

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG
BREMER KIDNAPPING**

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION: 14



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

FILE NUMBER 7-576

SECTION NUMBER 14

SERIALS 1221 - 1285

TOTAL PAGES 329

PAGES RELEASED 310

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UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ST. PAUL, MINN.

FILE NO. 7-22 T.

REPORT MADE AT: Birmingham, Ala.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-13-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/7 & 10/34	REPORT MADE BY: WALTER A. SCOTT, JR.
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al Edward George Bremer (Victim)		CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>W. B. Smith, McRae, Ga., identified Karpis as having been in McRae February 10th or 11th, 1934, in company person resembling Barker. Karpis and Barker in salmon colored coupe and stated they were on their way to Florida. President and Superintendent Appalachian Mills Co., Knoxville, Tenn. advise instant underwear could have either 8 or 9 buttons in front when manufactured; that regular number buttons placed on size 44 underwear is eight, but often requires nine buttons. Photos of underwear identified by above parties as likeness of underwear sold exclusively to Carson-Pirie-Scott, Chicago.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P.</p> <p>REFERENCE: Letter from W. A. Rorer, Inspector, St. Paul, Minn. to Birmingham office dated 2-27-34; Letter from Chicago Division office dated 3-3-34; Report of Sp. Agt. R. B. Nathan, New York, 2-16-34.</p> <p>DETAILS: <u>AT McRAE, GA.</u></p> <p>Agent interviewed W. B. Smith, an attorney, who stated that about 10 A.M. on February 10th or 11th, 1934, he noticed two men in front of the Southern Railway Station, and a salmon colored coupe parked at the curb. The streets were covered with sleet, making travel almost impossible, and one of the men asked how far south the sleet extended, stating that they were on their way to Florida. Mr. Smith informed him that the cold wave would probably extend 100 miles south of McRae. After a few minutes conversation Mr. Smith went into the station, and upon leaving a short time later noticed that the men and the car were gone. Mr. Smith advised that the car carried an Illinois license tag, but he failed to note any descriptive data except that set forth in this report. Mr. Smith described one of the men in question as "tall" and the other as "low", which classifications are</p>			
<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>W. B. Smith</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:</p> <p>3 Division 2 St. Paul 2 Chicago 1 New York 1 Jacksonville</p> <p style="text-align: right;">COPIES DESTROYED 20 MAR 19 1965</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">7-576-1221</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAR 15 1934 A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>ONE</i> FILE</p>	
		<p>RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 15 1934</p> <p>CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934</p> <p>JACKETED:</p>	

adopted here:

	Tall	Low
Age:	35-36	32-35
Height:	5' 10-11"	5' 8"
Weight:	150-155 Lbs.	145-150 Lbs.
Build:	Rather slim	Rather stocky
Complexion:	Deep muddy tan	Deep muddy tan
Eyes: (to best of recollection)	Blue	Brown
Hair:	Not noted	Not noted
Accent:	Northern	Northern

Mr. Smith particularly noticed the complexion of the two men, which he described as a deep muddy tan, and which was so unusual that he believed that it was not natural. He stated that he has seen a similar complexion only on actors in theatrical make-up. As to dress, he stated that they wore heavy, rough clothes made of cheap, coarse brown material, with caps and possibly boots. Their speech was grammatical, but they had a decidedly northern accent. On the whole, they presented a rather disreputable appearance and Mr. Smith was suspicious of them.

The office of the Western Union Telegraph Company is located in the railway station, with the entrance on the side next to the tracks, while the front entrance to the station is on the street. At the time Mr. Smith met the men they were loitering near the entrance to the station, and as the station is a block off the highway leading from Atlanta to Jacksonville, Fla., he could not understand what they were doing there, unless they were waiting for a telegram.

Shortly thereafter Mr. Smith noticed photographs of Freddie Barker and Alvin Karpis that appeared in the Atlanta Constitution, and recognizing them as the men he had met in front of the station, he wrote the Chief of Police, Minneapolis, Minn., advising him that these parties had been in McRae. When shown photographs in agent's possession, he immediately identified Alvin Karpis as being the smaller of the two men, but he did not recognize Fred Barker. The photograph appearing in the Atlanta Constitution and that in agent's possession are different; in the former Barker appearing to be considerably thinner and also to have a longer face. Mr. Smith is certain that Karpis' companion was the man whose photograph appeared in the paper. Mr. Smith positively identified Karpis by the peculiar shape of the mouth and lower jaw. Some discrepancy, however, is noted in the description. From the descriptions furnished by the Division it appears that Karpis is 5' 9-3/4" in height, while Barker is only 5' 4". Mr. Smith described Karpis as the shorter man. He stated that Barker was tall and erect, while Karpis was slightly stooped. It is possible that Karpis is adopting this position as part of a disguise. Mr. Smith also advised that the car was parked in a position headed for Savannah, Ga., but it was ascertained that this would be the natural way to park a car driven either from Atlanta, Ga. or Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Loujam Carithers, Western Union operator, was unable to identify

either Karpis or Barker, stating that she remembers no one answering their descriptions. She produced telegrams from February 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1934, but none of them appeared to be suspicious. February 10th the following telegram was sent by two truck drivers:

"E. B. BOWLES
CHAMBERLIN ST.
KNOXVILLE TENN. 8: 15 P.M.

NO MARKET ATLANTA MURDER NOW BAD WEATHER LEAVING NOW
FOR SANFORD WIRE SANFORD FOR GILBERT.

PAUL AND HOWARD"

with notation, "Paul Hayes and Howard Thomas. Mrs. Carithers stated that to the best of her recollection these were the only two men sending telegrams. On February 8, 1934, the following wire was sent.

"MR. H. S. CANFIELD, De 1151, Phone 1561
N. DECATUR ROAD ATLANTA GA.

TY SUPRELL MYSELF IN THE BAG OK

C. B. BELLS"

The telegram originally began "Tough one here" but these words were scratched out with pencil. February 11th no wires were sent but one was received by a lady. While Mrs. Carithers cannot remember each person sending or receiving messages on February 10th and 11th, she is reasonably certain that neither Karpis nor Barker was in the office.

Mr. Boyer Harper, employee of the railway station, advised that two men, one answering Karpis' description, were at the station Saturday night asking for information about Jacksonville, Fla.

On the theory that the men might have remained in McRae several days, discreet inquiries were made at filling stations, garages, hotels and at business houses near the station, but no one was located who saw the car or the men described by Mr. Smith. Agent also made inquiries at filling stations within a radius of ten miles of McRae in the direction of Atlanta, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla. and Savannah, Ga. At the Airport Filling Station on the Jacksonville road, it was ascertained that about nine o'clock Sunday Morning, February 11th, a salmon colored coupe was seen traveling from Jacksonville at a rapid rate of speed, considering the slippery condition of the road due to sleet, but description of the two men in it was not obtainable, nor was the license tag noted. Numerous other inquiries were made, without revealing the nature of the investigation, but agent was unable to find anyone who saw the car. As McRae is a very small town it is believed that if it had remained here for any length of time, it would have been noticed.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent
C. G. Pickard:

AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Mr. Roy M. Lopspeich, President, and A. E. Warren, Superintendent, Appalachian Mills Company, 615 Ft. Sanders Avenue, on viewing photographs of underwear in this case, identified same as exact likeness of underwear manufactured by this firm exclusively for Carson-Pirie-Scott, Chicago, and stated that the regular number of buttons placed on the front of size 44 of this underwear is eight, but that often nine buttons are required. They pointed out that the photographs reflect that there is very little space between the last button and the bottom of the opening; that the buttons are supposed to be sewed on at $5\frac{1}{2}$ " intervals, but that often the operator does not space correctly and if the eighth button at the bottom leaves considerable space, another button is placed thereon, in order to provide ample closing near the crotch. They also pointed out that often the crotch varies in length, thus causing a variance in the number of buttons required.

Although reference report indicated that instant underwear has previously been identified by Mr. Owen Coogan, Vice-President of said firm, it was deemed pertinent to have Mr. Warren explain his method of identification, same being as follows:

It will be noted that the collar design is composed of three sets of threading. The upper threading is called the edging; the middle is called the trim, and the lower is called the seam collarette.

The edging is divided into three parts, the outer fringe of which is called the outside needle thread, the middle part is called the looper, and the lower part is called the inside needle thread.

In instant underwear the outside needle thread of the edging is yellow; the looper is white, and the inside needle thread is pale blue. Attention is called to the fact that the photograph indicates the outside needle thread of instant underwear is of a darker color than yellow, but it is noted the photograph is shaded at said needle thread, which might account for the darker appearance.

The middle part of the design of the collar, namely the looper, is composed of white needle threads on either side, but the distinctive part of the looper is the loop stitching, composed of one threading of dark blue and one threading of yellow, both so arranged as to give the appearance of a circle. The dark blue threading of the looper is made of rayon.

