual, as she was washing dishes, and could see him through the kitchen window; that he kept looking toward the EDWARD G. BREMER home all the time; that she observed that he had a bundle on one of his shoulders; that he was, possibly, 35 or 40 years of age and medium size. She could give no further information.

MARGARET KOPKA, sister of GERTRUDE KOPKA, maid at the BREMER home, who visited the BREMER home on several occasions during the absence of EDWARD G. BREMER, advised that on about Thursday, February 1, 1934, about 11:15 P.M., when she left the BREMER home, she noticed a dark colored two-door sedan following her as she got to the alley at the rear of the BREMER home. The car went up the incline, passed her, and after she got on another street, name unknown, the car passed her very slowly; that she noticed two men in the car; that she saw this same car again on Summit Avenue near the St. Thomas College Library; that one of the men got out and walked towards her and, in fact, walked in front of her and brushed against her as he went by; that he apparently was looking her over; that he had a flashlight in his hand and one hand in his pocket. She stated that, after this incident, he walked to the corner and got in the waiting car; that she was positive that she saw this same car meet another car at Snelling and Grand Avenues, as she passed this corner. She was going to 1577 Osceola Avenue where she is employed as maid. She described this individual as being about 30 years of age, of medium height and medium build, and wearing a worn dark overcoat and cap. She stated that on Sunday, February 4, 1934, when she left the above address, 1577 Osceola Street, to visit her sister at the BREMER home, she noticed another car following her but she was so afraid she could not remember much about it.

GERTRUDE KOPKA, above, advised that she has another sister staying at the home of O. A. ANDERSON, Route 9, (or 36th & Lynn Avenue), St. Louis Park, and that the St. Louis Park Police were watching a home about one-half block distant from the O. A. ANDERSON home and that this same car had followed her sister, MARGARET, on February 4, 1934, and was possibly the same car that was seen in the vicinity of this home that the St. Louis Park Police were watching. She stated that the description given by the people at the O. A. ANDERSON residence, St. Louis Park, somewhat coincided with the information that MARGARET KOPKA subsequently gave. She stated that she understood that this particular place was rented a few days before the EDWARD G. BREMER kidnaping; that the curtains were all pulled down in the place and there was considerable veiled activity.

MRS. W. H. VON der WEYER, sister of MRS. EDWARD G. BREMER, as well as her husband, DR. W. H. VON der WEYER, advised agent that on Saturday night, February 3, 1934, they went home from the BREMER home and stopped at the home of DR. CARL LARSON, a physician of the EDWARD G. BREMER family, and they noticed a car pull up and observe their car when they went into the LARSON home. The description given of the car was that it was a dirty colored, or old, sedan. They could not give any information as to the description, or number of occupants in the car.

Very truly yours,

JVA:TG 3-Div. 9-St.Paul

JOHN V. ANDERSON, SPECIAL AGENT.

It was ascertained that the 1933 Chevrolet Coupe, furnished to MAGEE by the kidnapers to be used in delivery of the ransom money, was the property of DR. J. L. TOMASEK, 1914 Lincoln Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, and was reported stolen at St. Clair and Snelling Avenues, December 22, 1933. Special Agent O.G. Hall interviewed DR. TOMASEK, who stated that about 8:30 PM, December 22, 1933, while enroute to his home in this car he stopped on Snelling Avenue near St. Clair Street to purchase a Christmas Tree; that he was gone about five minutes and upon returning to the place where he had parked his car he found that it was gone; that he saw no one at the scene of the theft and has no idea who stole his car. When this car was returned to St. Paul, Minnesota by MAGEE, after delivery of the ransom money, it was examined by Agent Hall and found to bear Minnesota license tags B199876 for 1933. This license was issued to E. J. PETRANEK of 515 East Ninth Street, Owatonna, Minnesota for a 1931 Chevrolet Coach and MR. PETRANEK advised that the plates were stolen from his car while parked in the garage in the rear of his home on the night of December 19, 1933. Agent Hall found a 1933 Minnesota license plate number B327634 in the rear compartment of this Chevrolet Coupe, which license was issued to ED BELL, 114½ South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota for a 1929 Ford Roadster.

Investigation at this address by Agent Hall disclosed that 114½ South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, is the ALTON HOTEL, a cheap rooming house. A proprietress, IDA REIDY, stated she recalled ED BELL: remembered that he was at the hotel in June or July, 1933, and stayed part of one week; that while he was there he mentioned he came from Wisconsin; that he had taken a load of liquor to Fargo, North Dakota, and would probably drive through Minneapolis again in the future, at which time he would stop at the same place. A few days after he left the hotel, an envelope containing a registration card for an automobile came addressed to ED BELL from the Motor Vehicle Department. She recalled she kept this letter for sometime and was certain that BELL never called for it, but has a faint recollection that someone else got this piece of mail.

She described ED BELL as follows: Age, 35 years; 5 feet 10 inches; slender build; medium complected; no mustache, glasses, accent or brogue. One night a woman came to the hotel and said she was BELL'S wife. IDA REIDY described her as being 5 feet 5 inches; age 28; medium complected. Agent Hall secured the registration sheet covering the registration of ED B. BELL, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and same is being made a part of the St. Paul file. Further investigation concerning this plate is being made by Agent Hall.

The two Shell signs on the door panels of the Chevrolet were forwarded to the Division for examination as to fingerprints. Agent Hall ascertained from the Shell Petroleum Corporation, Minneapolis, that these signs were not the product of the Shell Company.

GEORGE WILLIE, bus driver for the Jefferson Transportation Company, who drove the bus which MAGEE followed on the evening the ransom was paid was interviewed by Special Agent E. N. Notesteen and the results of this interview is contained in a memorandum submitted by Agent Notesteen as attached hereto and made a part of this report.

St.Paul, Minnesota.
February 9, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR S. A. C. WERNER HANNI:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING.
St. Paul file 7-30.

GEORGE WILLIE, residing at 3241 Humbolt Avenue North, Minneapolis, and a bus driver for the Jefferson Transportation Company, was interviewed by this agent at his residence February 8th and he advised that on the night of February 6th he took his usual run from St. Paul to Rochester, Minnesota, leaving St. Paul at 8:40 p.m.; that at Cannon Falls, Minnesota, on highway 55 he noticed an automobile apparently following his bus. He endeavored to make this car pass him by slowing up but was unable to do so. This car, according to MR. WILLIE, had plain lens in the headlights and dimmer lights were used instead of the regular headlight bulbs. This car continued to follow the Jefferson Bus all the way to Zumbrota, Minnesota, where MR. WILLIE endeavored to leave this automobile by coming in to town on a round-about route instead of the regular route and stopped, not at the bus company but some distance from the bus depot.

MR. WILLIE stated that he stopped the bus, went into a store building, obtained some cigarettes, came back out again, and the car which had been following him was still there. He then drove the bus to the regular bus depot and when he left Zumbrota, the car was still close behind. Shortly after leaving Zumbrota, MR. WILLIE noted a Ford Sedan following the car with the dim lights a hundred yards or so behind the bus; that this Ford Sedan speeded up and passed the bus and then came almost to a stop, allowing the bus and the car with dim lights to pass it.

The above occurrence, according to MR. WILLIE, happened several times between Zumbrota and the town of Hader. At Hader, according to MR. WILLIE'S recollection, a man left the bus and he (MR. WILLIE) believes that this man got into the Ford Sedan, which Ford Sedan continued to follow the bus and the car with the dim lights and on several occasions, passed the bus and then was again passed by the bus.

On road No. 55, near a road sign which marks the cut-off to the town of Mazeppa, MR. WILLIE noted two red lights and a white light on a bank near the road. He believes that these lights were placed there by the power company and that some construction of power lines was in progress.

He noted that after passing these lights he saw nothing further of either the car with the dim lights or the Ford Sedan. MR. WILLIE believes that the car with the dim lights turned off on the Mazeppa road although he is not positive of this conclusion.

To the best of MR. WILLIE'S recollection, there were two people in the rear of the Ford Sedan and a man driving. MR. WILLIE believes that one of the people in the rear of the sedan was a woman although he is not certain. He endeavored to take the license number of the Ford car and thinks that it was a 1933 Minnesota license, No. 176-876. The Ford, he believes, was dark blue or black.

Concerning the man who left the bus at Hader, which is about twelve miles south of Cannon Falls, he stated that he had no distinct recollection of this man's appearance nor was he able to give any description of the persons in the Ford Sedan.

Concerning the car with the dim lights, MR. WILLIE stated that it was his impression that it was a Chevrolet or some car about that size and that it was black in color; that because this car never passed him, he was unable to obtain an accurate description. He estimated that the Ford car, on the occasions on which it passed the bus, was travelling about 60 miles an hour. As to the model of the Ford car, it is his impression that it was a model "A". MR. WILLIE was questioned closely in this connection and apparently has no distinct knowledge as to the difference between a model "A" and a model V-8 Ford, and later stated that he was not certain that the car was a model "A" but that that was his conclusion in spite of the fact that his regular speed on the road is in the neighborhood of 50 miles an hour and this Ford apparently passed him with ease.

The lights which MR. WILLIE observed on the bank near the road, he believed, were signal lights and stated that he did not think that they were lanterns because of the fact that they appeared to be too bright for the regular oil lantern which is used to mark construction projects.

During the rest of the trip to Rochester no unusual event occurred and to the best of MR. WILLIE'S recollection, a woman left the bus at Cannon Falls and a man left the bus at Hader, all other passengers making a through trip from St. Paul to Rochester.

MR. WILLIE takes the bus every night to Rochester and is available for interview at his residence in North Minneapolis from noon until 7:00 p.m. every day.

The license number furnished by MR. WILLIE, No. 176-876, was checked at the office of the Secretary of State, St. Paul, and found to be registered in the name of FRANK WILLIAMS, St. Albans Street, St. Paul. It was ascertained that FRANK WILLIAMS had moved from 98 North St. Albans Street to 1250 Thomas Street, St. Paul, and is now employed at the Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph Company where he was interviewed. MR. WILLIAMS advised that the 1932 Ford Sedan in question carrying the above license number was sold by him last year to his brother-in-law, one IRWIN OSTRON of the Ostron Grocery Company, Faribault, Minnesota.

MR. IRWIN OSTRON was contacted by long distance telephone and he advised that he had loaned this car about December 25, 1933, to his brother-in-law; one EVERETT FAIRBANKS, who is presently employed on the Federal dam near Cass Lake, Minnesota.

Sheriff MERRY was contacted by long distance telephone and he advised that he knew FAIRBANKS; that he would ascertain whether or not FAIRBANKS was using the car in question with the above license plates and also whether FAIRBANKS had been in the vicinity of Zumbrota and Rochester on the night of February 6, 1934. MR. MERRY will transmit the required information to the St. Paul Division office by telephone.

Very truly yours,

E. N. NOTESTEEN,
Special Agent.

ENN:RVS
3- Division
9- St. Paul

In further reference to the license number on the Ford observed by the bus driver WILLIE, Special Agent Notesteen interviewed the owner of the car to which this license was issued and at the office of the Secretary of the State at St. Paul obtained the owners of combinations of these numbers, which data is contained in a memorandum prepared by Special Agent Notesteen, copies of which are attached hereto and made a part of this report.

St. Paul, Minnesota.
February 15, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR S. A. C. WERNER HANNI:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREWER - Victim.
KIDNAPING.
St. Paul file 7-30.

It was ascertained through Sheriff MERRY at Walker, Minnesota, that EVERETT FAIRBANKS had left Federal DAM about two weeks prior to February 11th and his present whereabouts was unknown. FAIRBANKS, it will be remembered, had in his possession a Ford automobile bearing Minnesota license 176-876.

Agent contacted MR. OSTRUM, present owner of the automobile carrying the above license plates, at Faribault, Minnesota, by telephone and was advised that EVERETT FAIRBANKS was at that time present with the OSTRUM family at Faribault, Minnesota.

Agent proceeded to Faribault and returned with EVERETT FAIRBANKS. MR. FAIRBANKS advising that he stored the Ford automobile in a garage at Orr, Minnesota, on January 15th and had not seen this car since.

A MR. HUNSON, Game Warden at Orr, Minnesota, was contacted by long distance telephone and at the request of the St. Paul Division office, went to the garage where the Ford automobile bearing license plates 176-876 was stored and reported that the car was still there and that the plates were on same.

Both MR. OSTRUM and MR. FAIRBANKS were instructed not to move this automobile until authority was given by the St. Paul Division office.

MR. GEORGE WILLIE, 3241 Humboldt Avenue North, Minneapolis, was again contacted by agent and he advised that the license No. 176-876, which he had observed on the automobile following his bus on the night the ransom was paid, was in his opinion correct but that if the number was not in fact 176-876, it might possibly have been 176-786 or 176-768.

In addition to the number 176-876, the following combinations were checked at the Secretary of State's office reflecting ownership as indicated:

B 176-876, Ford Sedan, F. C. Willwin

B 176-867, Essex Coach, William Lindenberg, Faribault

B 176-678, Studebaker Coupe, Henry Van Handt, 818 Reed Ave., Faribault

B 176-687, Essex Coach, Freda Bakke, c/o Grand Peona Farm, Faribault

B 176-786, Buick Sedan, 1930, Mary Elizabeth Comford, Brunswick, Faribault.

B 176-768, Hudson Sedan, 1931, Geo Redman, 727 Sixth Ave. SW, Faribault

B 176-367, Ford Coach 1921, Ernest H. Mager, 1319 George St., Faribault, not report stolen.

B 176-376, 1928 Durant Coupe, P. F. Peterson, Box 535, Waterville, Minn., not reported stolen.

B 176-637, 1928 Chevrolet Sedan, George Glende, 511 Park Ave., Faribault, not reported stolen.

B 176-673, 1930 Ford Brougham deluxe sedan, Fred Olson, Route 7, Faribault, not reported stolen.

B 176-736, 1924 Studebaker Coupe, Lester Martin, 1024 W. 7th St., Faribault, not reported stolen.

B 176-763, 1925 Chrysler Sedan, Floyd E. Stoos, 924 7th Ave., S. W., Faribault, not reported stolen.

Very truly yours,

E. N. NOTESTEEN,
Special Agent.

ENN:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

On February 8, 1934, Special Agents in Charge Hanni and Blake, accompanied by WALTER MAGEE, proceeded via U. S. Highway 55 to Zumbrota and after travelling several miles south of Zumbrota, MAGEE located the place where he believed he had seen the four red lights which he stated was the signal for him to turn off this highway to the left at the first turn. Four flashlights were found on top of a high bank through which the road had been cut, which lights were resting on a large stone fastened with lumps of dirt. The lights were aiming north on U. S. Highway 55. They were carefully handled, wrapped in cellophane and forwarded to the Division for scientific observation. The place where MAGEE was given the five flashes, indicating that he should stop and deposit the money on the ground, was also located, but no evidence was found through which the identity of the kidnapers could be ascertained. Laboratory reports from the Division relating to authenticated notes from the kidnapers in this case, with the exception of the typewritten letter received by MAGEE beginning, "Put stated ransome in two suite cases" were written on a Corona typewriter equipped with pica type, and that it is indicated that this is the same typewriter that was used in letters received in the WILLIAM HAMM Kidnaping Case and further, is consistent with being identical with the typewriter used in preparation of the road charts used in connection with the robbery of the First State Bank at Holland, Michigan, although it is stated that the specimens of the typing on the road chart are insufficient to establish a positive identification. It is further stated that the letter received by MAGEE beginning "Put stated ransome in two suite cases" was written on an L. C. Smith typewriter, equipped with pica type, such as was in use about 1922 or earlier. The suggestion contained in the laboratory report that efforts be made to locate Corona or L. C. Smith typewriters which have been left for repair and to secure samples of typewriters, which may possibly have been used in writing the letters referred to is being followed.

Such information as has been obtained by Inspector W. L. Rorer, through interviews he has had with the Victim is contained in a separate report prepared by Inspector Rorer and efforts to locate the place where the Victim was held through such information as has been obtained from the Victim are being made

PENDING

file
3/1/34

REN:CSH

February 21, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

A review of the file in the case entitled Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, Deceased, Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner, discloses that considerable attention is being given at the present time to locating FRED BARKER, ALVIN KARPIS, ARTHUR BARKER, VOLNEY DAVIS and HARRY CAMPBELL, the first two having been considered as suspects from the beginning of this investigation in view of their close association with Frank Nash, Francis L. Keating, Thomas Holden and Vernon C. Miller, as hereinafter related.

In this connection, the first report submitted in this case, which is the report of Special Agent in Charge R. E. Vetterli, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, June 26, 1933, reflected that Special Agent in Charge George Harvey obtained from the Warden of the Kansas State Penitentiary photographs of Fred Barker, #9836 and Alvin Karpis, #1539, which photographs were associated with the photographs of many other suspects and exhibited to the witnesses.

During the early stages of this investigation the witnesses examined these photographs and, based upon the results of these examinations, identification orders were prepared and issued by the Division on a selected group which, of course, did not include Fred Barker or Alvin Karpis.

The report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, December 27, 1933, reflects that on November 26, 1933 Deputy Warden Graham of the Kansas State Penitentiary, together with Mr. L. A. Laws, Guard at that institution, personally appeared at the Kansas City Office to furnish information which they considered of utmost importance to this Division. Mr. Laws informed Agent Trainor that a confidential informant, [redacted]

Record

7-115-706

NOT RECORDED

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b7D [redacted] to the effect that Fred Barker, Arthur "Doc" Barker, one Volney Davis, and Harry Campbell alias Dave Campbell had committed the Kansas City murders.

James Lawson was arrested at San Francisco on September 14, 1933 and because of his known association with the Barkers and Karpis he was questioned thoroughly by Special Agent William J. Ramsey, as reflected in the report of that Agent dated at San Francisco, California, September 19, 1933, but on that occasion Lawson insisted that he had been in San Francisco for approximately one year preceding his arrest.

The names of Volney Davis and Harry Campbell entered this investigation for the first time when mentioned in the report of Special Agent Trainor. The others, of course, have been kept in mind throughout this investigation, and wanted notices were placed in the Identification Unit of the Division on all of these individuals on January 19, 1934, pursuant to the request of the Kansas City Office in a letter dated January 13, 1934.

The only evidence in possession of the Division at this time indicating the presence of the Barkers or Karpis at Kansas City on June 17, 1933 is the statement made by the informant now serving a sentence in the Kansas State Penitentiary. Their photographs have been viewed by witnesses in this case without being even partially identified.

From a review of the Keating, Holden and Nash investigation, Division file 76-585, the following information was obtained:

Fred Barker was born and reared in the vicinity of Neosho, Missouri. He started his early criminal life at Tulsa, Oklahoma and is well known to the police of that city. Both Barker and Karpis are wanted for the murder of Sheriff Kelly at West Plains, Missouri in December, 1931. Wanted notices were placed in the Identification Unit of the Division on January 2, 1932, by the Sheriff's Office, West Plains, Missouri. It appears that Fred Barker and Karpis, accompanied by Kate or Katherine Barker, mother of the Barkers, approached

a filling station in West Plains, Missouri, and because of his suspicions Sheriff Kelly began questioning them, at which time they drew guns and opened fire upon him. After this killing it was learned by the Tulsa Police Department that Barker and Karpis had been associated with a criminal attorney named J. Earl Smith, with offices at Tulsa, Oklahoma. After the Fort Scott bank robbery Smith was found to have turned in two bonds in the denominations of $1,000 to Fenner and Beane, brokers at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and a check of these bonds by the American Bankers Association revealed that they were stolen from the bank at Fort Scott, Kansas. This robbery occurred on June 17, 1932 (?). Smith, upon being questioned by the authorities, stated that he had received the bonds from a man named Dunlop, and Dunlop when questioned claimed that he had been given the bonds by Fred Barker and that he, Dunlop, was residing with Barker's mother, known to him as Kate.

After Smith was questioned by the authorities at Tulsa, Barker and his associates became apprehensive and, accompanied by his mother, Karpis and Dunlop, Barker moved to Minnesota, where they resided in a cabin on Bear Lake.

Investigation after the apprehension of Francis L. Keating and Thomas Holden, at Kansas City on July 7, 1932, disclosed that Fred Barker alias F. G. Ward, Alvin Karpis alias George Dunn, and Kate Barker, as Mrs. Arthur F. Hunter, occupied an apartment in the Longfellow Apartments, 4804 Jefferson Street, Kansas City, Missouri, from May 12, 1932 to July 5, 1932, thereafter moving to 414 West 46th Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri and remained two days, hurriedly departing from Kansas City on July 7, 1932, the day Keating and Holden were apprehended.

In the further search for Frank Nash, it was ascertained by the St. Paul office, as reflected in the report of Special Agent J. D. Glass, dated November 1, 1932, that for about three months prior to April 25, 1932 Alvin Karpis, Fred Barker and Fred Barker's mother and the latter's paramour or husband, Dunlop, who used the alias of George Anderson, lived in a house at 1031 South Robert Street in West St. Paul, Minnesota, and that the owner of this house, who resided nearby at 1035 South Robert Street, became suspicious and noticed that Karpis and Barker, upon leaving the house or returning to it, each carried a violin case. She told her son Nick Hannegrath, who resided with her, of her suspicions and after closely observing these people he identified them as being Alvin Karpis and Fred Barker, whose photo-

graphs he had seen in a detective magazine as being wanted for the murder of the Sheriff at West Plains, Missouri. At about 1 A.M. on April 25, 1932 he reported the presence of Karpis and Barker to Chief of Police Dahill and Police Inspector James Crumley, of St. Paul, advising them that Karpis and Barker were asleep in the house at 1031 South Robert Street. The St. Paul Police Department, for some unexplained reason, delayed going to the house until 8 A.M. the following morning, and it appears that one hour prior to the arrival of the police the occupants of the house packed their belongings and hurriedly departed. The following day the body of Dunlop alias George Anderson was found on the shore of Lake Fremstad, near Webster, Wisconsin. The body was stripped of its clothing and showed that Dunlop had been shot three times at close range. Not far from the body, on a highway, there was found a bloodsmeared woman's glove.

On April 28, 1932 Mayor Mahoney of St. Paul, in campaigning for election, made a speech in which he charged that the St. Paul Police Department had tipped Barker and Karpis off so that they could make their escape.

After the apprehension of Keating and Holden, at Kansas City, the Kansas City Office, under date of July 11, 1932, sent a telegram to St. Louis, which in turn was relayed to Chicago and then to the St. Paul Office advising that "INDIVIDUALS IDENTIFIED AS FRED BARKER ALIAS F G WARD ALIAS TED MURPHY ALIAS J DARROWS AND ALVIN KARPIS ALIAS GEORGE DUNN ALIAS R E HAMILTON WANTED FOR MURDER OF SHERIFF WEST PLAINS MISSOURI DECEMBER LAST RESIDED LOCAL APARTMENTS (Kansas City) WITH WOMAN USING NAME MRS. ARTHUR F HUNTER ALIAS KATE WHO POSED AS MOTHER LEFT KANSAS CITY JULY SEVENTH AFTER APPREHENSION KEATING AND HOLDEN STOP INDICATION NASH VISITED THESE PARTIES HERE STOP REPORTED DRIVING AUBURN SEDAN (Description set out) MISSOURI LICENSE NUMBER FIVE EIGHT EIGHT NAUGHT ONE FOUR AND CHEVROLET COUPE ILLINOIS LICENSE ONE NAUGHT TWO TWO EIGHT NINE ONE (Descriptions of above individuals set out)".

Further investigation by Special Agent Glass, as reflected in his report dated November 1, 1932, disclosed that on July 9, 1932 three men and a woman approached Mr. and Mrs. J. Lambert an aged couple who resided at Mahtomedi, a summer resort on White Bear Lake, near White Bear Mountain, and arranged to rent one of the two large summer homes owned by Mr. and Mrs. Lambert. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert have positively identified the photographs of Alvin Karpis, Fred Barker and Mrs. Kate Barker as being those of the occupants of the summer home. The Lamberts also advised that these individuals were driving an Auburn sedan bearing Missouri license #588-014, identical with the above

described car. The Lamberts also advised that a third man resided with the above individuals but when shown a photograph of Frank Nash they could not positively identify it as being a likeness of this third man. They stated that they saw very little of him and that he never talked to them but kept out of sight most of the time, although the general description furnished fitted Nash. The Lamberts stated that negotiations were conducted by Fred Barker, that they took the group through the house, and they agreed to rent it for a period of three months, and that Alvin Karpis made an advance payment of $500 in cash and moved in on July 10, 1932, at which time they stated that they had been stopping at the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul. The woman stated her name was Mrs. A. S. Hunter and that the three men were her sons.

They occupied the house until August 12, 1932, departing on that date around 11:30 A.M. Upon their departure Alvin Karpis stated that they were giving up the place to go visit and live with some friend who had recently visited them. During their stay at White Bear Lake they were visited by many persons in high-powered and expensive automobiles, who usually came very late at night and slept through the morning, generally, leaving in the early afternoon. On two or three different occasions all of the occupants of the house were gone for two or more nights at a time. Mr. Lambert made a note of the Missouri license number 538-014, but did not succeed in obtaining the license numbers of other cars that appeared, although because of their suspicious actions he made an effort to do so.

It further appears that on August 12, 1932 at about 11 A.M., shortly before their departure from the house, two strange men, who parked their car on the highway, came to the house and spoke to Karpis and it is indicated that the message which these two men brought caused the hurried departure of Karpis and the others.

The records of the telephone company reflect that a telephone was installed in the house on July 15th and disconnected on August 15, 1932, and that during this period frequent calls were made to the Hollyhocks Inn, Emerson 2121, Herb's Garage, 305 West 4th Street, St. Paul Hotel, Cedar 4100, St. Francis Hotel, Cedar 9660, L. M. Peifer (brother of Jack Peifer), Dentist, 2056½ Marshall Avenue, Midway 6274, and residence of Gladys and Violet Herrington, Cedar 0938, all of the above being located in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Nothing further was heard of Karpis, et al., until May 26, 1933, when a man and a woman using the name of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Smith (this is an alias used by Paul Harman when arrested by the police department, Council Bluffs, Iowa, February 25, 1926), in response to an advertisement placed in a local paper by James P. McLaren, approached McLaren with a view to renting a two-story frame dwelling at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul for the months of June, July, August and September, at the rent of $45.00 per month, the house being completely furnished. The parties renting the house inquired of Mr. McLaren regarding telephone and other utility services, and it was agreed that the water, gas, electricity and telephone services should remain in the name of McLaren, the tenants paying McLaren for the services as he was billed. The rental was paid by the woman in advance, and when renting the house gave as references: Doctor N. G. Martensen, 306 Bremer Arcade, St. Paul and Thomas J. Newman, attorney-at-law, Commerce Building, St. Paul.