The lower part of the collar design, or the seam collarette, is composed of needle threads on either border, pale blue in color, and an inner zig-zag threading made of white rayon.

Mr. Warren stated that the photographs are an exact likeness of

particular design used in the manufacture of underwear for Larson-Pirie Scott
in every detail, and said design is not used in the manufacture of any other
underwear.

PRUDIE.

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT St. Paul, Minn.

FILE NO. 7-45 APG

REPORT MADE AT: Philadelphia, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-12-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-2-34	REPORT MADE BY: W. L. Listerman
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases et al EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Sample of wall paper designed exclusively for Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., #515 of 1931 stock, very similar to photostatic copy of Victim's conception obtained United Wall Paper Co., Inc., York, Pa.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Letter from New York Office dated 2-21-34 and letter from St. Paul Office dated 2-19-34.</p> <p>DETAILS: AT YORK, PA.</p> <p>The photostatic copy of wall paper design of Victim Bremer's conception of the wall paper in the room of his confinement was exhibited to Messrs. J. Eisenhart, Works Manager, R. Euler, and William Burton, designer, of the United Wall Paper Co., Inc., Carlisle and Linden Aves., York, Pa.</p> <p>Mr. Burton finally recalled a pattern which he had designed several years ago exclusively for Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., the pattern being Sidewall #515 of the 1931 line of Sears, Roebuck & Co. The only sample specimen on hand was torn from a 1931 catalogue of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and furnished to this agent. It is approximately 24 inches in length and 20 inches in width although one of the trees of the design had been previously cut out, leaving a hole of two by five inches in the specimen.</p> <p>With regard to the design itself there are four trees to each design spaced in a diamond shaped effect and not on a horizontal plane as understood from the Victim's conception. It may be stated that on the specimen obtained there are only three trees</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. G. Harvey</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 15 1934 A.M.
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: ③ - Division 2 - St. Paul 2 - New York 2 - Chicago		COPIES DESTROYED 20.5 MAR 19 1965 2 - St. Louis 2 - Kansas City 2 - Jacksonville 2 - Philadelphia	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:

counting the one which has been cut out in the past for some purpose of the Wall Paper Company. There appears to be a cluster of flowers seemingly attached to a small branch between each two trees in accordance with Mr. Bremer's conception. These flowers which are also on the trees are of different colors, including yellow, pinkish red and blue, are similar in shape and of three to five petals in size.

With regard to the fence it may be stated that there is a fence effect at the base of each tree; the fence at the upper left hand portion consisting of ten parts including both horizontal and vertical parts; the fence at upper right hand portion consisting of nine parts; and the fence in the middle lower part consisting of eleven parts. As previously stated the tree and fence at the top of the diamond design is not contained in the sample specimen.

In addition to the above the background of the design appears to be very similar to that contained in the photostatic of Mr. Bremer's drawing.

None of the above mentioned officials of the United Wall Paper Co. could recall any other patterns similar to the photostatic copy but stated that the original design herein described as well as complete specimens could be obtained from Mr. H. A. Haupli, Wall Paper Manager, Sears, Roebuck & Co., 1017 South Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill. It was further learned that this design was drawn exclusively for Sears, Roebuck & Co., and that company was the only one which manufactured and sold the same. Mr. Burton also advised that the particular pattern was of a cheap variety, possibly 5¢ to 9¢ in price; and that if the design be identified, it may be possible to trace each purchase since most of the sales would have been of a mail order nature and recorded by Sears, Roebuck & Co.

The above information was immediately transmitted telephonically to Special Agent in Charge R. G. Harvey and the specimen forwarded by Special Delivery.

- PENDING -

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

420 Post Office Building,
Dallas, Texas.

March 12, 1934.

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

RE: Alvin Karpis, with aliases; etal.
Edward G. Bremer - Victim.
KIDNAPING.

Dear Sir:-

Please refer to letter addressed to the Division from the Oklahoma City office dated 3/9/34 referring to a letter thought to have been found by agents at the time the Shannon home at Paradise, Texas was raided, written on Corona typewriter by Kathryn Kelly.

The files in this office have been thoroughly searched and no such letter has been found. I find reference in a memorandum submitted by Special Agent E.J. Dowd under date of 10/24/33, wherein Mr. Sam Sayres, defense attorney in the Urschel kidnaping case, stated to Agent Dowd that Kathryn Kelly told him the typewriter used in typing the ransom note was a Corona and that this typewriter was thrown from an automobile into the River somewhere between Ardmore, Oklahoma and Oklahoma City shortly after the ransom note was written.

I find no other reference or information in our files which would indicate the existence of the letter referred to by the Division.

Very truly yours,

D.L. McCormack
D.L. McCormack, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.

DLM:LMT

cc W.A. Rorer, Inspector,
St. Paul
K.C.
O.C.
7-33-

RECORDED
MAR 22 1934

7-576-1224
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 15 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OLB
ONE
EDWARDS
FILE

42-6 Home St
Shelving. A.C.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
New air.

87024

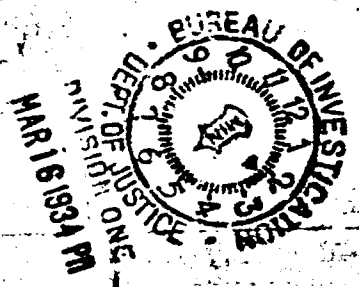
I just heard Harlem Eugene Reed
over the radio, how a kidnap victim heard the
chimes of church bells, and your officers have
located the church and are combing the neigh-
borhood. You probably have thought of it but
can you have not got the weather bureau
wind reports as to velocity & direction and with
a little triangulation you could almost locate
into the front yard.

Sincerely

James Connolly

3-X11-34

Edward G. Bremer



RECORDED
&
INDEXED
MAR 22 1934

ad 3/21/34

7-576-1225	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 14 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

RECORDED

MAR 22 1934

RM:ys
7-576-1225

March 21, 1934

87023

Mr. James Connolly,
42-60 Borne Street,
Flushing, Long Island,
New York.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 12, 1934, wherein you state that you have just heard Merle Eugene Reed over the radio tell how a kidnaped victim heard the chimes of church bells; that the church has been located, and that efforts are now being made to locate the house in which the victim was held.

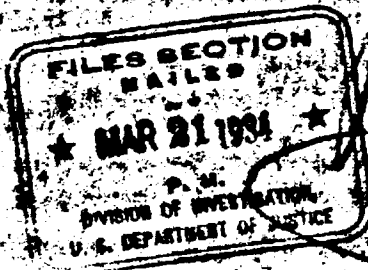
Your suggestion that the Weather Bureau's wind reports as to velocity and direction be obtained, and by use of the theory of triangulation, the house can be located, is appreciated.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter,

I am

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.



P. O. Box 514,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

March 12, 1934.

Mr. G. E. Denny,
Kirkwood Hotel,
Des Moines, Iowa.

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

Transmitted herewith is a photostatic copy
of an anonymous letter postmarked at Des Moines, Iowa,
February 28, 1934. Kindly conduct the necessary
investigation.

Very truly yours,

J. A. ROSEN
Inspector.

CC:NTU
Enc.
Cc Division
Cc Kansas City

RECORDED

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1226	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 22 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one	FILE

MAR 17 1934 AM
DIVISION ONE
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

March 13, 1934.

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

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

b7c Reference is made to your letter of March 9, 1934,
regarding [redacted]
Oklahoma State Penitentiary. It is noted in that letter
that Jack Wilson, a prisoner at the penitentiary, informed
[redacted] that Davis was in St. Paul, Minnesota, two months
ago. If possible, will you please ascertain how Wilson knows
that Davis was in St. Paul two months ago as such information
would place Davis in St. Paul at about the time of the kid-
naping, which is highly important.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

OGH:HVS
Cc Division ✓

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
MAR 20 1934

7-576-1227	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 15 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
One	FILE

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

MAR 17 1934 AM

March 15, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

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

Reference is made to your telegram of March 9,
1934, requesting advice as to whether DAVE BERMAN, an
inmate of the Sing Sing Prison, New York, should be openly
interviewed regarding this matter.

Please be advised that it is believed that a
thorough investigation should be made prior to an interview
with DAVE BERMAN along the lines requested in previous
correspondence from this office.

Concerning the Post Office robbery case against
Dave Berman at Superior, Wisconsin, please be advised that
Assistant United States Attorney Harold Hanson, Madison,
Wisconsin, stated that this case is still pending and that
as far as he knows, Berman will be tried on the indictment
on his release from the Sing Sing Prison.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

OGH:EVS
Cc Division
Cc Chicago

RECORDED
INDEXED
MAR 20 1934

7-576-1228
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 17 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
one Jm KRC

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

March 13, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
370 Lexington Avenue, Room 2408,
New York City, New York.