The Smiths took possession of the house on May 27, 1933, and at the suggestion of Mrs. McLaren, Mr. McLaren copied the license numbers of the cars in which the Smiths arrived at the Vernon Avenue address: 1930 Chevrolet Sedan - 1933 Minnesota license #B-14839, and 1931 Essex Terraplane Sedan, 1933 Missouri license #157309.

At the time the McLarens were questioned by Agents of the St. Paul Office, a group of photographs of the suspects in this case were exhibited to them and they pondered over the photographs of Karpis and Barker, but were unable to make any definite statement. However, when Mrs. Frances Nash, wife of Frank Nash, was questioned by Special Agent in Charge Dwight Brantley, she identified the individuals who were living at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota on the occasion of her visit there during June, 1933, as Fred Barker, Lloyd Barker (probably Arthur Barker, one frequently mistaken for the other. Lloyd Barker alias Lloyd Anderson, #17243, was received United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, January 16, 1922, from Kansas City, Missouri; convicted of robbing United States Mails; sentenced to serve 25 years; minimum time to expire October 29, 1928; eligible to parole May 15, 1930. A parole has been granted, to become effective July 16, 1934.) and Alvin Karpis.

Latent fingerprints taken from beer bottles found at this address and submitted to the Division by the St. Paul Police Department have been identified as the fingerprints of Frank Nash. It does not appear that other latent prints taken from the beer bottles were ever submitted.

Special Agent O. G. Hall, as reflected in his report dated July 27, 1933, was advised by John Tierney, Chief of the Identification Division and Chief of Police Thomas Dahill, St. Paul Police Department, that all the bottles found at 204 Vernon Avenue were examined for fingerprints, but the only one on which any fingerprints were found contained

the fingerprints of Frank Nash, which bottle is being preserved by the St. Paul Police Department.

As reflected in the report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, July 3, 1933, Special Agents J. L. Flood and R. C. Coulter interviewed J. Glen Harrison, Assistant Editor of the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press on June 20, 1933, who stated that he had received information through a confidential source, whose identity he did not divulge, that the persons residing at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, were acting very suspicious; that they would not admit anyone to the house, including the iceman, the milkman and on one occasion the repairman, who had called to repair a gas stove; that the repairman was finally admitted after calling at the premises four different times and on that occasion was escorted by a man who would not permit him to get out of his sight while in the house; that these individuals left 204 Vernon Avenue, Thursday, June 15, 1933, and were gone until 11:30 P.M., the following Sunday night, June 18, 1933, and after that time it was believed, but not definitely established, that they again left the house leaving the lights burning, and did not return until 2:00 A.M. on June 20, 1933.

Mr. Harrison further advised that he reported the matter at 11:30 P.M. on June 19, 1933 to Chief of Police Thomas Dahill, and on the following morning to County Attorney Mike Kinkead, but he did not believe that they were making much investigation, and so consequently reported the matter to the St. Paul Division Office.

Harry Kirchoff, Clerk at the Cregel and Decker Drug Store, South Snelling Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, when interviewed by Special Agent R. L. Nalls, advised that his records disclosed that on June 15, 1933 he delivered a case of Blatz beer at 204 Vernon Avenue, and on June 17, 1933 the woman residing at this address ordered a half case of Blatz beer and a half case of Hamm beer which he delivered to this address.

Chief of Police Dahill, when interviewed by Special Agent Flood, advised that upon receipt of the information from Mr. Harrison, of the Dispatch-Pioneer Press, he sent several detectives, including

Ed Fitzgerald and Tom Jensen to the house at 204 Vernon Avenue on June 19, 1933, around 12:00 midnight, and the detectives reported to him that no one was found at the house; that detectives Fitzgerald and Jensen returned with about one-half dozen brown, empty, quart size Engesser beer bottles from the premises, which they turned over to John J. Tierney, in charge of the Fingerprint Division of the St. Paul Police Department.

Chief Dahill on the occasion of this interview appeared somewhat reluctant to have Agents interview the detectives who worked on the case, and it is indicated in the memorandum submitted by Special Agent Flood, appearing in the report of Special Agent Trainor, dated Kansas City, July 3, 1933, that Special Agent Hall would later interview the detectives in a discreet manner. It does not appear that this was ever done.

Agent Flood interviewed Mr. Tierney, who advised that the above mentioned beer bottles were given to him for examination for latent prints; that he suspected the individuals residing at the Vernon Avenue address as possibly being connected with the Hamm Kidnaping Case, and that it had occurred to him that Frank Nash was possibly one of the kidnapers. Mr. Tierney furnished Agent Flood with two photostatic copies of three latent fingerprints found on one of the beer bottles which he examined. Mr. Tierney advised that the latent fingerprint encircled by an ink marking was the right thumb print of Frank Nash. As to the other two latent prints, Mr. Tierney furnished no information. Mr. Tierney requested Agent Flood to forward the latent right thumb print of Nash to the Division, together with two copies of the other two prints found on the beer bottle.

The records of the St. Paul Police Department reflect that William Hamm was kidnaped at St. Paul on June 15, 1933; $100,000 ransom was paid on June 19, 1933, and forty-eight hours after the payment Hamm was released.

It will be noted from the above that taking into consideration the admissions made by Mrs. Nash to Special Agent in Charge Brantley to the effect that the occupants at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, were the Barker brothers and Alvin Karpis, it would appear improbable, but not impossible, for the same individuals to

also be at Kansas City on the morning of June 17, 1933, when the Kansas City massacre took place.

Immediately after the shooting at Kansas City, Special Agents W. F. Trainor and H. D. Bray interviewed Chief of Detectives Portley and Detective L. H. Van deVenter of the Joplin, Missouri, Police Department, and were advised that Herbert Farmer is a close friend of Fred Barker, Harry Campbell and Glenn Wright; that Farmer had frequently harbored these individuals at his place at Joplin; that Fred Barker was raised by Farmer's mother and at one time was employed by Farmer as a cab driver.

On June 28, 1933, Special Agents H. E. Andersen and B. R. Allen, while conducting investigation at Hot Springs, Arkansas, exhibited the photographs of Alvin Karpis and others as suspects in this case to Sam Watt, who identified Karpis as being a frequenter with Harvey Bailey at the Belvedere Club.

After the apprehension of Herbert Farmer, he was interviewed on July 14, 1933 by Special Agent Brantley, at the County Jail, Kansas City, Missouri, at which time he was questioned concerning his knowledge of Fred Barker and admitted that he was very well acquainted with him. He advised that he had known Fred Barker and his brothers "Doc" and Herman, the latter now dead, all their life, and that about 1920, while operating a taxi line at Picher, Oklahoma, he hired Fred Barker as a cab driver. He denied that Barker was related to him, but stated that his mother had taken care of him as a boy. He also stated that Barker has acquired a bad reputation, and is known as a "killer"; that Barker is frequently accompanied by Alvin Karpis, and that the two of them had frequently been to his home.

When first questioned concerning Barker, Farmer appeared to manifest considerable interest and made the remark, seemingly to himself, "I wonder if Barker could be associated with Verne Miller." It was apparent to Agent Brantly that he did not want to become known as a "squeeler" and the inference is that he was attempting

in an indirect way to advance the theory that Fred Barker was in some manner connected with Verne Miller and involved in the Kansas City shooting.

Farmer was again questioned by Agent Brantley on July 14, 1933, when Farmer voluntarily brought up the name of Barker by asking Agent Brantley the direct question - "Was Barker mixed up in the killing at the Union Station?" Farmer was not given an answer to this question, but was asked if in his judgment he thought Barker capable of participating in such a crime, and Farmer replied- "Yes, he is a murderer."

In the report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor, dated Kansas City, Missouri, July 28, 1933, on page 33, reference is made to the memorandum of Special Agents Harold Andersen and Bruce Nathan, wherein it is stated that "Barker and Karpis have been prominent suspects in this case heretofore and are known to be henchmen (especially Barker) of Herbert A. Farmer."

In the report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor, dated Kansas City, Missour, August 11, 1933, on page 10, wherein the Chicago Office is requested to conduct certain investigation, the following paragraph is noted:

> "It is noted in the statement recently made by Mrs. Nash that the Barker brothers, Fred and "Doc", whose real name is presumed to be Arthur R. Barker, have connections in Chicago, Illinois, and are probably still there."

Under date of August 19, 1933, the Chicago Office in running out the above investigation, forwarded a special delivery letter to the St. Louis Office of the Division requesting that investigation be conducted with respect to the Barker brothers and Karpis.

A second letter dated September 14, 1933, was sent by the Chicago Office to the St. Louis Office requesting that certain investigation be made in the vicinity of the 3600 block of Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis, Missour. The following paragraph is taken from this letter:

> "It has definitely been established that Helen Ferguson is an associate of Kate (mother) Barker, and that this contact should be watched closely.

The Barker brothers and Alvin Karpis, all of whom are wanted for murder, may be located and apprehended. Fred Barker and Alvin Karpis were associates of Keating, Holden, Nash, Bailey, Miller and Phillips. When Harvey Bailey was recently apprehended at Ardmore, Oklahoma after his escape from the Dallas County Jail, it was reported that several strange men left Ardmore hurriedly by automobile, and that some of those men were carrying violin cases. During the Keating and Holden investigation at St. Paul, Minnesota, Agents of the St. Paul Office established that Karpis and Barker, while residing there, caused suspicions in the neighborhood in which they resided on account of their frequently carrying violin cases."

The investigation requested was made by the St. Louis Office, as reflected in the report of Special Agent M. B. Rhodes, dated at St. Louis, Missouri, September 25, 1933, without results.

The report of Special Agent Trainor, submitted in the case entitled Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, deceased, et al., Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner, dated December 27, 1933, at Kansas City, Missouri, makes reference to the following reports:

AGENT	OFFICE	DATE
W. F. Trainor	Kansas City, Missouri	July 15, 1933
W. F. Trainor	Kansas City, Missouri	August 11, 1933
O. G. Hall	St. Paul, Minnesota	August 27, 1933
William R. Ramsey, Jr.	San Francisco, California	September 19, 1933
R. C. Suran	Kansas City, Missouri	September 22, 1933
O. G. Hall	St. Paul, Minnesota	December 7, 1933

and makes reference to the following reports submitted in the case entitled Frank Nash, with aliases, Fugitive, Escaped Federal Prisoner:

F. S. Dunn	Dallas, Texas	June 12, 1933
Raymond J. Caffrey	Kansas City, Missouri	July 29, 1932
S. P. Cowley	Chicago, Illinois	October 12, 1932
John D. Glass	St. Paul, Minnesota	November 1, 1932

Copies of the report of Special Agent Trainor were furnished the Oklahoma City office, Dallas office and the San Francisco office, directing undeveloped leads to those offices, as well as suggesting investigation in the district covered by the Kansas City office.

On August 30, 1933 Mrs. Frances Nash was interviewed by Special Agent J. J. Keating at Kansas City, Missouri, in the presence of her attorney and Special Agent W. F. Trainor of the Kansas City Division Office. She furnished information concerning her activities from June 1, 1928, when she was employed as a cook at the O. P. Inn, Melrose Park, Illinois, until the time of her arrest in connection with the Kansas City massacre case. During the interview Mrs. Nash stated that she and Frank Nash occupied an apartment at Berwyn, Illinois until May, 1932 and then moved to the Holme Apartments on 51st Avenue, Cicero, Illinois, which apartments were owned and operated by Joe Bergl of the Bergl Chevrolet Company, Cicero, Illinois. Joe Bergl is a brother-in-law of Gus Winkler, a notorious gangster recently killed in Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Nash stated that she remained at this apartment until July, 1932; that Vernon C. Miller and Vivian Mathis also were residing in the same apartment, across the hall from them; that during the summer of 1932 Vernon Miller rented a bungalow, under the name of V. C. Mason, near Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; that this bungalow was about three miles off Highway #12, near a lake, and was owned by a doctor.

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

In the same report of Special Agent J. J. Keating, dated at Chicago, Illinois, September 23, 1933, it appears that Kate Barker, mother of "Doc" and Fred Barker, occupied a furnished apartment up until June 20, 1933 with two men, apparently her sons, at 110 Home Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois. Associating with Mrs. Barker, who at that time used the alias of Gordon, was one Helen Ferguson. Helen Ferguson checked out of the apartment on or about July 23, 1933 and departed for St. Louis, Missouri, and investigation was requested of the St. Louis Office, as reflected in letters mentioned above.

This information, of course, is not consistent with the information concerning the residence of the Barkers in St. Paul, Minnesota at 204 Vernon Avenue, but bears further investigation.

The following criminal records on the above suspects appear in the files of the Identification Unit of the Division:

FRED BARKER

b3

[redacted]

[redacted]

63

The following notations appear on the record:

[redacted]

ALVIN KARPIS

[redacted]

B3

[redacted]

The following notations appear on the record:

[redacted]

ARTHUR BARKER

[redacted]

VOLNEY DAVIS

[redacted]

[redacted] B3

HARRY CAMPBELL

The records of the Identification Bureau of Tulsa, Oklahoma, Police Department, reflect that -

Harry Campbell, as Harry Campbell, arrested Police Department, Tulsa, Oklahoma, December 25, 1920, charge investigation; fined $19.00 and costs.

As Harry Campbell, #11056, received State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma, January 30, 1921, from Lincoln County, Oklahoma; crime bank robbery -- held for safekeeping.

As Harry Campbell, #9420, arrested Sheriff's Office, Tulsa, Oklahoma, April 29, 1932, charge burglary; disposition not given.

WANTED as Harry Campbell for highway robbery committed November 4, 1932; notify Police Department, Joplin, Missouri.
WANTED as Harry Campbell for highway robbery committed November 10, 1932; notify Sheriff's Office, Hutchinson, Kansas.

HHC
RM:CSH

February 21, 1934

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 314,
Birmingham, Alabama.

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-711
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 23 1934
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

All Field OFFICES

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith a number of photographs of certain members of the so called Barker-Karpis gang, together with descriptive information concerning each of them. The individuals whose photographs appear thereon are being sought in connection with the above entitled case. A set of these photographs should be distributed to each Special Agent assigned to your office for use in promptly carrying out any investigation in connection with this case.

For your strictly confidential information, you are advised that it has been ascertained from Mr. Bremer that at a point about one-half way between the place where he was held and the place where he was released, the automobile in which he was returned was filled with gasoline from a reserve supply which had been carried in the car in five gallon cans. At a point near Portage, Wisconsin, adjacent to U. S. Highway #16, four cans of the type described by Mr. Bremer were discovered and from one of these cans a latent fingerprint, identified as the print of the right index finger of Arthur R. Barker was developed. Four red signal lights were used by the kidnapers in directing the driver of the car in which the ransom money was delivered. The lights have been found, and the St. Paul Office has located the store i three of these signal lights were sold, and the sales lady has identif photograph and wearing apparel of Alvin Karpis as the individual who these lights. This information appears to point quite clearly to the of the perpetrators of this kidnaping. It is for this reason that a effort should be made to cause their apprehension. No indication sho given by any Special Agent as to the reason why these individuals are sought, and the discovery of the above information is to be held in the strictest confidence. It is desired that all undeveloped leads, which wou further connect these individuals with the Bremer kidnaping should be pres vigorously to a logical conclusion.

There are also being enclosed copies of the report of Inspecto W. A. Rorer, dated February 14, 1934; the report of Special Agent J. E. Brennan, dated February 17, 1934, and a memorandum summary prepared in the Division which will serve the purpose of showing the modus operandi employed in this kidnaping, the immediately available facts concerning this offense, as well as additional information concerning the individuals whose photographs are attached.

FEB 21 1934

Very truly yours,

COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 MAR 18 1965

Enclosure # 681675.

Director.

169

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

HHC:DSS

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

February 15, 1934.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Edward S.

Mr. Rorer called from St. Paul. He has interviewed Bremer again today and has secured a few more details. Bremer advised that he was fed sliced tomatoes, lettuce and mayonnaise, ripe olives and oyster stew. Bremer also gave him an idea as to the way the trains were running and which way the highway was. He also described how he walked when he went out of the building. Bremer advised that he could give no more information as to his trip down because sometimes they would make him lie on the floor, sometimes they would put newspapers on top of him, sometimes they would put blankets over him, and at times they would blow their breath on the windows to steam them so nothing could be seen. Mr. Rorer advised that apparently Bremer expects him to see him every day.

Mr. Rorer advised that they had the floor plans almost completed; that there were six rooms in the place where he was held; there were four chairs other than his own, and other things. They tried to get more information from him relative the day on which the thaw occurred, but were unsuccessful. They are checking on the street car angle and also checking on the siren angle. Bremer advised today that the siren only blew in the morning - not in the evening.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg.

NOT RECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-3574

109

RECORDED

FEB 24 1934

7-576-712
FEB 24 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

170

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

503A U.S. Court House & P.O. Bldg.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
February 20, 1934.

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

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim.
Kidnaping - S.L. File 7-27.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt at this office on February 15th, 1934, of a supply of the list of numbers of bills paid as ransom in the above entitled matter, and a further supply of the same list of numbers was received here on February 18th, 1934.

I wish to inform that the first supply was distributed to all banking institutions in this territory, and the unused portion of the first supply was submitted to law enforcement officers. The second supply received here was used to complete distribution among all law enforcement officers. I wish to make known that these lists were placed in the mails on the date received at this office.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. DOWD,
Special Agent in Charge.

JAD:J

RECORDED
FEB 26 1934

COPIES DESTROYED
206 MAR 18 1965

7-576-713
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 24 1934
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

171

HHC:DSS

February 19, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

While talking to Mr. Brantley by telephone on another matter I advised him that the $100 limit on the informant whose services he was obtaining in the search for the Barker-Karpis gang was eliminated; that he should use the services of this individual for two weeks and before the end of the two weeks he should advise the Division as to what services he has rendered, and the cost thereof, and that he, further, should make recommendations for the future if he had any recommendations to make.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg.

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEB 27 1934

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 23 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

2-576-714
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 23 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

172

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 318 2/21 1934.

To: ____Director
____Mr. Nathan
____Mr. Edwards
X Mr. Clegg
____Mr. Lester
____Miss Gandy
____Miss Finnell
____Chief Clerk
X Chief, Unit One
____Personnel Files
____Files
____Printing Section
____Supervisor, Steno. Pool
____Inspector
____Miss Sheaffer.

Clyde Tolson.

Please note:-
Edward B. Green
this facility is
in Raleigh.

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

February 14, 1934.

DIVISION BULLETIN NO. 19,
Fiscal Year 1934,
Third Series.

TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS IN CHARGE:

It is desired that the code word BREKID be employed to designate the case entitled UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD G. BREMER, JR., Victim, KIDNAPING.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover,

Director.

7-576

174

C D

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
CITY OF ST. LOUIS.
MISSOURI

JOS. A. GERK, CHIEF
JOHN J. MC CARTHY,
ACTING CHIEF OF POLICE.

February 19, 1934.

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

Dear Sir: Subject: BANK NOTES PAID AS RANSOM IN KIDNAPING CASES

This will acknowledge receipt of your circular letter of February 8, 1934, and lists of bank notes, and promise you our best efforts in keeping vigilant lookout for the bills and persons trying to pass them.

If anything of interest is accomplished or learned you will be promptly notified.

Yours very truly,

John J. McCarthy

JOHN J. McCARTHY,
Captain and Acting
Chief of Police.

dhw

RECORDED
FEB 28 1934

7-576-715
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 24 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 175

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

(37)

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT — NEWCOMB CARLTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 1934 FEB 22 PM 3 39

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

CC689 28 COLLECT=KX CHICAGO ILL 22 224P

DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHDC=

BREKID AGENT MADALA ADVISES LOUIE X CEROKY HAS BASEMENT FOR STORAGE HOWEVER DESCRIPTION DOES NOT FIT DIAGRAM OF BREMER HIDEOUT . . . FURTHER INVESTIGATION THIS POINT AND VICINITY WILL BE MADE=

PURVIS.

MR. Nathan
MR. Tolson
MR. Clegg
MR. Cowley
MR. Edwards
MR. Egan
MR. Quinn
MR. Lester
MR. Locke
MR. Rorer

RECORDED & INDEXED
FEB 26 1934

7-576-716
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 24 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

176

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

HHC:DSS

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
February 20, 1934.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

I attach hereto copies of the reports of Special Agent John E. Brennan, dated February 17, 1934, at St. Paul, Minnesota, and Inspector W. A. Rorer, dated February 14, 1934, at St. Paul, Minnesota, relative to the case entitled Unknown Subjects, Edward George Bremer, Victim - Kidnaping. The report of Special Agent Brennan consists of 79 pages and the report of Inspector Rorer consists of 25 pages. It is believed that each field office of the Division should be furnished with two copies of each of these reports and it is therefore recommended that the necessary copies be prepared for distribution to each field office.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg.

RECORDED
FEB 28 1934

7-376-717

FEB 21 1934

TOLSON
FILE

177

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

HHC:DSS

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

February 15, 1934.

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

While talking on another matter, Acting Agent in Charge Spear, at Kansas City, advised that the office telephone of [redacted] Vernon Lynch, #33271, 601 Des Moines Building, Des Moines, [redacted] and the home telephone of this same individual, #5042[redacted] [redacted] Apartment [redacted] Ingersoll Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, have been tapped in connection with the Bremer kidnaping case.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg.

RECORDED & INDEXED

authority telephonically given to St. Paul Office on Director's instructions.

FEB 26 1934

2-576-718
DIV. OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 24 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE 1178
TOLSON

KPC:OM

February 23, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

In response to your request there are transmitted herewith photographs of individuals selected from the Division file of kidnapers and extortionists who have been described to the Division as having the characteristic, protruding teeth. They are identified by Division numbers as follows and full identification data will be sent on any by reference to the numbers noted.

K-258	K-1718
K-473	K-1747
K-715	K-2182
K-1120	K-3436
K-1296	K-4024
K-1392	K-4041.
K-1541	

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure #787085.

RECORDED

7-576-719

FEB 24 1934

AIR MAIL
FILES SECTION
MAILED
FEB 23 1934
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Wm. B. Bremer

179

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

February 8, 1934.

LIST OF BANK NOTES PAID AS RANSOM IN KIDNAPING CASES

There are attached hereto lists showing numbers of bank notes paid as ransom in kidnaping cases. All bills listed are $5.00 and $10.00 Federal Reserve Notes, United States Notes and National Bank Notes. About ninety percent of these notes are Federal Reserve Notes and the majority of them were issued by the Federal Reserve Bank, 9th District, Minneapolis, Minnesota. If any of these notes come into your possession, in the event you are located in a city in which there is an office of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, please notify said office immediately by telephone. In the event you are not located in a town or city in which there is an office of the Division of Investigation, please telegraph or telephone the nearest office of the Division of Investigation, with the charges Government rate collect. For your convenience there is attached hereto a list of the field offices of this Division, showing the telephone numbers and building address.

Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

J. Ed. Hoover

Director,
Division of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice.

7-576

180

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

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

CITY	BUILDING	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Birmingham, Ala.	322 Federal	7-1755
Boston, Mass.	1002 Post Office & Court House	Liberty 7634
Butte, Montana	302 Federal	2-4734
Charlotte, N. C.	1806 First National Bank	3-4127
Chicago, Illinois	1900 Bankers'	Andover 2411
Cincinnati, Ohio	426 U. S. Custom House & P.O.	Cherry 0768
Dallas, Texas	Post Office	2-7985
Detroit, Michigan	625 Lafayette	Cadillac 2835
El Paso, Texas	1331 First National Bank	Main 501
Jacksonville, Fla.	412 U. S. Court House & P.O.	5-8209
Kansas City, Mo.	Federal, Suite L	Victor 3113
Los Angeles, Calif.	617 Federal	Mutual 2201
New Orleans, La.	326½ Post Office	Raymond 1965
New York, N. Y.	370 Lexington Avenue, Room 1403	Caledonia 5-8691
Oklahoma City, Okla.	224 Federal	2-8204
Philadelphia, Pa.	735 Philadelphia Saving Fund	Walnut 2213
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1206 Law and Finance	Grant 2727
Portland, Oregon	411 United States Court House	Atwater 6171
Salt Lake City, Utah	Room 503a U.S.Court House & P.O.	Wasatch 1797
San Antonio, Texas	1216 Smith-Young Tower	Fannin 8052
San Francisco, Calif.	318 Hewes	Exbrook 0818
St. Louis, Mo.	801 Title Guaranty	Central 1650
St. Paul, Minn.	203 Post Office	Garfield 2193
Washington, D. C.	Hurley-Wright	National 0185

Telephone or telegraph:

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,

at the above city and address.

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	I00066867A						

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

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

SPC:ps

February 17, 1934

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

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

Last night while talking to Agent Harold E. Andersen, at Tampa, Florida, he suggested that George and Kathryn Kelly be re-interviewed for the purpose of establishing the identity of the individual referred to by LaRue as "Whitie Anderson".

Agent Andersen suggested that Agent Farland, of the Kansas City Office conduct the interview with Kelly. No requests have been made of these offices for such interviews, it being deemed advisable to wait to see if the identity of Anderson can be established at Peoria or Joliet.

Respectfully,

R. E. Newby.

R. E. Newby.

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEB 27 1934

7-576-720
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 24 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CLEGG FILE

Partly deindexed
this serial only
2-11-58

186

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

February 14, 1934.

Dear Father:

Your assistance is respectfully requested by the Division of Investigation of the United States Department of Justice in the investigation of a recent major crime. This office is trying to locate a city or village in which, or from a portion of which, two church bells may be heard. It is reported that one of the bells rings on each successive Saturday at approximately six o'clock in the afternoon and that the same bell rings several times on the Sunday morning following. The bell that is said to ring Saturday evening and several times Sunday morning is also said not to ring at any other time during the week. This would not, it is assumed, be the regular daily ringing of the angelus. This bell does not ring Sunday evening or night. It is inferred from the times at which this bell is reported to ring that it may be that of a Catholic church.

Will you please advise me in the enclosed franked, self-addressed envelope, which requires no postage, whether the foregoing description of the ringing of church bells would apply to your community, or to any other community of which you are aware.

It is requested that the contents of this letter be kept in strict confidence.

I shall be very grateful for a prompt reply and any assistance you may be able to afford us in securing the information in question.

Respectfully yours,

Werner Hanni

WERNER HANNI,
Special Agent in Charge.

HN:HVS
Enc.

7-576-721

180

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

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

February 19,1934.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Sir:

Your assistance is respectfully requested by the Division of Investigation of the U.S.Department of Justice in the location of a community, a point from which could have been heard the following sounds:

1. A loud stationary siren, which would sound early each week day morning and at approximately the same time that a factory whistle blew. This siren was heard to blow only on week days with the exception of one Sunday morning at which time it gave three or four short soundings.