Dear Sir:

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

With reference to report of Special Agent K.R. McIntire, Chicago, Illinois, 3-9-34, and particularly concerning the cap identified in St. Paul as having been worn by Subject KARPIS at the time he purchased the flashlights in St. Paul, and which cap is now in possession of either the New York or Chicago Division Office, it is requested that this article be forwarded to the St. Louis Division Office, and that the St. Louis Office exhibit same to the Mounds City Cap Company, at that place, to determine positively if the cap was made by the Mounds City Cap Company.

The above investigation is deemed expedient in view of the fact that a cap identical in appearance and lining with the one recovered in the kidnapers' car was sold by BLUMENFELD'S CLOTHING STORE in South St. Paul, Minnesota, together with high-top boots and zipper jacket to a person believed to have been KARPIS. The cap sold by BLUMENFELD is made by the MOUNDS CITY CAP COMPANY of St. Louis.

The St. Louis Division Office, upon receipt of the cap in question will determine through the Mounds City Cap Company factory if this cap was made by such concern and, upon completion of this investigation, the St. Louis Office will return the cap to the St. Paul Division Office.

W.A.R.
CC Division
Chicago
St. Louis

RECORDED

INDEXED

MAR 20 1934

Very truly yours, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

W.A. ROGER, DIRECTOR

7-576-1229
MAR 15 1934
and [initials]

625 Lafayette Bldg.
Detroit Michigan
March 13, 1934

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

87025

Re: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER (Victim)
Kidnaping

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the request contained in your communication dated March 8, 1934 there are being transmitted herewith six copies of photograph of Maurice Brown, Michigan State Penitentiary No. 19979 and Michigan State Identification Bureau No. 28935. This matter, it will be noted, is in connection with my communication of March 5, 1934.

Two copies of these photographs are also being transmitted with a copy of this communication to the Division.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Larson
Special Agent in Charge

WL:MEB
Encls.
cc - Division (Encls.)

7-576-1230
MAR 15 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
One FILE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 25 1934

Letter Detroit
cc Chicago
3-22-34
REM

RECEIVED
7-576-1230

MAR 23 1934

March 22, 1934

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

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, ET AL,
Edward G. Bremer - Victim,
KIDNAPING.

Dear Sir:

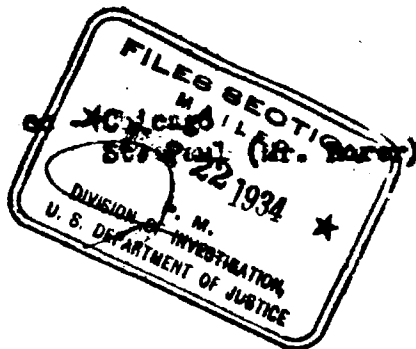
Reference is made to your letter dated March 13,
1934, addressed to the Chicago Office, with which you
transmitted six copies of the photograph of Maurice Brown,
Michigan State Penitentiary No. 19779.

It is noted from the copy of your letter received
at the Division that no copies were designated for Mr. Borer at
the St. Paul Office, the office of origin in the above case.
In order that the office of origin may be kept advised relative
to all investigative activity in the above entitled case, you
are instructed to furnish that office with a copy of each and
every communication directed to another field office.

There is being transmitted to the St. Paul Office
with a copy of this letter a copy of your letter of March 13th
together with copies of the inclosures referred to therein.

Very truly yours,

Director.




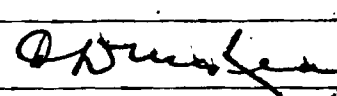
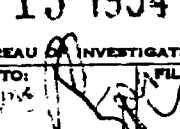
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **7-30.**

EPL.

REPORT MADE AT: Boston, Mass.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-14-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/7 & 3/10/34	REPORT MADE BY: W. J. WEST.
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al., EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.			CHARACTER OF CASE: 0 Kidnaping.
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;">  </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <p>Vincent Edwards and Old South News Co., Boston, report no knowledge of purchasers of Minneapolis Journal and St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer; unable to identify as purchasers any of the Karpis-Barker gang. Thomas Strahan Co., Chelsea, Mass. reports that it never manufactured any wall paper of design submitted.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- R.U.C. -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Letter from Chicago Office dated February 15, 1934, addressed to St. Paul Office. St. Paul Office letter dated February 23, 1934.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>Mr. B. M. Barges, General Manager of the Vincent Edwards Advertising Co., 260 Tremont Street, Boston, advised that his company buys the Minneapolis Journal and the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer for the purpose of rendering to retail concerns throughout the United States, a "clipping service". The papers are destroyed in their entirety with the exception of the "ads" which are cut out of the papers, classified according to various types of products, and mailed out to customers.</p> <p>The individual who operates the Old South News Company, Milk and Washington Streets, Boston, was interviewed and although unwilling to reveal his name, stated that he handles one copy of the Minneapolis Tribune and the St. Paul Pioneer each day; that he employs no agents but sells direct to the public; that he knows none of his customers by name; he was unable to identify any of the photographs of the five suspects in the Karpis-Barker gang.</p> </div> </div>			
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE 7-576-1231		RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 16 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division - 3. St. Paul - 2. Boston - 2.		<p>COPIES DESTROYED 20 5 MAR 19 1965</p> <p>MAR 15 1934 P. M.</p> <p>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO:  FILE</p>	<p>CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934</p> <p>JACKETED:</p>

Special Agent W. J. West of the Boston Office called at the Thomas Strahan Company, wall paper manufacturers of Chelsea, Mass. and submitted the wall paper design received at the Boston Office under cover of copy of letter dated February 15, 1934 from the Chicago Office to the St. Paul Office. Mr. Smith, Assistant to Mr. W. E. Dailey of the Thomas Strahan Co. advised that his company never, at any time, manufactured any wall paper of the design in question, or of any similar design. He further stated that the Strahan concern manufactures one quality of wall paper and his experience in that line indicates to him that the design in question is undoubtedly the design of a cheap grade of wall paper.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

March 9, 1934.
Edward Doll, with aliases, Fugitive,
Identification Order No. 1214.

Handwriting specimens of Edward Doll.
7 small cards, 1 envelope not mailed, 1 envelope
addressed to Mrs. Doris C. Foley, Woodside House,
Danville, Vermont.

Jacksonville Office.

February 20, 1934.

Handwriting comparison.

C.A. Appel.

March 4. It is believed that Doll did not write the Lindbergh
extortion letters. There are no means of comparing the handwriting
with the Woolverton extortion letters which were printed. It is
believed, however, that he did not write the Woolverton notes because
of his evident lack of education which is indicated in the cards.

THE ORIGINAL EVIDENCE WHICH WAS SUBMITTED IS BEING
RETAINED IN THE LABORATORY FOR ANY SUBSEQUENT EXAMINATION WHICH MAY
BE DEEMED. SHOULD YOUR OFFICE DESIRE THIS ORIGINAL EVIDENCE FOR USE
IN ANY SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS WHICH MAY DEVELOP THE DIVISION SHOULD BE
NOTIFIED IN ADEQUATE TIME TO PERMIT TRANSMITTAL.

- 4 - Director (Copies for Lindbergh and Woolverton files).
- 2 - Jacksonville.
- 3 - Laboratory (Copies for above files).

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 16 1934

7-576-123
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 17 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

H.C. [signature]
dindexed
This set of only
2-12-58 32

ORIGINAL FILED IN

26-224-30-154

19

Division of Investigation
Suite L -
Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.
March 13, 1934.

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

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 19 1934

7-576-1233
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 19 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
One <i>RE</i>

Dear Sir:

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

Reference is made to my telephone conversations with you on March 13th, particularly with reference to information shown in various reports in this matter relative to parties residing at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, from May 28, 1933, to June 19, 1933. It is noted that these individuals have been identified as Arthur R. Barker, Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis and Mrs. Paula Harmon.

The information in question was originally shown in the report of Special Agent O. G. Hall, dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, July 27, 1933, in this matter. The Kansas City office has borne the facts in this connection in mind throughout this investigation. It appears that the St. Paul office originally undertook investigation of the individuals who resided at the address on Vernon Avenue, in connection with the kidnaping of Ed. Hamm, who was kidnaped at St. Paul, Minnesota, on June 15, 1933, and returned by the kidnapers on June 19th after payment of ransom. It is shown that the men who resided at 204 Vernon Avenue were apparently absent from that residence during the period from June 15th to late on the night of June 19th, and that all of the individuals there departed hurriedly early on the morning of June 20, 1933. It is also indicated that they were possibly "tipped off" by someone in the St. Paul Police Department.

It will be noted also that Frank Nash, together with Mrs. Frances Nash, and her small daughter, stopped to visit the parties at 204 Vernon Avenue during the week of June 4 to 10, 1933. A latent fingerprint found at that residence was identified as that of Frank Nash. Mrs. Nash identified photographs of the Barkers and Karpis as the men who resided at 204 Vernon Avenue, when she and her husband visited there.

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This Serial only
2-12-58 32

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-576-1233-101

2.