2. From the place from which this siren could be heard, there could also be heard a church bell which rang each Saturday afternoon and again several times each Sunday morning but not on any other day or at any other time. There could also be heard another church bell which rang only on each Sunday morning. This bell rang on only one occasion each Sunday.

3. From the same place could be heard a shifting locomotive engine and many passing railroad trains and, occasionally, aero planes.

In view of the fact that you are believed to have a stationary siren, it is respectfully requested that you advise, by return mail, in the enclosed self-addressed envelope which requires no postage, whether you believe such a place is in your locality.

It is requested that the contents of this letter be kept in strict confidence.

Your prompt reply and any assistance which you may render will be gratefully appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Werner Hanni

WERNER HANNI,
Special Agent in Charge.

WAR:TC
Enc.

7-576-721

188

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
P.O.Box 515,St.Paul,Minn.

February 17, 1934.

Sir:

In connection with an important matter under investigation by this Division, it is respectfully requested that you immeidately notify this office of the rental, by persons unknown to you or of a questionable character, of a safety deposit box, or boxes, beginning December 15, 1933, up to date.

It will be appreciated if you will advise of the date of the rental and whether a record is kept of the time the respective person, or persons, made entry to the box.

Your careful attention to and cooperation in this matter will be very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

WERNER HANNI,
Special Agent in Charge.

WH:TC

189

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT St. Paul, Minnesota.

	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
St. Paul, Minn.	2-21-34	2/13 to 20/34	Harold Nathan

TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS alias GEORGE DUNN alias R. E. HAMILTON alias RAYMOND HADLEY alias GEORGE HALLER; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.

CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Developments of investigation into the details of kidnaping of EDWARD G. BREMER. Search made for the purpose of identifying the wall paper pattern seen by victim in kidnapers' hideout; also for vendors of socks, shirts, and union suit given victim by kidnapers; and for vendors of flashlights placed at turn in road for guidance of contact man. Search made of stores selling Filmolens used as lens in the flashlights. Circularization of Catholic churches in eastern half of North Dakota, northern Minnesota, entire State of Wisconsin, north half of Illinois, entire State of Iowa, and the eastern half of State of Nebraska. Procurement of information indicating location of towns possessing sirens; procurement of names of game wardens. Several interviews, with negative results, including JACK PFEIFFER. Identity secured of ALVIN KARPIS as purchaser of flashlights. Information secured pointing strongly to identity of PAULA HARMON as accompanying BARKER-KARPIS gang. Four gasoline cans of 5-gallon capacity each found at Portage, Wisconsin, brought to St. Paul and forwarded to the Division; latent print of "DOC" BARKER found thereon. One additional ransom note and one letter written by victim secured, together with handbag, forwarded to Division. Search made for typewriter in home of JACK DAVENPORT and Hollyhocks road house, with negative result.

DE-INDEXED DATE: 12/21/65

P. 7-576-721

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: W. A. Rosser, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

7-576-721

RECORDED AND INDEXED: FEB 28 1934

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5 - Division (Enc.)
1 - Kansas City
- Chicago
1 - Oklahoma City
1 - St. Louis
1 - New York
4 - St. Paul

UNITED STATES FEB 24 1934 A.M. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEB 28 1934

JACKSONED

ROUTED TO: FILE

COPIES DESTROYED 320 5 MAR 18 1965

HN:HVS

190

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent F. E. Brennan dated 2-17-34 at St. Paul, Minnesota.

DETAILS:

The victim in this case, EDWARD G. BREMER, as indicated in previous report, specified that he saw directly in front of him in the kidnapers' hideout a wall paper pattern as previously outlined in report of this office and forwarded to the New York City office by letter from this office for photostating and distribution. The pattern has been described at length and does not need to be described again. Efforts have been made with various wall paper patterns, including a number secured from Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York, to make identification thereof, but without success to date. These efforts are being continued by the St. Paul office and will be continued by all interested offices.

Efforts have been made at various stores selling the particular brand of articles of clothing furnished the victim, to identify the purchaser thereof. There is attached hereto and made a part of this report, memorandum by Special Agent T. J. Dodd dated February 19th, indicating interview with MRS. RICHARD JONES of Lime Spring, Iowa, and the sale about three or four weeks ago of two pairs of underwear and two pairs of socks answering the description of the underwear and socks under investigation. The name of one suspect, i. e., VAIL FROST, is mentioned, and further inquiry is continued along these lines. However, no definite reliance may yet be placed on this particular lead. The victim was furnished, prior to his return, a shirt, a union suit, and a pair of socks by the kidnapers.

St. Paul, Minnesota.
February 19, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR S. A. C. WERNER HANNI:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING.
St. Paul file 7-30.

On February 18th, agent contacted Sheriff GEORGE MURRAY at his office in North Hampton, Iowa. Sheriff MURRAY advised that Town Marshal CAMERON of Cresco, Iowa, had information concerning instant case.

Accordingly, in company with Sheriff MURRAY, agent interviewed the above mentioned MR. CAMERON. He advised that approximately five days ago, one T. R. JONES, who operates a butcher shop in Lime Spring, Iowa, told him he wished to see him; that subsequently, he went to the above mentioned butcher shop and had a talk with MR. T. R. JONES in the course of which JONES stated that he had reason to believe that VAIL FROST, a man who is residing in Lime Spring, Iowa, was engaged in the kidnaping racket. Town Marshal CAMERON stated that he knew FROST to be a liquor runner and a person who is suspected as being in crooked dealings because he came of a moderately poor family in Lime Spring, Iowa, and yet he maintains probably the best home in that town, a large Cadillac Sedan, and a new Plymouth Sedan.

Acting on this information received from Town Marshal CAMERON, agent proceeded to Lime Spring and there interviewed the above mentioned T. R. JONES. He elaborated somewhat on the story, stating that he received his information from a MISS FRANCES WOLF, who is employed at the FROST home as a maid. She had told him that she found guns under the pillows of VAIL FROST and his wife and that there were numerous suspicious looking men who frequently visited there and that during the month of January, MR. FROST was away supposedly in either Minneapolis or St. Paul; that he returned the day after MR. EDWARD BREMER was released and that the following day, he and his wife suddenly left for either Kansas City or California, taking both automobiles with them, and closing up their home.

MR. JONES further stated that VAIL FROST was seen in Rochester, Minnesota, on the night the victim, EDWARD BREMER, was released.

Agent then interviewed MR. RICHARD JONES, who operates "The Leader", general clothing store, formerly known as Johnson & Jones, in Lime Spring, Iowa. Agent exhibited photographs of the clothing which Victim BREMER had on when he was released, consisting of a shirt, a suit of underwear, and a pair of socks. MR. JONES stated that he had underwear answering the description of that referred to above but that he

now has none of it in his possession, having sold it all. He also stated that he had socks of approximately the same make but that he had sold his gray numbers in that allotment. However, agent purchased a pair of black ones of the same description from MR. JONES. He was unable to account for the shirt, stating, however, that it was quite possible that he had one at one time at his store.

MR. JONES appeared quite perplexed about the whole matter when agent asked him whether he could recall having sold any or all of these articles to any person. He requested that he be given an opportunity to think it over.

Accordingly, agent called on MR. RICHARD JONES on the morning of February 19th at the store. He stated that in talking the matter over with his wife, he asked her whether she remembered a sale of this nature, and she reminded him that approximately three or four weeks ago, probably three, he had sold two suits of underwear of this description and two pairs of socks also answering the description in the photographs to a man whom she believed to be MR. VAIL FROST. However, when questioned by this agent, MRS. RICHARD JONES stressed the fact that she had no reason for stating that MR. FROST was the person to whom these articles were sold, and as she expressed it, "It just seemed to me that he was the man." She remembered distinctly the sale because it was made so quickly, the purchaser coming in and asking for the underwear and the socks, seeming to care very little as to the correct size, taking the first that was offered to him, paying for them and leaving immediately. She remembered at that time telling her husband that "that certainly was a quick sale." Agent drew MRS. RICHARD JONES into conversation and inquired as to her opinion of MR. VAIL FROST and his wife and she stated that they were known as rather suspicious people in town because MR. FROST came from a poor family and his father was formerly a rural mail carrier in town and one of his brothers is now employed on a C.W.A. project in that city, and yet VAIL FROST maintains a rather elaborate home, the two cars referred to above, keeps a maid, and is out of town practically all of the time. Furthermore, that he has been found to have given different stories as to his business connections, having told some people that he was engaged as an advertising salesman, others that he was a roofing salesman, and to still others he described himself as a salesman for cheese crates. MRS. RICHARD JONES stated that VAIL FROST'S wife is supposedly from Chicago.

Agent then interviewed MISS FRANCES WOLF, who is now employed as a maid at MR. CHARLES PETERS' home in Lime Spring, Iowa. MISS WOLF stated that she had been employed by the FROSTS for approximately one year at their home in Lime Spring, Iowa; that MR. VAIL FROST was almost

always away from home but that she did not know just what the nature of his work was as she talked to him very little; that he had a large 1928 seven-passenger Cadillac Sedan which had been stored most of the year but had been taken out of storage approximately January 1, 1934; that she heard MRS. FROST say that MR. FROST was in either St. Paul or Minneapolis during January and that he returned to his home on February 8th and she was suddenly told by him that he and MRS. FROST were leaving the next day for California. At that time he had with him a man whom he introduced to MISS WOLF as a MR. MEDLEY, a business associate. Accordingly, MR. and MRS. VAIL FROST and a man known as MEDLEY left Lime Springs the following morning, i. e., February 9th, and MISS FRANCES WOLF has not seen them since. However, she stated that just before they left, MRS. VAIL FROST told her that they were not going to California but that they were going to Kansas City.

Agent asked MISS WOLF whether she had been paid by the FROSTS and she stated that she had; that she received only $2 per week in wages, and on the day the FROSTS left Lime Spring, MR. FROST gave her a $2 bill and a 50¢ piece.

MISS WOLF stated that the FROSTS usually kept their cars at ROBERT JONES' garage in Lime Spring, Iowa.

Acting on this information, agent interviewed MR. ROBERT JONES in his garage and he stated that he had done some work on the Cadillac car referred to above, owned by VAIL FROST, the first part of February and MR. FROST had told him that he was selling it to a party in Nebraska.

Agent proceeded to the office of the County Treasurer at Cresco, the county seat, and obtained the following information on the Cadillac Sedan owned by MR. VAIL FROST: It is a seven-passenger black sedan, 1928 model Cadillac, factory number 302,521, the engine number is 302,521, 1933 Iowa license plates 45-947; and in 1932 it was registered in Illinois with the following license number: 998367. There was no record in the office of the County Treasurer of the sale of this car by MR. FROST.

Inquiry in the town of Lime Spring reflects that a fire siren blows at noontime each day and that the school bell rings at approximately 8:00 or 9:00 each morning. There are various church bells in the town but none of them are known to ring on Saturday evening. The railroad line runs almost through the heart of the town, and there is an early train which passes through about 4:30 a.m.

A good sized creamery, known as the Peters' Creamery, is located in the town and the farmers bring their cream in by truck during the day. It may be noted that the creamery is located just across the

railroad tracks and that trucks approaching the creamery would probably stop and shift gears before proceeding across the track to the creamery.

In company with Sheriff GEORGE MURRAY, agent visited the house formerly occupied by MR. and MRS. VAIL FROST. It is a large house, probably ten or twelve rooms, very well kept. The shutters are not closed and it appeared to be well furnished. There is no hatchway leading into the basement on this house, and for a person to get to the basement it would be necessary for him to mount two or three steps to get into the house before going down the basement steps. The house is furnished with electric lights, sewage disposal system, and it has an oil burner in the basement.

The FROSTS have one dog, believed to be some sort of a mongrel, rather good sized.

Inquiries in the neighborhood discreetly made by this agent reflect that nothing unusual has been noticed about the VAIL FROST house during the past month or two. However, VAIL FROST'S father resides about five houses away from the son's home. Agent also discreetly viewed this house and found it to be a small frame dwelling, probably without any basement whatsoever as there was no hatchway from the basement whereby it could be entered from the outside.

Sheriff GEORGE MURRAY advised agent that approximately a year ago, he had a man by the name of FROST in his custody. He could not recall his first name and a search of his records made in the presence of this agent failed to reveal any such name. Sheriff MURRAY, however, insisted that FROST was in his custody and this statement was corroborated by the County Attorney, EDWARD DONNELLY, who stated that a FROST and a person, whom he believed to be called MEDLEY, were believed to have been engaged in swindling farmers by some sort of advertising scheme. Sheriff MURRAY also stated that he believed that the FROST whom he referred to and the MEDLEY mentioned by the County Attorney were supposed to have been either from Kansas City or Chicago. He stated that their pictures and fingerprints were taken and are now in the possession of the Iowa State Bureau of Identification and that he would immediately write to this bureau and ask them to forward the pictures and fingerprints of these individuals to this office. Sheriff GEORGE MURRAY also believed that VAIL FROST was in the Army during the World War.

Very truly yours,

T. J. DODD,
Special Agent.

TJD:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

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The three flashlights, a Merit Product, and one Lightmaster, left by the kidnapers as a means of guiding the contact man near Zumbrota, Minn., have been sent to the Division and a search made at various places in this jurisdiction for information bearing upon the identity of the purchaser thereof. Information has been secured from the F. & W. Stores, St. Paul, Minnesota, to the effect that on January 27th, 1934, an individual whom the sales clerk identified as ALVIN KARPIS purchased three flashlights of this brand and description, placing therein 5¢ Arrow batteries. Written statement will be secured from the sales clerk, FLORENCE HUMPHREY, setting forth specific identification of ALVIN KARPIS.

A search has been made of all available stores in this locality selling Filmolens used in these flashlights, without success to date.

There have been circularized by the St. Paul office approximately 1,800 Catholic churches in eastern half of North Dakota, northern Minnesota, entire State of Wisconsin, northern half of Illinois, entire State of Iowa, and eastern half of the State of Nebraska. A copy of the letter sent to each and every one of these churches is attached to Division copies of this report. This circularization was for the purpose of endeavoring to locate the kidnapers' hideout in a village, town, or city possessing two church bells and no more, or at least possessing two bells and no more which may be heard from a certain portion of such locality, one church bell ringing at about 6:00 p.m., Saturday evening, the same church bell ringing several times on Sunday morning and a different church bell also ringing on Sunday morning, no other church bells being rung, or at least being heard, at any other time during the week. This village, town, or city also possesses a siren which is heard only at about seven o'clock on weekday mornings and at no other time, said siren, however, on the second Sunday, blowing three or four short blasts, possibly for a fire. A factory whistle was also heard in conjunction with the church bells and siren, said factory whistle possibly being a mile or so distant from the hideout location. There have been secured from all manufacturers of sirens lists of the places in which their products have been installed within a radius of 500 miles of the Twin Cities; and circularization is in progress of these places for the purpose of establishing the location of the church bells, siren, and factory whistle as outlined in the foregoing. A copy of this letter is attached hereto for the Division.

As previously reported, the victim stated that he had been informed by certain members of the kidnapers' gang that the game warden in the vicinity of the hideout had been having trouble with children who were fishing with more than one line. The names of game wardens in Wisconsin, northern Illinois, and a portion of Indiana are now being obtained with a view toward circularization.

Information reflected in the files of the St. Paul office entitled THOMAS HOLDEN, FRANCIS KEATING, ET AL, as well as the file entitled VERNON C. MILLER, ET AL, and this case, indicated the association with BARKER and KARPIS of one PAULA HARMON, PAULA HARMON being a woman believed identified as being in their company at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, in the latter part of May and the first part of June, 1933. Efforts to ascertain her whereabouts are being made by the various field offices at the present time, particularly the Dallas, San Antonio, and Chicago offices.

There are attached hereto and made a part of this report memoranda by Special Agent S. K. McKee dated February 13 and 16, 1934, in which is set forth the details of the finding of four 5-gallon gasoline cans on Wednesday, February 7, 1934, at approximately 4:00 p.m., at Portage, Wisconsin. These gasoline cans, and a funnel which was found with the cans, as may be noted, were brought to the St. Paul office and forwarded to the Division; and on the night of Saturday, February 17, 1934, the St. Paul office was informed that a latent print had been developed on one of the cans of "DOC" BARKER. Signed statements are now being secured from all those persons referred to in the attached memoranda. (Memoranda follows)

St. Paul, Minnesota.
February 13, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR S. A. G. WERNER HANNI:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING.
St. Paul file 7-30.

Reference is made to the Western Union telegram received February 11, 1934, from Sheriff R. ROCHE, Portage, Wisconsin, in which he advised that "Found four-five-gallon square gasoline cans in an out of way place which may have connection with Bremer kidnaping. Other information as to movement of four large cars on the night of January 20th."

On February 12, 1934, Sheriff ROBERT H. ROCHE, Portage, Wisconsin, was contacted and he referred the writer to Deputy Sheriff HARRY HIBNER, who, he stated, had handled the investigation in connection with the above gasoline cans.

Deputy Sheriff HARRY HIBNER advised that on Saturday morning, February 10, 1934, FRANK and REUBEN GROSSMANN, farmers, residing about seven miles northwest of Portage, had called at the Sheriff's office and stated that they had found four 5-gallon tin gasoline cans and a tin funnel by the side of the road near their home and were reporting the matter to the Sheriff's office as they thought the cans might have some connection with the BREMER kidnaping case. Deputy Sheriff HIBNER said that he went to the home of REUBEN GROSSMANN and found the cans and the funnel in a garage where they had been placed by REUBEN GROSSMANN; that he (HIBNER) and FRANK GROSSMANN lifted the cans and the funnel into the HIBNER car but used only the handles of the cans in touching them. It was stated that these cans were brought to the Sheriff's office and that no one has touched them since that time.

In company with Deputy Sheriff HIBNER, the writer interviewed REUBEN GROSSMANN at his home and was advised that the four cans and the funnel had been seen for the first time at about 6:00 p.m., on Wednesday, February 7, 1934, at a point which will be found marked on a Columbia County, Wisconsin, map which is being attached to this memorandum. REUBEN GROSSMANN said that when he found the cans he noticed a wet spot on the ground nearby; that he smelled same and formed the opinion that the spot had been made by the spilling of gasoline. He said he also smelled each can and believed that each one had contained gasoline. He stated further that at the time these cans were found, the screw tops to same were lying beside the cans, as was a tin funnel..

In an effort to learn when the cans had been left by the roadside, REUBEN GROSSMANN was questioned further and he advised that on February 7, 1934, he left his home on a trip around 7:00 a.m., and in order to reach State Highway No. 16 he drove past the corner where the cans were found and he is positive that they were not lying by the roadside at that time. He said that on the same evening, around 6:00 p.m., when he returned home, he noticed the cans but did not touch them; but later in the evening, during the conversation with his father, when it was mentioned that the cans might be connected with the BREMER matter, he questioned his six-year-old daughter MARIE and was told by her that she was positive the cans were not lying by the road that afternoon when she came home from school. REUBEN GROSSMANN said his daughter told him that she had "cut the corner" on her return from school but had passed same at a distance of approximately ten to fifteen yards. According to REUBEN GROSSMANN, his daughter's school lets out at 3:30 p.m. and she reaches home every afternoon somewhere between 3:50 p.m. and 4:00 p.m.

REUBEN GROSSMANN advised further that on Thursday morning, February 8, 1934, he went down to the corner where he had seen the gasoline cans and funnel and took same to his garage. In this connection, he advised that he is fairly positive that he did not touch the cans or funnel with his bare hands, being of the opinion that he wore gloves at all times. He related that his father, FRANK GROSSMANN, notified the Sheriff's office of his findings on Saturday morning, February 10th, and that Deputy Sheriff HIBNER came to the farm and took the cans and funnel away. REUBEN GROSSMANN said that he was present when the cans were taken away and that he is positive that neither HIBNER, himself, nor his father touched same with their bare hands.

The spot by the road where the cans were found was pointed out to the writer by FRANK and REUBEN GROSSMANN. This spot is located about seven miles northwest of Portage, Wisconsin, travelling via State route No. 16 and turning from route No. 16 to the right on a dirt road which leads past the home of one LEO MILISCH to a fork, the right side of which leads past the home of FRANK GROSSMANN and runs into a county highway, while the left fork comes to a blind end at the home of REUBEN GROSSMANN. The distance from route No. 16 to the home of REUBEN GROSSMANN is one and one-half miles and the spot where the cans were found is exactly three-fourths of a mile from route No. 16. The map of Columbia County, which is attached hereto, shows the location of this spot.

It should be stated further that the road which leads from route No. 16 is of dirt construction and should be described as a two-car road, fairly smooth but rolls slightly. Between route No. 16 and the spot in question there are two left turns and one right turn. This road is a county highway but comes to an end at REUBEN GROSSMANN'S farm house. Proceeding toward

REUBEN GROSSMANN'S farm house and coming to the spot where the cans were found, the exact spot is situated about a yard or five feet from the left side of the road. It should be stated that the ground around this spot is fairly level, that on the right side of the road presently being covered by corn stubbles, from six to eight inches in height, while that on the left side is bare ground for about ten feet. At a distance of about ten feet from the left side of the road are located several trees, following which the ground drops until the bank of a large stream, known as "the big slough", is reached.

The ground around the spot where the cans were found was examined and faint tracks of an automobile having turned around by running off the road could be noticed. These tracks, however, were not sufficiently clear to show the tread of an automobile tire. At this time it should be stated that REUBEN GROSSMANN advised the writer that neither rain nor snow was had in the vicinity of his farm from the afternoon of February 7th until after the cans in question were removed to his garage.

In connection with the data in the telegram of reference, Deputy Sheriff HIBNER said that he had been told by LEO MILISCH, who resides near the dirt road leading from route No. 16 to the REUBEN GROSSMANN farm house; that on the night of January 20, 1934, he had noticed four big cars driving up the road at a fast rate of speed.

LEO MILISCH was interviewed and he said that on Saturday night, January 20, 1934, he saw three big cars drive past his house at a fast rate, followed a few minutes later by a fourth car. He said his attention was called to these cars by the fact that they were driving fast; that he looked out of his window and noticed that there were four cars but on account of the darkness he could not discern either the makes, colors, or license plates of these cars.

LEO MILISCH also stated that his son EARNEST saw an automobile, make, color and license number unknown, stop at the corner where the gasoline cans were found on the afternoon when they were supposed to have been left there. He said his son could not furnish a description of the car or say how many persons were in it because of the fact that the spot in question is located half a mile distant from the MILISCH home.

EARNEST MILISCH was not available for interview at the time of agent's call. It should be stated here, however, that Deputy Sheriff HIBNER told agent that he questioned EARNEST MILISCH on February 10, 1934, and was told by him that the car was seen on the corner where the cans were found on the day following the finding of the cans, and not on the day when they were found. HIBNER also said that the spot in question is one at which automobiles often stop to go "frogging" as it is located near the "big slough".

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FRANK GROSSMANN, his wife, and the wives of REUBEN GROSSMANN and LEO MILISCH, respectively, were questioned in an effort to obtain further information regarding the gasoline cans but they all stated that they had observed nothing.

The fingerprint impressions of REUBEN and FRANK GROSSMANN were secured and will be found attached to this memorandum inasmuch as they were not positive that they had worn gloves on all occasions when they came in contact with the gasoline cans.

The four gasoline cans were brought to the St. Paul Division office by the writer and the funnell is being forwarded to the St. Paul Division office by Sheriff ROCHE.

Very truly yours,

S. K. McKEE,
Special Agent.

SKM:HVS
3 - Div.
9 - St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota,
February 16, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR S. A. C. WERNER HANNY:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BRUGER - Victim.
KIDNAPING.
St. Paul file 7-30.

Reference is made to the memorandum submitted by Special Agent S. K. McKee under date of February 13, 1934.

In this connection, all of the persons interviewed on the occasion of the previous investigation were re-questioned but they all related similar stories.

ERNEST MILISCH, referred to in the previous memorandum, was interviewed and he stated that following the interview between the writer and his father, he and his father talked over the matter of the gasoline cans having been found on the road leading to REUBEN GROSSMANN'S home and he has come to the conclusion that the date on which he saw an automobile parked at the corner where the cans were found was Wednesday, February 7, 1934, and not the following day. He stated that he remembers this date to be Wednesday because of the fact that he and his brother skipped hauling tamarack logs on one day of that week and there is no doubt in his mind now but that the day skipped was Tuesday, and he is positive that the day on which he saw the car was the day following that on which he and his brother did not haul logs.

Further with respect to this automobile, ERNEST MILISCH said that on Wednesday, February 7, 1934, he laid off work early and went to the school house at 3:30 p.m., from which place he brought his young brother and three neighbor "kids" home from school. He said that at about 4:00 p.m., he was standing by the barn near his home, unhitching his team when he noticed a coffee brown colored automobile drive up the road past his house from Route No. 16. He said he thought this car was a late model Nash automobile of the sedan type and advised that the only persons in same were two men, both of whom were in the front seat. He said further that from the glances he obtained of these men as they passed, they both appeared to be around 30 years of age, were fairly well dressed, wore overcoats and felt hats, and he believes that the one who was not driving wore a light grey overcoat and light colored hat. MILISCH said this car passed him at a distance of about five yards and drove past his house where it turned on the left fork of the county road and stopped at the corner where the gasoline cans were later found. He said that he did not notice the license plates on this car.

He said further that when the car had stopped at the corner in question, he went to a point near his house and tried to observe what was going on inasmuch as he was curious, and he noticed that both men got out of the car and walked to the back of it where they appeared to be "fooling" with the spare tire.

He said further that the car and men remained at the spot where the cans were found for about half an hour, following which they drove back past his house and to Route No. 16. MILISCH was unable to state which direction the car drove on Route No. 16 after leaving the county road.

With respect to the information supplied by REUBEN GROSSMANN as related in the prior memorandum of this agent, ERNEST MILISCH said that he is positive that MARIE GROSSMANN, the six-year-old daughter of REUBEN GROSSMANN, did not go home from school on Wednesday, February 7th, but on the other hand went to the home of her grandmother, where she remained for some time before going home. He said that in order to reach her grandmother's home, the little girl would not have to pass the corner where the cans were found but that she in all probability did "cut" another corner, which no doubt accounts for the statements made by her father.

The twin brother of ERNEST MILISCH was question but he advised that on Wednesday, February 7th, while his brother was at home, he was in the swamp with his father, cutting tamarack logs and for that reason knew nothing regarding the automobile or the gasoline cans in question.

It should be stated here that the writer was in error in his previous memorandum when he stated that the ground to the right of the spot where the cans were found was occupied by a field covered with corn stubbles. That ground is occupied by a field which is presently covered with timothy and clover stubbles. The corn stubble field referred to is located approximately 50 yards down the road toward Route No. 16 from the spot where the cans were found. Aside from the above the description of the spot as set out in the previous memorandum of this agent is correct.