Reference is made to letter from this office to the Division dated February 18, 1934, transmitting latent fingerprints found at the residence of Vernon C. Miller, 6612 Edgevale Road, Kansas City, Missouri, together with a list of suspects, whose fingerprints it was requested be compared with the latent prints. A copy of that letter was transmitted to the St. Paul office with report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor dated at Kansas City, Missouri, 2-20-34, in the case of Alvin Karpis, et al, Kidnaping, Edward G. Bremer, Victim, as will be noted on page six of that report.

It is now suggested that the fingerprints of Wm. Hamm be also compared with the latent fingerprints found at the residence of Vernon C. Miller. However, these latent prints were taken from a telephone, a clock and several beer bottles. It would be improbable that Hamm's prints would be found on any of the objects except possibly on a beer bottle, if he were held captive at Miller's residence.

In the report of Agent Trainor dated at Kansas City, Missouri, July 3, 1933, in the instant matter, you will note on page twenty-three, in a memorandum by Special Agent in Charge Dwight Brantley, that during a search of the premises at 6612 Edgevale Road, there was discovered an attic room, which had apparently been used for the harboring of an invalid, or wounded person. It is suggested as a possibility that the residence of Miller might have been used to harbor Wm. Hamm during the period of his captivity. This is suggested as a possibility. It is apparent that, assuming that Arthur R. Barker, Fred Barker and Alvin Karpis did participate in the kidnaping of Hamm and also in the instant massacre at Kansas City on June 17th, that they would probably have been in personal contact with Vernon C. Miller on June 17th.

In the report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor dated at Kansas City, December 27, 1933, attention is called to an Essex Terra-plane Sedan, purchased at Kansas City, Missouri, which was later seen at the residence at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, and later found in a garage in St. Paul, where it had been purchased by friends of the underworld mob, of which the Barkers are members. As to the exact identity of the individual who purchased the Essex car in Kansas City, it is pointed out that no definite identification has been made. It is the belief of the officials of the Hudson-Bruce Motor Company that the party who purchased the car was Vernon C. Miller, whose photograph, among others, was shown to them. As a further indication of this fact, there is found on page twenty-one of the report of Agent Trainor dated July 3, 1933, at Kansas City mention of the fact that a card bearing the name Harry L. Young of the Hudson-Bruce Motor Company was found at the residence of Vernon C. Miller. Young is the salesman who sold the Essex Terra Plane Sedan in question, but he has failed to make any identification of the photograph of

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3.

Miller, or anyone else and appears to be evasive.

Recently it was developed through investigation here that Mrs. Paula Harmon visited at the home of Vernon C. Miller, 6612 Edgevale Road, Kansas City, Missouri, during the first part of May 1933. It is definitely shown that she was in Kansas City on May 13, when she personally secured a package of jewelry from the Railway Express Agency at this place. Frank B. Mulloy of this case has identified a photograph of Paula Harmon and also a photograph of Arthur R. Barker as a man who was in company with Paula Harmon about May 13th in Kansas City. It was stated by Mulloy that Miller had a dark red sedan, the make of which he claimed not to know. The Essex Sedan was a car of that color. It is possible that Paula Harmon and Barker might have secured the Essex car from Miller on the occasion of their visit during May, 1933.

The Kansas City office is not in possession of complete details in the Harmon kidnaping case, and it is suggested that a report showing these details be forwarded to this office.

I conversed telephonically on March 13th with Inspector Rorer in St. Paul concerning the matters shown in this letter.

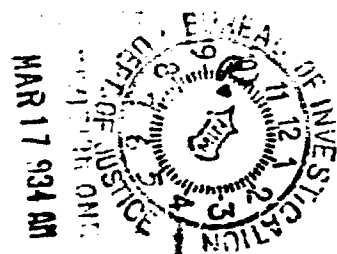
Very truly yours,

E. K. CONROY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

WFT-c
2-cc-St. Paul
cc-K.C. 62-760
cc-K.C. 7-37
S-Division

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building
Philadelphia, Pa.



March 14, 1934.

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

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, et al.
EDWARD G. BREMER - VICTIM.
KIDNAPING.

Dear Sir:

This is to inform that the Philadelphia Office has a surplus of two packages of serial numbers on ransom bank notes in the above-entitled case. It is kindly requested that you advise what disposition shall be made of these packages.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Harvey
R. G. HARVEY,
Special Agent in Charge

RGH:AAT
7-45

*Ans
5-20-34
NXX*

RECORDED

MAR 22 1934

7-576-1234	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 22 1934	
FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

WFO:WFO

March 20, 1934.

7-576-1234

RECORDED

MAR 22 1934

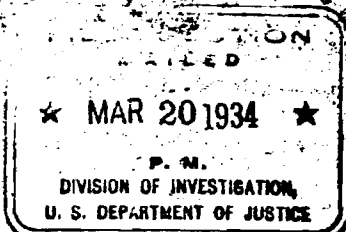
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
935 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:-

With reference to your letter dated
March 14, 1934, in which you advise that you have
a surplus of two packages of the lists of bank
notes used as ransom in kidnapping cases, the
Division desires that you make any further dis-
tribution that you deem fit.

Very truly yours,

Director.



LA

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P.O. Box 818, St. Paul, Minn.

MAR 16 1934 AM

DIVISION ONE



March 14, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim.
KIDNAPING.
St. Paul File No. 7-58.

With further reference to tracing clothing in this case, it is now requested that names of firms shown to be retailers of shirts and underwear, heretofore secured in this matter, be checked against the names appearing on the sales record of the Chicago Mail Order Company. If it is found that sales were made by the Chicago Mail Order Company to any of the shirt or underwear dealers, such concerns in your district should be promptly contacted and proper leads set forth for other districts.

A reference to the following communications will facilitate the above request:

Letter dated 2-17-34 from the Chicago Office to the Division;
Report of Special Agent Charles Jenkins, dated at Chicago, Ill., 2-21-34;
Report of Special Agent W.C. Jamison, dated at Chicago, Ill., 2-22-34.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

INDEXED

RED:TC

CC Division
St. Louis
Kansas City

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1235	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 16 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one	FILE

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

March 14, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

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

With reference to the clothing furnished the victim in this case by his abductors, the Chicago office has learned from further inquiry at the Rockford Hittin & Hosiery Mills, Rockford, Illinois, that the socks are correctly identified by the style number 213-B rather than style number 213-A, as was previously reported.

It was further ascertained that on November 29, 1932, a shipment of thirty dozen pairs of such socks was made to National Bellas Hess Company, Inc., Independence and Hardesty Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri. Will you promptly make inquiry of this concern to obtain a list of firms to whom they sold this particular supply of socks during 1932 and 1933. If this is a retail store, have the photographs of the suspects in this case exhibited to the salesman for possible identification.

Inquiry also should be made to learn whether this company handles the type of shirts and underwear involved in this matter. Your office has received communications from Chicago describing these latter articles. The firms to which the National Bellas Hess Company, Inc., sold such socks should be checked against the shirt and underwear dealers situated in the Kansas City district. If it is found in any instance that a purchaser of socks also handles either of the other articles, such dealer should be promptly contacted. Any local firms in Kansas City securing such socks should be contacted as they may also handle either or both the shirt and underwear.

Very truly yours,

RED:HVS
Cc Division
Cc Chicago
Cc St. Louis

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1236	
J. A. DECHER, OF INVESTIGATION	
Inspector	
MAR 16 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one	FILE

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

March 14, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

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

In response to circular letters sent to the various towns, checking up on sounds heard by the Victim in this case, I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Frank E. Truagar, police officer at Hobart, Indiana, in which he supplies information that certain sounds, in which we are interested, may be heard in his town and, further, that he has under suspicion some persons residing in the western part of this town.

Please have one of the agents assigned to this matter, in your office, call on Mr. Truagar and make appropriate inquiries at Hobart.

Very truly yours,

W.A. RORER, INSPECTOR.

CC Division

RECORDED

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1237	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 16 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one	FILE

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

FILE NO. 7-82

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/14/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/14/34	REPORT MADE BY ARTHUR McLAMMON
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM.		CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Inquiries in various towns in Wisconsin regarding underwear, shirts and stationery conducted, without tangible results.

REFERENCE:

Letter of the Chicago Division Office to the division, dated February 17, 1934.



DETAILS:

The following investigation with regard to underwear was conducted by this Agent in the following named towns:

Delavan, Wisconsin

Lynch & Son,
Bower-Kelly Co.

Marinette, Wisconsin

Lauerman Brothers;
Sol Friedstein & Son Co.

Spring, Wisconsin

H. Butler.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. H. Quinn</i>	7-576-1237	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 16 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 5-Division 2-St. Paul 2-Chicago	ROUTED TO: BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FILE	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:

COPIES DESTROYED
20 MAR 19 1965

Underhill, Wisconsin:

W. E. Hansen:

Green Bay Wisconsin:

Cliff Conard

UNDERWEAR

At Delavan, Wisconsin

Agent made inquiry at Lynch & Sons, where Messrs. Lynch and two clerks were interviewed. It was ascertained they handle the Lifesize Underwear but not Arrow Brand Shirts, nor the socks in instant case.

Photographs of the following suspects were displayed to these parties, but none was able to identify any of the pictures as the likeness of anyone that had been in that store: Alvin Karpis, Fred Barker, Arthur Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell and Mrs. Arrie Barker. No information was forthcoming as to suspicious parties purchasing the underwear in question.

At Bower-Kelly Company, which handles both the underwear and the Shirt in question, Agent interviewed the Manager and the clerk. Both these parties were quite positive they had seen VOLNEY DAVIS and ALVIN KARPIS. They could not recall having seen any of the other suspects, whose photographs were displayed to them.

Further inquiry was made concerning the two men whom they thought they had seen. Much time was spent trying to recall where they had seen these men, but neither could place just where or under what circumstances he had seen or come into contact with the men believed by them to be Karpis and Davis.

On one occasion, a woman, not described, came into this store and asked for a suit of winter underwear, size 44. Agent was informed that the clerk had quite some discussion with her about the size, telling her he was sure it would be too large and telling her further that he wore only a size 40 and she could see for herself he was a very large man. She then, in his words, "got tough" and

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told him to "cut the argument and wrap it up", that she was told to get size 44 and that was what she was going to get, whereupon she took the underwear and left the store. He has never seen this woman since that time. There was no ticket or record which would enable him to fix the exact date of this purchase, but to the best of his recollection, it was during the latter part of January, 1934.

In a further effort to identify the pictures of KARPIS and DAVIS, which the clerk and the manager claimed to recognize, they asked if they might display the photographs of these parties to a tavern proprietor and ask if he had ever seen them. The impression obtained by this Agent was that the men were so anxious to cooperate that perhaps their imagination rather loaned color to the whole story. In a further effort to determine whether these men had been in that vicinity, Agent went to the Chief of Police and without disclosing the purpose of his visit, displayed the pictures to him, calling special attention to the two pictures identified by the clerk and the manager of the Bower-Kelly Company store. The Chief said there were two men in that community you resembled these parties but that they were old residents of Delavan and known to him. He was confident these two local men were the two the clerk and manager aforementioned had in mind.

The address and telephone number of the Chicago Division Office were left with the clerk and manager of the Bower-Kelly store with instructions to notify this office at once if it should come to them where and under what conditions they had seen the men they identified as being KARPIS and DAVIS.

At Marinette, Wisconsin

Inquiry made at Lauerman Brothers, through Messrs Pfeiffer and Frank Lauerman, disclosed that said store handles Lifesize Underwear, though they handle none of the white suits, such as the one in question.

Inquiries were also made at the store of Sol Friedstein & Son Company, where Agent interviewed Sol Friedstein, his wife, and a clerk in the store. Though this store deals in Lifesize Underwear, none of the parties interviewed was able to identify any of the pictures of the suspects heretofore listed, nor were they able to furnish any information with regard to parties purchasing any such underwear.

At Suring, Wisconsin

Inquiries were made at the store of H. Gerier, where Lifesize underwear is sold. None of the parties working in that store could furnish any information of value and none could identify any of the photographs of suspects displayed to them.

At Underhill, Wisconsin

Inquiries were made at the store of W. E. Janssen, where all parties working were interviewed. No information of value was obtained and they could not inform as to any suspicious persons who had purchased Lifesize Underwear at that store. They could not identify the photographs of the suspects shown to them.

At Green Bay, Wisconsin

Inquiries were made at the store of Cliff Conard, which store handles Lifesize underwear. No information of value was obtained at said store and none of the parties working at this store could identify any of the photographs exhibited to them.

SHIRT

Inquiries with regard to the shirt in question were made by the reporting Agent at ----

Delavan, Wisconsin -- through Bower-Kelly Company, where inquiry was made concerning any strangers who may have made purchase of a shirt during the past two months. The clerk recalled a woman who had purchased a shirt identical with the shirt in question; namely, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ --33. He remembered this incident because on that day, which was sometime during the past two months, he had laid two shirts of this kind and size on the counter and they were both sold on that day to people who chanced to see them lying on the counter. One was sold to a man he knew and the other was sold to a rather flashily dressed woman whom he did not know. He remarked to the Manager that she looked like "a gangster's moll". She seemed in a hurry and just picked up the first shirt she saw.

STATIONERY

Inquiries were made by the reporting Agent with regard to Stationery in the following towns and at the stores designated:-

Marinette, Wisconsin	Lauerman Brothers
Oconto,	Ullspergers Drug Store
Oconto Falls,	Charles M. Raymond,

At Marinette, Wisconsin

Inquiries were made through Mr. Peters, Manager of the Stationery Department of Lauerman Brothers' Store. Neither he nor any of the clerks in his department, was able to identify the photographs of the suspects which were displayed to them, as being purchasers of Eaton Stationery. No information of value was secured regarding any suspicious characters purchasing such stationery.

At Oconto, Wisconsin

Agent inquired of Mr. E. J. Ullsperger, at his store, where it was ascertained he sells Eaton Stationery of the type mentioned in connection with this case. Neither he nor any of his clerks could identify any of the photographs of the suspects. No information of any value could be secured.

At Oconto Falls, Wisconsin

Inquiries were made of Mr. Charles M. Raymond, the owner of a store handling Eaton Stationery. He was unable to identify any of the photographs of the suspects, as purchasers of such paper in his store, nor could he furnish any information of value to the investigation.

It should be understood that no regular road trips are being made by this office to the various stores handling Eaton paper mentioned in this case, but proper inquiries are being made in such towns when an Agent chances through such towns, on related matters.

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The stationary angle of this case is being handled in this manner because it is felt that there is very little likelihood an identification can be made through the stationery.

PENDING.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

FILE NO.

7-32

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/14/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/1-8/34	REPORT MADE BY: ARTHUR McLAWHON		
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; et al; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING		
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>Inquiries at various towns in Wisconsin and Michigan regarding the Blizzard Cap believed to have been used by ALVIN KARPIS conducted, without results.</p> <p>REFERENCE:</p> <p>Letter of the New York Division Office to the Chicago Division Office, dated March 1, 1934; Report of Special Agent K. R. McIntire, Chicago, Illinois, dated March 9, 1934.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>Inquiries were conducted at the following towns by the Reporting Agent with regard to the "BLIZZARD CAP", which is reported to have been worn by ALVIN KARPIS at the time he purchased the flashlight at the Silver Store in Saint Paul, Minnesota, and which it is thought is handled by Lauerman Brothers of Marinette, Wisconsin:</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> Clintonville, Wisconsin Green Bay, " " Marinette, " Oneida, " Pensaukee, " Pound, " Seymour, R.F.D. </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> -- Lauerman Brothers -- Cliff Conard, Pioneer Clothing Co. -- Lauerman Brothers -- G. L. Morgan -- J. M. Olsen -- J. W. Johnson -- William Stazak </td> </tr> </table>				Clintonville, Wisconsin Green Bay, " " Marinette, " Oneida, " Pensaukee, " Pound, " Seymour, R.F.D.	-- Lauerman Brothers -- Cliff Conard, Pioneer Clothing Co. -- Lauerman Brothers -- G. L. Morgan -- J. M. Olsen -- J. W. Johnson -- William Stazak
Clintonville, Wisconsin Green Bay, " " Marinette, " Oneida, " Pensaukee, " Pound, " Seymour, R.F.D.	-- Lauerman Brothers -- Cliff Conard, Pioneer Clothing Co. -- Lauerman Brothers -- G. L. Morgan -- J. M. Olsen -- J. W. Johnson -- William Stazak				
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. N. Curtis</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 2-St. Paul 2-Chicago COPIES DESTROYED 20.5 MAR 19 1965 </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 7-576-1239 MAR 16 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>one [initials] 4pc</i> </div> <div> RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 16 1934 CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 SACKETT: </div> </div>			

Shawano, Wisconsin
Guring,
Wayside,
West De Pere,

Menominee, Michigan

Lauerman Brothers
A. Zenesik
L. Stynski
William Hays Store

Lloyd's

Before proceeding further, it should be understood that the investigation with regard to CAPS was made in conjunction with the investigation made with regard to underwear, stationery, etc., but this matter is being reported separately for purposes of convenience in filing at the Chicago Division Office.

It is noted that investigation has already been made at Lauerman Brothers (previously spelled Lauerman Brothers), at Marinette, Wisconsin, where it was ascertained said company is a jobber handling the brand of caps in question and a list of the stores to whom such caps are sold by Lauerman Brothers is to be found in the reference report of Agent McIntire.