In company with Deputy Sheriff HARRY HIBNER of Portage, Wisconsin, the writer covered the territory within a mile of the spot where the cans were found and it was ascertained that there is only one dwelling house located within the area aside from the houses occupied by the persons who have already been interviewed. This house is located on Route No. 16, about one-fourth mile northwest of the intersection of Route No. 16 and the county road on which the MILISCH home is situated and is occupied by

an aged couple. Interview with a MRS. BECKER, who resides in this house, resulted in the statement by her that she had been confined to the house with illness for the past two weeks and had not observed anything that had taken place on the outside. She stated further that her husband has not been around the house during the daytime in the past two weeks inasmuch as his work, namely cutting tamarack logs, has kept him in the swamp during working hours.

In company with Deputy Sheriff HARRY HIRNER, the writer called at all gasoline filling stations located in Portage, Wisconsin, and on the surrounding roads on Route No. 16 between Portage, Wisconsin, and Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin, and the surrounding roads on a county highway leading from Wisconsin Dells to Briggsville, Wisconsin, and thence back into Portage. None of the filling station operators could furnish any data regarding the filling of four 5-gallon gasoline cans on February 7th or on any other date. It should be stated that none of these persons could remember having filled any 5-gallon gasoline can for a person other than a regular customer.

During the course of these interviews, however, one HERMAN PETERSON, operator of the Standard Oil Station at Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin, related that one day last week, which would be the week subsequent to February 4, 1934, two men in a sedan automobile, make, color and license unknown, stopped at his station and purchased a quart of oil and secured some water. He said these men were in a hurry as there were two other cars in the station at the time they pulled up and they asked the occupants of the other cars if they would mind letting them be waited on first. PETERSON said that while waiting on these two men, he noticed several round shaped 5-gallon gasoline cans in the back of the car with a blanket thrown over them but that he could not state how many cans the car contained.

It should be stated here that there is a Wisconsin law making it necessary that all cans in which gasoline is sold be painted red and in this connection attention is called to the fact that the four cans found by REUBEN GROSSMANN were not painted but on the other hand were bare tin. During the course of the numerous interviews with filling station operators, the writer formed the opinion that a person would experience much difficulty in having four unpainted gasoline cans filled at almost any filling station in the State of Wisconsin inasmuch as filling such cans would make the station proprietor liable to a fine of $50.

It should be stated here that in some instances, it was found that more than one person operated filling stations where interviews were conducted, and in this connection arrangements were made whereby Deputy Sheriff HIBNER would be notified if any of the operators had filled the four 5-gallon cans in question. It should also be stated that Deputy Sheriff HIBNER told the various filling station operators at the time they were interviewed that he was not interested in the "painted can law" in connection with making the instant inquiries.

Very truly yours,

S. K. McKEE,
Special Agent.

SKM:HVS
3 - Division
3 - St. Paul

One additional ransom note and one letter written by Victim BREMER were secured, and together with handbag, forwarded to the Division, have been reported in report of W. A. Rorer dated 2-20-34 at St. Paul, Minnesota.

On February 17th, 1934, a thorough search was made of the home of one JACK DAVENPORT, a well known gambler and racketeer of St. Paul and Minneapolis, for the purpose of finding any data of value in said residence and more particularly for the purpose of locating, if possible, Corona typewriter of the type used in writing the ransom notes. This search was unsuccessful. A search was also made of the Hollyhocks road house, a gambling resort within the limits of St. Paul, for similar data and the possible location of the typewriter in question; this was also without success

On Friday, February 16th and on Sunday, February 18, 1934, there was interviewed at the St. Paul office one JACK PFEIFFER, said to be one of the two or three underworld leaders of St. Paul and Minneapolis. PFEIFFER was particularly warned that the St. Paul office is of the very positive opinion that he had information which might enable him to aid the Division in locating the BARKER-KARPIS gang. He denied that he had any such information. He said that he had once met one of the BARKERS some time ago; and it was indicated to PFEIFFER that this information would hardly be acceptable; that from very many sources, information had been secured by this office to the effect that he (PFEIFFER) was connected with practically every form of racketeering occurring in the Twin Cities; that the developments in the present case and the possible consequent investigation and political action would surely result in the closing of the Hollyhocks and probably result in his own ruin; that this office might put him in jail but had desisted therefrom and would desist with a view to permitting him to furnish this office with information leading to the apprehension of the BARKER-KARPIS outfit. He was particularly impressed with the fact that at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, in May, 1933, information was found to the effect that the occupants of that place at that time, which later proved to be the BARKER-KARPIS gang, had a record of his telephone number; also that he was telephoned from Kansas City from the Union Station at midnight on the day of the Kansas City massacre, i. e., June 17, 1933; also that his telephone number was found in the effects of KATHERINE KELLY when searched at Dallas, Texas, which indicated clearly to this office that he was "in the know" of all matters of this kind and that this office would expect information from him. He denied having any specific information.

PFEIFFER was told on Friday, February 16th, that this office is practically certain of the identity of the BARKER-KARPIS gang as the perpetrators of the BREMER kidnaping; and on Sunday, this assertion was repeated to him, and further insistence was made that he afford information relative thereto.

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On Sunday, February 18, 1934, JOHN LANE was interviewed at the St. Paul office. JOHN LANE has been referred to in report of Special Agent J. E. Brennan dated 2-17-34 as being partially identified as circling the JOHN MILLER home on the day of the delivery of contact note to ADOLPH BREMER through JOHN MILLER by the kidnaping gang. LANE, who is the proprietor of the Coliseum Dancing Academy, and a candidate for councilman at the forthcoming election, stated that he had previously been on the detective force; that he is a close personal friend of MICHAEL KINKEAD, County Attorney for Ramsey County, and that he had done considerable work on the Hamm case for KINKEAD and that he had endeavored to assist KINKEAD in this case, but he positively denied having any contact, direct or indirect, with the kidnapers or with any persons connected therewith. He explained his presence at Como Lake, which has been referred to by MILLER, by simply saying that he lived there. He stated that he drove a cream colored Buick car which was easily discernable. MILLER has stated that the car which circled his house was a cream colored Chevrolet.

In this interview, nothing was elicited which would indicate the complicity of LANE in this matter. He offered to assist in every possible way.

A blue cap, similar to the type used by railroad men, was found in the Chevrolet Coupe used by MAGEE in delivering the ransom money and was found among other articles in that coupe, this cap being the only article therein not identified by the owner of that coupe. The cap was brought to the St. Paul office, as identity of its source was not established, for the purpose of endeavoring later in the investigation to establish a connection with the owner who might possibly be one of the kidnapers. This cap now appears to answer the description of a cap worn by ALVIN KARPIS at the time of purchasing the flashlights in the St. Paul store, and further inquiry with reference thereto is being conducted at present. This cap will be forwarded to the Division at Washington for laboratory examination.

With reference to the handbag previously mentioned, which was obtained from MR. NEWCOME at ADOLPH BREMER'S residence, and which had been kept in the brewery office since its receipt, it has been exhibited to parcel checkers at the Union Bus Depot in St. Paul for purposes of identification. No result was obtained along that line and the grip has been forwarded to the Division for laboratory examination.

Attention is invited to Directors's letter to the St. Paul office under date of February 12, 1934, copy of which was furnished the New York and Chicago offices, containing information furnished the Division by one KORN alias ALKORN alias KAY relative to Twin Cities underworld characters and connections with a syndicate in New York and possible hangouts at Crystal Lake, Illinois. Page 2 of said letter contains information.

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as to two brothers and an old woman and other suspects who are believed to answer the general setup of the KARPIS-BARKER combination. The Chicago and New York offices have been telegraphically instructed to expedite inquiry in their districts in connection with information contained in this letter.

Circular letters have been sent to all banks and banking institutions in the Ninth Federal Reserve District, consisting of the territory embraced by the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, northern Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. A copy of such circular letter is attached hereto for the Division.

Reference is made to narration in Agent Brennan's report dated 2-17-34 at St. Paul of efforts made to verify story of the movements of EVERETT FAIRBANKS, who was found to have an automobile with license number described by the bus driver, GEORGE WILLIE, who drove the bus that figured in the contact on the night of February 6th, 1934. Memorandum prepared by Special Agents E. N. Notesteen and John V. Anderson, dated February 17, 1934, is attached hereto, detailing investigation made which indicates that the automobile in question was not moved from the place of storage during the period in question, and that the known movements of FAIRBANKS constitute an alibi, as far as he is concerned. It is quite probable that GEORGE WILLIE was mistaken in the number in question. Every possible combination of numbers based thereon has proved unavailing so far. (Memorandum follows.)

St.Paul,Minnesota.
February 17,1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR S.A.C.WALTER HARRIS:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM.
KIDNAPING.
St.Paul File No.V-60.

With reference to the movements of EVERETT FAIRBANKS, who, it will be remembered, stated that he had stored the Ford 1932, V-8 automobile bearing license plates 176676, Minnesota 1933, at Orr, Minnesota, on January 18,1934, a long distance telephone call to the Superintendent of the Indian Agency, at Cass Lake, Minnesota, on February 17,1934, developed the following record for Mr.FAIRBANKS, who, according to MR.BARKER, his immediate employer at the Cass Lake Agency, was at Grand Portage on January 27,1934, and sent in certain records and communications on that day,was at Danbury, Wisconsin, on January 29,1934, on which records of work done in the Indian Census Survey were submitted and, according to MR.BARKER'S records, FAIRBANKS remained at Danbury, Wisconsin, until February 1,1934, and on that date, per instructions from the Cass Lake Agency, he proceeded to Federal Dam, Minnesota, where he was employed on the census work from February 1,1934 until February 5,1934, inclusive, submitting reports on each day and on February 6, 1934, he was, per instructions from MR.BARKER, sent to Mille Lacs where he worked on February 6,1934, up until February 11,1934, submitting reports on each date.

According to MR.BARKER, EVERETT FAIRBANKS requested leave to visit relatives at Faribault, Minnesota, over the week-end of February 11,1934, and insofar as he, MR.BARKER, knew, did in fact go to Faribault on February 11,1934, or on the night of February 10, 1934. MR.BARKER further stated that EVERETT FAIRBANKS returned to Mille Lacs Lake on February 13,1934, and upon instructions from Cass Lake, he proceeded to Cass Lake on the 13th and has since that date continued in his employment, taking the Indian census.

Investigation made by Special Agent John V.Anderson in connection with the above entitled matter, is as follows:

Agent in company of Jeff Cusson, Deputy Sheriff, Virginia and Axel Dahl, Virginia Police Department, made the following investigation at Orr, Minnesota.

The automobile in question was found stored in an old barn, now used as a heated garage. An examination of this car disclosed that it was a 1932 V8 Ford Coach. It bore 1933 Minnesota license plates M176,876 and motor number 18-96433. The car is of dark blue color, has five black wire wheels and five Goodrich Silvertown cord tires. The lenses in the headlights are not made of plain glass but are checked as the regular Ford lenses are. A complete search of the car was made but nothing of apparent value was obtained. Several articles found therein will be set out later.

FRANK LUMBAR, Orr, Minnesota, advised that he was employed as cook at Civilian Conservation Corps Camp #725 at Cusson, Minnesota, four miles from Orr; that he works from noon one day until noon the next; that on the off day he is at Orr and cares for the garage; that he is around the garage every other day; that up to about January 23, 1934, his brother, FRED LUMBAR, was at the garage and that he, FRANK LUMBAR, did not have any duties at the garage. He advised that he was not present when EVERETT FAIRBANKS brought the car to the garage, but that he saw the car in the garage for the first time about one month ago. He related that he is absolutely positive that the car has not been removed from the garage since January 23 to the present date. He stated that FAIRBANKS and the man known to him as CASWELL did attempt to remove this car on January 19, but were unsuccessful as it would not start; that the car was first placed in the garage at the rate of 50 cents per day; that when FAIRBANKS could not start it he asked for the monthly rate, $6.00, which was given him; that he then left Orr with Caswell in the latter's Plymouth automobile and that neither CASWELL nor FAIRBANKS came back to Orr up until February 8. He stated that FAIRBANKS returned to Orr on February 16, 1934. LUMBAR advised that he has been in the garage every other day and that the car was parked in the southwest corner facing in a southerly direction; that he observed the car every day in the garage that he came there; that he also observed the license plate and that he is positive that they were not removed.

S. W. ERICKSON, who operates a lumber yard at Orr and who resides at 111 Hillcrest Apartment, Fourth Avenue East and Seventeenth Street, Duluth, Minnesota, advised that he has been parking his car in this garage for several months; that when he first learned from newspaper articles and gossip at Orr about the Ford V8 automobile at the garage, he was quite positive that the car had not been in the garage all the time during the past month; that he then went to the garage and examined the car noticing that it was pretty heavily covered with dust and that if he had not seen this dust on the car he would be positive that the car had been out of the garage. He related that he goes to Duluth over every week end;

that he recollects that on Tuesday morning, February 6, 1934, he returned to Orr about 2:00 A.M.; that he went to the garage, found it quite smoky from the stove that it used to heat it; that he shined his flashlight about the garage and is quite strongly of the impression that the car in question was not in the garage at that time. He advised that he is not positive of this and could not swear that the car was not there.

Neither FRANK LUMBAR nor S. W. ERICKSON noticed any strangers around the garage or at Orr during the above period.

MRS. D. A. COX, sister of LUMBAR, who resides at the old William Orr estate, of the town of Orr, of which the garage in question is a part, advised that she is quite positive that the car was not out of the garage except for the occasion when CASWELL and FAIRBANKS attempted to start it. She stated that up to January 23, 1934, she had not gone to the garage for some time; that since January 23, and to date, she has been in the garage three or four times; that she did not observe the car in question in particular and does not know of her own knowledge that it was there.