The cap received by the Chicago Office from the New York City Office, was forwarded to this agent at Marinette, Wisconsin and said cap was positively identified by Lauerman Brothers as an article which they sold to various retailers. It was impossible, however, to secure any identification of the pictures of the following suspects: Alvin Karpis, Fred and Arthur Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, and Mrs. Arrie Barker - as having been parties who purchased such a cap from Lauerman Brothers in Marinette, Wisconsin.

Mr. Frank Lauerman told Agent of an occasion about six weeks ago when he was informed by one of the clerks that three men wished to see him; that he walked into the department and saw them, noted they were tough-looking individuals and decided he did not want to see them. They did not recognize him. After inquiring for him again and waiting a short while longer, they purchased a Stetson hat and a Blizzard Cap. These men were unknown to him and the clerk, but they were both quite sure that none of this trio was among the pictures displayed to them by Agent, and they were unable to make any identification of the pictures.

At Pound, Wisconsin

Agent interviewed Mr. J. W. Johnson, who handles the type of cap in question. The photographs of the various suspects were displayed to Mr. Johnson, but he was unable to identify any of them as the likeness of any individual he had ever seen.

At Menominee, Michigan

Agent interviewed the Manager and clerks in the Lloyd's Department Store. No one was able to furnish any information with regard to suspicious persons purchasing the cap in question, nor was anyone able to identify any of the photographs displayed to them.

At Potosi, Wisconsin

Agent determined from J. M. Olson and his wife that they were unable to identify the pictures of the various suspects in this case and they knew of no suspicious person purchasing one of the above mentioned caps.

At Oconto, Wisconsin

It is noted that Lauerman Brothers handle the above mentioned Blizzard Cap. Neither the Manager nor any of the clerks in the store at this place could identify any of the photographs exhibited to them, nor could they furnish any information of value.

At Suring, Wisconsin

Inquiries were made at the store operated by A. Zenesik, which is a rural general store and sells caps purchased from Lauerman Brothers. However, no information of any value to this investigation was secured and none of the photographs were identified.

At Shawano, Wisconsin

Pertinent inquiries were made at this place through the Manager and clerks in the Lauerman Brothers Store, but no information of any value was obtained and no identifications were made.

At Clintonville, Wisconsin

Inquiries were again made at Lauerman Brothers Store here, but the photographs displayed were not identified and no information was obtained with regard to any suspicious parties purchasing a cap of the kind described.

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At Seymore, R.F.D., Wisconsin

Inquiry was made at the store of William Stazak, which is a rural store, and handles Blizzard caps. Pictures of the suspects were exhibited to Mr. Stazak, but none of the pictures were identified and no information of any value was obtained.

At Oneida, Wisconsin

At the store of S. L. Morgan and his wife, a rural store, similar inquiries to those mentioned above, were made with regard to the cap, but neither Mr. Morgan nor his wife could recognize the photographs displayed to them as the likenesses of any individuals they had ever seen, and they could furnish no information of value.

At Green Bay, Wisconsin

Inquiry was made at the Pioneer Clothing Company, through the Manager and clerks, with regard to the Blizzard Cap. None of the persons interviewed could identify any of the photographs shown them, nor could they furnish any information pertinent to this investigation.

Inquiries were also made regarding the cap at the store of Cliff Conard, but he was unable to furnish any information and could identify none of the photographs shown him.

At West De Pere, Wisconsin

At the store of William Hoke, similar inquiries were made with regard to the cap and all parties working in this store were interviewed, without result.

At Wayside, Wisconsin

Inquiries were made at the store of L. Stynski, of all parties employed therein, regarding the cap in question, but no information was obtained and no identifications made.

It is to be observed that during the entire course of the investigation with regard to the CAP, the cap was displayed to all parties interviewed.

PENDING

Division of Investigation

Suite L -
Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.
March 14, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
P O Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

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

There is transmitted herewith an original letter written by Mrs. Katherine Barker, mother of Arthur R. Barker and Fred Barker to the Warden of the State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas, dated August 8, 1929, and signed Mrs. G. E. Barker.

This specimen of handwriting was loaned by the officials of the penitentiary and should be returned as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

WIT-c
7-57
cc-Division
Encl-St. Paul

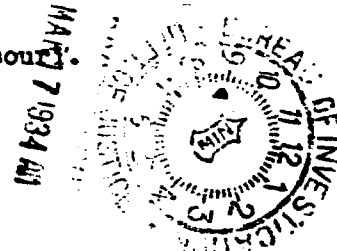
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MAR 20 1934

7-576-1240	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 16 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one	FILE

U. S. Department of Justice
Division of Investigation
~~Bureau of Investigation~~

Suite L
Federal Building
Kansas City, Missouri.
March 14, 1934.



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

Dear Sir:

RE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, ET AL
EDWARD G. OBRETER - Victim
KIDNAPING.

Reference is made to report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor dated at this office February 20, 1934, pages 14 and 15, where mention is made of a latent fingerprint discovered at the bank in Fairbury, Nebraska, which was robbed on April 4, 1933.

The photographic copy of the latent fingerprint as secured by this office from the office of the State Sheriff, Lincoln, Nebraska, is forwarded herewith for such value as it may be.

It is noted that in that bankrobbery, the officials suspected Clyde Nimerick, Des Moines, Iowa, PD 9024, and Sam Taran, Chicago, Illinois, PD C-49250, who are believed to be close associates of Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis and others.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

2-576-1241	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
16 1934	
CLERK	ONE
EDWARDS	2-11-34

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2 Encl.

MAR 26 1934

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Copy Latent Photos
Detached in 3/24/34 RTH*

RECORDED

MAR 26 1934

LAH:OM

7-576-1241

March 24, 1934.

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

Re: Alvin Karpis, with aliases, et al,
Edward G. Bremer, Victim; Kidnaping.

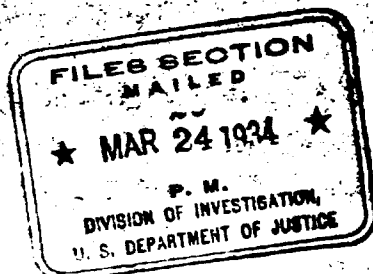
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of March 14, 1934, enclosing two photographs of a latent fingerprint discovered at the bank in Fairbury, Nebraska, subsequent to a robbery on April 4, 1933, for comparison with the fingerprints of Clyde Wimerick, our file #77961, and Sam Taran, our file #196876, who are reported to be close associates of Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis, and others.

The latent print has been compared with the fingerprints of these two individuals with negative results. This latent fingerprint has also been searched through the single fingerprint file but no identification has been made. It is being placed in our file of unidentified latent prints for possible future identification.

Very truly yours,

Director.



C O P Y

DIV INVEST CHICAGO 3/10/34 6:40 PM RLW

DIRECTOR

BREKID AND KANNO CASES TAP PLACED ON WIRE FRANK HAYES WHO OPERATES
HAYES HOTEL LOCATED AT 1745 SOUTH STATE STREET NO PHONE IN HOTEL TAP
PLACED ON RESIDENCE PHONE NECESSARY IN SECURING PROPER PLACE FOR THIS
SURVEILLANCE THAT ROOM BE RENTED FROM NOW UNTIL JUNE FIRST AT COST
OF TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS TOTAL WITH ABOUT FIFTY CENTS A MONTH FOR
ELECTRIC LIGHT CHARGE AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO INCUR THIS EXPENSE

PURVIS

END

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MAR 19 1934

7-576-1242	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 16 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one pk	FILE

Wire Tapping

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-12114

C O P Y-dcr

RECORDED

SPC:EG

March 14, 1934.

INDEXED

MAR 19 1934

7-576-1242

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

Dear Sir:

With reference to your teletype message of March 10, 1934,
requesting authority to rent a room from March 10, 1934 until June 1,
1934 at a cost of \$25.00, it is requested that the Division be ad-
vised whether this room could have been rented for a shorter period
of time at less expense to the Division.

Very truly yours,

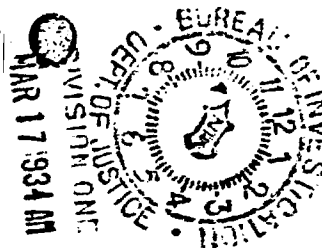
Director.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-12114

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

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



March 14, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

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

Reference is made to Director's letter of March 12, 1934, regarding ABE GINSBERG and the Division's request that the desired identification data of this individual be secured.

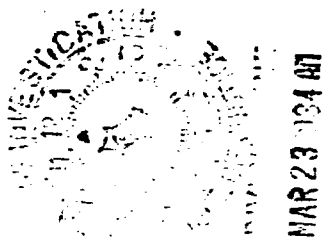
Abe Ginsberg was arrested recently by the St. Paul, Minnesota, Police Department, on a charge of attempting to obtain money under false pretenses. His photograph and fingerprints were forwarded to the Division under St. Paul Police Department No. 24535.