She produced a small book which described that CASWELL started to store a car in the garage on January 12, and that the Ford in question was first stored in the garage on January 14, 1934. MRS. COX related that the garage is kept locked at all times; that there are four keys for it; that she has one and that S.W.ERICKSON, JOHN JOHNSON, an oil salesman, and L. B. WHEAT, a school teacher, who all store their cars in the garage, each have a key. She advised that she has seen no strangers at Orr during the past month.

J. B. WHEAT, teacher, Orr, Minnesota, advised that he has been parking his car in the garage since November, on an average of about three or four times per week; that J. W. WANELY, another teacher, occasionally drives the car to the garage; that he has no distinct recollection of ever having seen the car in question in the garage at any time during the past month; that he usually drove his car into the garage without paying any particular attention as to other cars parked therein; that he is of the impression, however, that since November he has driven into the garage when there were no other cars parked therein; that he is also of the impression that this was during the past month, but he is not sure. He advised that every time he has come to the garage it has been locked.

J. W. WANELY, teacher, Orr, Minnesota, advised that he sometimes drives J. B. WHEAT's car to the garage; that he has been doing this on an average of about twice per week for several months; that the first distinct recollection he has of seeing the car in question was last night, February 16, and that he observed it then because FAIRBANKS had spoken to him about some trouble he was having with it, particularly as to starting it. He advised that the garage was

always padlocked when he came to it.

Agent examined the car for mileage and found it to have been driven 16,600 miles. The license plates were closely examined and there is no indication that they have been removed. The screw bolts were quite rusty. The car has a heavy coating of dust, appearing as though it has stood for some time.

JAMES ARSENAU, a fifteen year old Indian boy and a son of MRS. COX, advised that since FRED LUMBAR left Orr, Minnesota, he goes to the garage at least twice every day, before school in the morning and after school in the afternoon; that the Ford V8 Coach has been in the garage to date; that he did not specifically look for the car every time he went to the garage but that he never noticed that it was at any time missing. He stated that the garage was always locked. This boy cares for the fires in the garage.

JAMES SECCOME, Orr, Minnesota, advised that he parked his car in the above garage from January 15 to about January 25, 1934; that he has no recollection of having seen a V8 Ford Coach in the garage. He advised that he paid no attention to other cars in the garage.

JOHN JOHNSON, oil salesman, Orr, Minnesota, advised that he parks his oil truck in the shanty adjoining the garage in question; that there is an open door between the room where he parks the truck and the main part where the V8 Ford is alleged to have been parked; that he has not been in the main part of the garage more than twice during the past month and has not observed the car in question.

ADOLPH JOHNSON, Deputy Sheriff, Orr, Minnesota, advised that he has been present when the mechanic tried to start the above car; that undoubtedly the car could not be started as the gas pump was not working and that he had been unable to secure any definite information that the car had been out of the garage. At the present time JOHNSON is holding the V8 Ford in question and will do so until advised by the St. Paul Division office.

EVERETT FAIRBANKS, who came back to Orr on February 16 and who has been requested to remain at Orr by Deputy Sheriff JOHNSON advised that he has a hunting lodge on Sugar Point located on Leech Lake, about ten miles from Federal Dam, Minnesota. He advised that the ESWEINS, parents of MRS. EDWARD G. BREMER and (or) the VON DER WEYERS, brother-in-law and sister of the E.G.BREMERS, have a cabin about two and one-half miles from his place on Black Duck Point; that their guide purchased ice from him, FAIRBANKS, the past summer but that he does not know any of these people.

FAIRBANKS advised that he hired out to do C. W. A. work at Cr Lake, Minnesota, on December 18, 1933; that he was supposed to take a census

the various Indians living around the country; that he was told that it was necessary to have an automobile; that he made arrangements with IRWIN OSTRUM, his brother-in-law, who operates a grocery store at Faribault, to borrow his Ford for a while; that about December 22, 1933, BEN FAIRBANKS, his brother and who is employed by OSTRUM, drove the car to Federal Dam; that he, EVERETT FAIRBANKS, had the car a few days but that the car was stored in a garage at Federal Dam operated by a man by the name of KIRK between January 8 and 14, 1934. He advised that on Sunday, January 14, 1934, he drove the Ford to Orr, Minnesota, where he joined OLIVER CASWELL of Cass Lake and RAY SWANSON of Amery, who were working for the C.W.A. out of the Indian office at Cass Lake in ascertaining the number and condition of Indians at Nett Lake, twenty miles from Orr. He advised that he did not drive the Ford at Orr but placed it in the garage; that between January 14 and 19 it remained in the garage; that on this latter date CASWELL and he attempted to start same, but could not and that the car was put back in the garage and was not moved until February 14, 1934, to his knowledge. FAIRBANKS also gave an itinerary of his travel up to date but same is not being set out here.

FAIRBANKS advised that when he first received the car at Federal Dam the meter reading was 16,034 miles; that he has driven the car 378 miles for which he can collect from the C.W.A. and that other mileage is miscellaneous.

It will be noted here that FAIRBANKS is a quarter-blood Chippewa Indian and that the LUMBARS, MRS. COX and the ARSENAU boy are all part Indian.

A Handbook of the Minnesota State Prison, published June, 1933, was found in the car as well as a letter signed "MERLIN" addressed to IRWIN, undoubtedly IRWIN OSTRUM. These and several miscellaneous articles or papers are forwarded herewith.

Agent ascertained that McMULLEN, a St. Paul officer, has a main lodge with five or six cabins about eight miles north of Harding, Minnesota; that there is no road to get to this place and that it would be necessary to go by snow shoes or skiis at this time, and that in the summer one can get to this point by water. For this reason, Agent did not drive up through this country.

Very truly yours,

E.N.MOTESTEEN,
JOHN V. ANDERSON,
Special Agents.

EMM,JVA/RWM
3 Division
9 St.Paul

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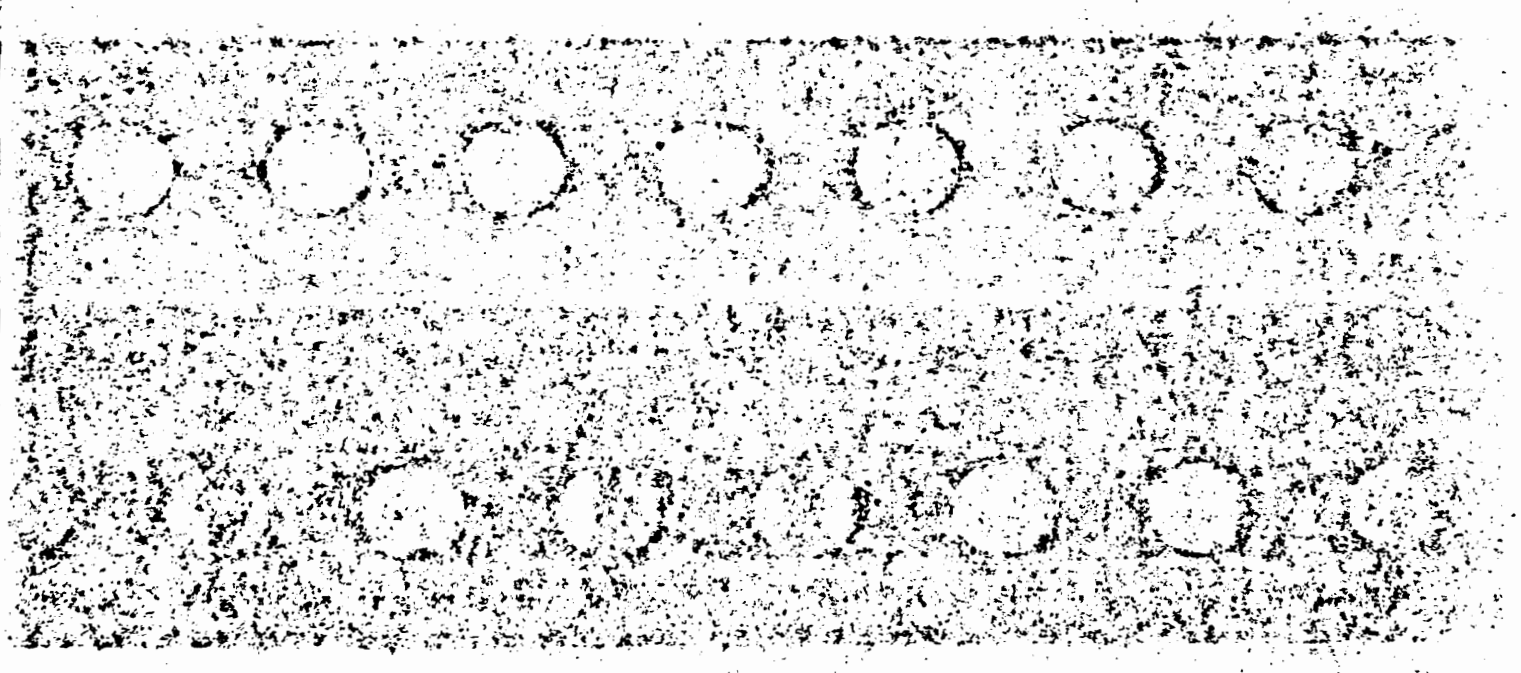
On February 17, 1934, the goggles, apparently worn by the victim on his return trip from the hideout and on other occasions, during the period he was in custody of the kidnapers, were found at Rochester, Minnesota. Memorandum prepared by Special Agent M. F. Glynn is attached hereto, giving details of the finding of these goggles. They were found by Special Agent Glynn assisted by Detective RHODE of the Rochester Police Department. It will also be noted that LUCILLE HEIN, aged 15 years, was apparently an eye witness to the incident involving the setting free of the victim by the kidnapers; that she narrates in detail the incident in question and described the throwing away of something into a cluster of weeds and that she was unable to give a description of any kind of the other occupants of the automobile except to state that as near as she can recall, there were two men in the front seat. She could not give the number of the license plate on this car and failed to identify certain photographs shown her. Further photographs will be exhibited to her and a signed statement secured from her. (Memorandum follows.)



St. Paul, Minnesota,
February 17, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR S. A. G. WEGNER HANNI:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING.
St. Paul file 7-30.

Recently, EDWARD BREMER, the victim in this case, was interviewed by Special Agent J. E. BRENNAN and furnished Agent BRENNAN with the location of the goggles which he claimed were on his eyes when he was released in Rochester, Minnesota. Agent BRENNAN furnished the writer with this information and the goggles in question were located in the 400 block on First Place Southeast, Rochester, Minnesota, in the rear of a red brick building which stands on the southwest corner of Fourth Street and First Place Southeast, Rochester, Minnesota. At the rear of this building is a cluster of weeds and under about three inches of snow the goggles were found in these weeds. The weeds are located at the rear of the building above described, in an open space between said building and a wire fence on the west side of First Place Southeast. The goggles in question were located by Detective GEORGE E. RHODE of the Rochester Police Department and the writer. After they were located, they were taken to the police headquarters and the snow that remained on the goggles was dried off on the radiator and the goggles were not handled by Detective RHODE or the writer.

LUCILLE HEIN, aged 15 years, 14-1/2 Fifth Street Southeast, Rochester, Minnesota, stated that on the night of November 7th at 8:00 p.m., she was coming home from the downtown district of Rochester, Minnesota; that as she crossed an iron bridge over the Zumbrota River, about one block off Broadway, she noticed a car coming from the south on first Place Southeast; that this car had a very brilliant headlights; that as she approached the building located on the southwest corner of First Place Southeast, she remained there for a moment as she was afraid to leave Fourth Street because the car in her opinion, with the bright headlights, looked somewhat suspicious.

She stated that after she arrived at the corner above described, she saw the individuals in this car push a man out of the car; that this man, as near as she can recall, was in the back seat of the car; that there were two men in the front. She stated that after the man was put out on the sidewalk, the occupants of the car drove away speedily

east on Fourth Street. She stated further that the brilliant headlights on the automobile in question prevented her from securing a description of the occupants. She stated, however, that the car was a late model Ford sedan, that is, either a 1933 or 1934.

MISS HEIN also stated that after the party had been pushed out of the car above described, he crossed the street with his hat in one hand and something in the other. She stated that he crossed the street as though he were intoxicated, and that after he reached the west side of First Place Southeast, the street on which he was released, she noticed him put his hat back on his head and throw something into a cluster of weeds in the rear of the building located on the southwest corner of First Place Southeast and Fourth Street. She stated further that every morning since this happened, while enroute to school, she looked in the weeds to see what was thrown in there. However, she did not notice the goggles at any time. MISS HEIN was unable to give a description of any kind of the occupants of the automobile above described and was also unable to give the license plates on said car. She did not know whether or not they were Minnesota or foreign license plates.

The photographs of the following individuals were exhibited to MISS HEIN, but she failed to identify any of them:

JULIUS SCHREIBER
BEN GROSS
ANDREW YOUPOL
TED BENZ
GALE HAROLD JOHNSON
CLARENCE "DOC" OATON
LUDWIG SCHMIDT
EDDIE LEHUK
CHARLES F. CONNORS
ABE SCHAFFNER
Grover Coustock
MICHAEL DeLAURENTIA
ED BENZ
MORRIS BOISNER
VAN V. AUSTIN.

Very truly yours,

M. F. GLYNN,
Special Agent.

MFG:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

PENDING.

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