Very truly yours,

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

OGE:HVS

Cc Salt Lake City



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20.5 MAR 19 1953

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7-576-1243	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
18 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
E. J. CONNELLEY	

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

CHICAGO

7-82

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/14/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/2-3/34	REPORT MADE BY S. C. JOHNSON - MB
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim		CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Rose Bianchi found to have been arrested on 2/7/34 in Chicago, Illinois and charged with Frank Fransen and others with pandering. Operations at her home at 1533 Kishwaukee Street, Rockford, Illinois, appear to have ceased. Unable to locate Rose Bianchi at this time but reported moving into new apartment about March 15, 1934. No further information obtained at Lafayette Hotel indicating that suspects stopped there. Photograph of Volney Davis reported by attendant of gasoline station to resemble man who purchased gasoline in 5-gallon can on 3/2/34.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent J. J. Metcalfe, Chicago, Illinois, dated 2/20/34; letter of Inspector W. A. Rorer, St. Paul, Minnesota, 3/5/34.

DETAILS: AT ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

With reference to ROSE BIANCHI, Julius Weinberg was reinterviewed but could furnish no information of value other than that set out in reference report of agent Metcalfe. Weinberg stated he did not know Rose Bianchi personally but that his partner, Seybert, rented an apartment from her. Seybert was interviewed and said he rented an apartment at 328 Napoleon from Rose and that he understood she was planning to move there about the middle of the month. Seybert described Rose as being about 5'4" tall, small build, dark complexion, hair and eyes, and that she had very bright eyes.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>M. A. Pinner</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-5767244	RECORDED AND INDEXED MAR 16 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 2-St. Paul 2-Chicago		UNITED STATES MAR 16 1934 A.M.	CHECKED OFF MAR 20 1934
		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>ONE</i> FILE <i>SPC</i>	JACKETED

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- 2 -

Frank Fransen, reputed to be Rose's sweetheart, was reinterviewed at the Tavern on Harlem Road, but he professed to know nothing as to where Rose might be or where or how she might be contacted. He was shown photographs of suspects Volney Davis, Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker and Harry Campbell, but he again stated he had not seen any of them.

Agent made numerous attempts to contact Rose Bianchi at 1533 Kishwaukee Street, without success. At the first call he met an aged Italian woman who could speak very little English and who stated that "Rose was in trouble, gone, nothing doing now, have to come back some other time". At other calls no one would respond to knocks or bells.

Agent watched this address on several evenings but observed no lights in the house, no cars were parked in the vicinity, and no one was observed to leave or enter.

At the Hart Filling Station, Kishwaukee and Broadway, which is about a half block from the Bianchi house, the attendant, E. E. Cook, stated that Rose had closed her place down right after she was recently arrested and that there had been no signs of any activity about her place for almost a month.

At the filling station across the way from the roadhouse operated by Frank Fransen on Harlem Road, the night man, Stevens, was contacted, the day man, Olsen, having been previously interviewed as set out in the reference report of agent Metcalfe. Stevens stated that his own station opened in September, 1933, and that in October, 1933 the pumps adjacent to Fransen's Tavern had been closed down and no gasoline pumped since that time. Stevens was shown photographs of suspects, but he could not identify them as resembling anyone to whom he had sold gas.

For the information of the St. Paul office, Fransen's Tavern is a very small place and not adapted for the purposes of prostitution. Both Olsen and Stevens at the filling station across the road say Fransen has very little trade, and it appears to be a quiet, orderly place up to 9:30 P.M., at least, which is the hour Olsen closes up.

For the further information of the St. Paul office, Rose Bianchi on February 7, 1934 was arrested at Chicago, Illinois by police attached to the State's Attorney's office of Cook County. Arrested with her were twenty-six other persons and the ringleaders are said to have been David Young, Chicago, Angelo Louisa, Coal City, Rose Bianchi, Rockford, Jessie White, negro, Chicago, and Calvin Stone, negro. This ring is accused of having aided the escape of young girls from the Geneva Training School for Girls, placed the girls in houses of prostitution in Chicago, Rockford, Coal City, Illinois, and Superior, Wisconsin. These five people appear to have been charged with pandering and released on bonds of \$5,000.00 each. On the following day Fransen was arrested as an accomplice.

- 3 -

This information was obtained from the files of the Rockford Morning Star available at the Public Library in their issues of 2/8-9 and 11/34. All of these articles appeared under large headlines, one of which read as follows: "U. S. ENTERS VICE PROBE". Under these circumstances Rose Bianchi would probably not divulge any information which she thought might in any way involve her further in her present difficulties, and she appears to have ceased operations altogether at 1535 Kishwaukee Street. Her telephone, it was ascertained from the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., was disconnected on February 7, 1934, which also appears to be the date on which she was arrested in Chicago.

With reference to the LAFAYETTE HOTEL, the writer and agent Metcalfe had previously conducted an investigation, as set forth in reference report of agent Metcalfe. This hotel was again checked, however, and the manager, Mr. Mayer, and the day and night clerks reinterviewed. They again stated positively that no one resembling these men had stayed at their hotel. The garage at this hotel was checked in connection with the check of gasoline sales, without result.

In regard to the anonymous letter received by United States Attorney Dwight H. Green, it should be noted that the information pertaining to purchase of gas at the Tavern on Harlem Road is undoubtedly erroneous, and that the statement concerning the ownership of the Tavern appears to be equally erroneous as there is nothing to indicate Julius Weinberg was ever connected with its operation. Weinberg admits selling booze during the Prohibition era and that he thus became acquainted with a number of Chicago bootleggers, but he states that is the only racket he was ever in. He runs a very respectable place at 111 S. Wyman Street. In view of the fact that the anonymous letter speaks of Geneva, it may well be the work of someone attempting to get Rose Bianchi investigated by the United States officials.

In the investigation of the gasoline stations located in and about Rockford, Illinois, information was obtained in only two instances which tended to indicate that any of the suspects had been in or about Rockford.

Earl Gallagher, Hotel Faust Garage, stated that the photograph of Arthur R. Barker resembled a man named Hill who had stopped at the Hotel Faust about four or five weeks ago and who, after an argument, had departed without paying for the storage on his car. Gallagher described this man as being about 5'8" or 9" tall, sallow complexion, weighing about 180 lb., well dressed, and poaches under his eyes; was driving a Plymouth car, blue body, red wheels, license number not recalled.

Mr. Nelson, clerk at the Hotel Faust, stated he recalled the incident but that Gallagher was very unreliable and excitable. Nelson said the photograph of Barker in no way resembled that of the man in question. Nelson further advised that no one resembling the photographs of suspects had registered at the Faust Hotel. The records of the hotel were checked for the month of January and the only Hill found to be registered was a Carl M. Hill of Madison, Wisconsin, who is known to the hotel to be a reputable attorney of that city.

At the main offices of the Rockford Cab Co., which operates the garage at the Hotel Faust, Mr. Cook, the manager, advised that he recalled the incident and had written to a Mr. Hill at Springfield, Illinois, more in an endeavor to find out what the row in the garage had been about than in an attempt to collect the 75 cents storage due. This letter had been returned undelivered and had been destroyed and Cook had no recollection of the license number of the car or of Hill's first name or the address to which he had written.

It will be noted that Gallagher's description of the man he thinks was named Hill does not conform to that of Arthur Barker, and as he is stated to be rather erratic and unreliable, no credence is placed by agent in this identification.

At the Phillips Gasoline Station, N. 2d Street and Jefferson, the attendants were shown the photographs of suspects about 12:30 or 1:00 P.M. on March 3, 1934. About 4:30 P.M. agent confused this station with one located on 1st Street and Jefferson and called back. At this time he was informed by Tom McDonnell that a man resembling very strongly the photograph of Volney Davis had been in the station about 2:30 P.M., had purchased some gas and remarked "I'll bet you are wondering what I did with that five-gallon can of gas I bought this morning". McDonnell stated this man had evidently bought the can of gas from an attendant named Ramsey who had gone to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to visit his girl and who would not return until the following day.

McDonnell described this man as being from 25 to 30 years of age, about 5'9" in height, weight 150 to 160 lb., dark complexion, wearing overalls, a brown imitation suede jacket, and a dark cap. He was accompanied by another man who was driving the car. This man was described as being about the same age, about 5'8" in height, weight about 140 lb., fair complexion, also wore overalls and dark cap in which was pinned what appeared to be a factory badge. The car was a 1929 Graham Paige, four-door Sedan, green in color, and bearing 1933 Illinois license plates No. 1,214,924. The gas was paid for with a Federal Reserve five dollar bill, serial No. G-18669057-A. To the side of this number appeared the figure 7.

This information was telephonically conveyed to the Chicago Division office, where it was ascertained that this license was issued to D. W. Sweeny, 1114 - 21st Avenue, Rockford, Illinois, for a Ford car. The serial number of the five dollar bill was checked by the Chicago Division office but was not found to be one of the bills paid by Bremer.

The Rockford City Directory listed a Wilbur H. Sweeny at 1114 21st Avenue and stated he was employed as a laborer by the National Lock Co.

Ralph Ramsey, on his return to Rockford, was shown photographs of suspects and he stated that the one of Volney Davis bore rather a strong resemblance to the man he had sold a five-gallon can of gas to on Friday night, March 2, 1934. Ramsey stated he did not remember ever selling this man any gas previously and as he did not get out of the car, he could furnish no description of value.

Agent found the address at 1114 - 21st Avenue to be a nice appearing residence on a residential street and situated two blocks from the National Lock Co. Plant. The Graham Paige Sedan was parked at the house on Sunday and also was observed by agent on Monday and Tuesday, March 5 and 6, 1934.

At the National Lock Co., 1902 - 7th Street, Mr. F. S. Hoagland, President, and Mr. C. C. Ericson advised that Wilbur H. Sweeny was employed in the "Tumbler" department. According to their records, he was born 4/14/92, had 3 dependents, names not given nor the relationship, he was employed in April, 1929, coming from the Lawrence Bros. Co. of Sterling, Illinois.

On May 21, 1931 he was reemployed and has been there since that time. He is regarded as a fairly reliable and steady employee.

Later, agent accompanied by Mr. Ericson, was taken through the factory and given an opportunity to observe Wilbur H. Sweeny. He was found to bear no resemblance whatever to the photograph of Volney Davis. Wilbur H. Sweeny appeared to be from 40 to 45 years of age, height about 5'6", weight about 160 lb., stocky build, sandy complexion. He was wearing a close fitting cap but appeared to have medium dark brown hair.

At the East Rockford Post Office, Carrier Albin E. Carlson stated that Sweeny had lived at the 21st Avenue address for about six months but that he did not recall ever having seen him or talked with him. Carlson recalled that he had once or twice seen a younger man with bushy hair but did not know who he was. Carlson could not recall anyone except Wilbur H. Sweeny getting mail. Carlson seems to be particularly obtuse and non-observant and could furnish no information of value. He stated the photographs of suspects did not resemble anyone to whom he recalled delivering mail.

ENCLOSURE

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

CHICAGO OFFICE: At Rockford, Illinois, will proceed with investigation to determine whether or not B. W. Sweeney is identical with Volney Davis.

Will endeavor, after March 15, 1934, to contact Rose Bianchi at 328 Napoleon and interview her as to the presence in Rockford, Illinois, of suspects in this case.

PENDING

129

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **7-62**

REPORT MADE AT: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-13-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/5-10/34	REPORT MADE BY: W. CARTER BAUM
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>Eddie Bentz, a companion of Edward LaRue, alias Doll, alias Foley, lived at 7515 Kingston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, between August 28 and December 29, 1933. Big Homer believed to be identical with Homer Wilson, Seattle Police Department #1366, but it is believed no picture was taken of this person.</p>			
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent W. Carter Baum, Chicago, Ill., 3/9/34.			
DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.			
<p>In the reports of Special Agent R. L. Shivers, Jacksonville, Florida, dated 2/23/34 and 2/24/34, which are entitled EDWARD DOLL, with aliases, FUGITIVE, I.O. #114, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, it is noted that at one time Foley stated that before the Effingham mail robbery was committed that he had called with Eddie Bentz at the Bentz apartment on Kingston Street, in Chicago, Illinois. Since agent was doing considerable work in that vicinity in an endeavor to locate Big Homer, also known as Homer Wilson, and having various other aliases, agent checked the furnished apartments on Kingston Avenue which extends North and South in Chicago from 73rd Street to 93rd Street, which is on the far South side. This apartment house check revealed that Eddie Bentz had lived at the Kingston, a furnished apartment building, at 7515 Kingston Avenue.</p> <p>Mrs. B. Hackworth, resident manager, John Starks, negro house man, and Fanny May Smith, maid, identified the picture of Eddie Bentz positively as the man who occupied Apt. 408, using the name Fred Wendel. Mrs. Hackworth</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. H. Curtis</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1245	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 16 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division - 3 St. Paul - 3 Portland - 2 Los Angeles - 2 St. Louis - 2 Chicago - 2		UNITED STATES MAR 16 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>one</i> FILE	CHECKED OFF: APR 2 - 1934 JACKETED:

stated that this party had rented an apartment on August 28, 1933, on a month to month basis and had stayed there until December 29, 1933. She described Bentz accurately and the houseman remembered that Bentz had a scar across his forehead. The wife of Bentz was described as 5'5 or 6" tall, weight 115 pounds, build slender, color of hair, dirty ash blond, color of eyes, blue, no peculiarities noticed. This couple had a small Pekingese dog. During the time of Bentz's stay at this apartment his wife was visited frequently by her sister, who had a small boy with her. Later this sister came to live with Bentz and his wife. Mrs. Hackworth did not know the name of this woman nor did she know the first name of Mrs. Bentz, but the houseman believed that he remembered hearing Mrs. Bentz called Verna.

John Starks stated that the Wendels had arrived in a 1930 model A Ford Coach. This car was equipped with a trailer and a large quantity of effects were in this trailer. Wendel explained that he had just come from a summer camp. Starks thought that this car had Illinois license plates but he was not sure.

Mrs. Hackworth and Starks stated that Wendel, or Bentz, was away from the apartment a good portion of the time. He claimed that he was a salesman for some wholesale concern and he usually carried a brief case with him. This couple had numerous pieces of small baggage with them and did not have a trunk. Bentz was seldom seen at this apartment in a car after he arrived but about a week before he left, which was about Christmas, 1933, he drove up in an Essex Terraplane which he told the houseman belonged to his brother. This was a new 1935 model Essex Terraplane, black in color, with black fenders. Wendel did not fill out any reference card when coming into this apartment although one had been presented to him. On two occasions he had professed to be in a hurry when this card was handed to him and additional requests were not made. There is no telephone in the apartments at that address except those which are installed by the Telephone Company, and both Mrs. Hackworth and Starks were sure that no telephone had been installed in that apartment. There is a public telephone in the lobby but Mrs. Hackworth could never remember that Bentz had used this telephone although she believed that Mrs. Wendel may have used it on a few occasions.

Fanny May Smith, the maid, said that she had never seen firearms about this apartment. Mrs. Hackworth said that she believed that the Wendels obtained milk from the Bowman Dairy Company. She stated that the laundry work was done by the Kingston for the household linens and that the only laundry that she saw going in or coming out was shirts for Wendel which were done at a nearby hand laundry and were obtained by him. She said she often saw Mrs. Bentz and her sister bringing in packages

but she never remembered that packages had been delivered to that address for this family. She did remember that shortly before or around Christmas, 1933, that a telegram had been delivered to that address for Fred Wendel, since she had taken it to the apartment. She said that Bentz and his family never answered the front door bell and were not in the habit of opening the front door to their apartment without obtaining the name of the caller. At the time Bentz moved Mrs. Hackworth remonstrated with him because he had not given her adequate notice. He told her that his brother, or his wife's sister, she could not remember which, was going to California and that he could go and live in the apartment of this relative without paying rent, which he intended to do. He left no forwarding address with Mrs. Hackworth. Mrs. Hackworth said that these people did not receive much mail, she believed, although there are mail boxes at the apartment which the Postman uses and the mail does not pass through the manager's hands. Starks was unable to recall whether Bentz kept his car in a garage or not and said that as far as he knew the car was merely parked on the street when there was a car in the vicinity.

Through Mr. Ostrom, Division Manager, Bowman Dairy Company, 6624 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, agent examined the December book of Mr. A. Swanson, driver of truck #1883, which delivers to that territory. This book showed that there was an account in the name of F. Wendel. This account bore a notation that cash in bottle would be found at Apt. 406, although the customer's address was listed as Apt. 402. Because of this, agent interviewed the driver, Mr. A. Swanson, who was located on his route and he also identified the picture of Bentz as that of Mr. Wendel, although he had merely seen the man on two occasions. He said that at the time that these people had been moving that he had been particularly insistent on learning their new address in an attempt to serve milk to them there. From what he could obtain he learned that these people were moving to some small town near Chicago which was to the South and to the West of their present address. He said that they told him that they were moving into the apartment of Mrs. Wendel's sister.

Mr. Thomas Moss, carrier to this address, who is employed at the South Shore Postal Station, 2206 E. 75th Street, Chicago, indicated that there had been no removal left for Wendel. In addition, there was a search made of all other removals under all names from this address from November, 1933, to the present date in the hope of locating a removal of Mrs. Bentz's sister but this removal could not be found since Mrs. Hackworth could account for all the removals that were found.

The telephone number of the Kingston, through which Mrs. Hackworth can be located, is South Shore 1030. When Bentz left he said

that his relative would return from California about March 1st, 1934, and that he expected to return about that time. This man, of course, has not appeared and Mrs. Hackworth was instructed that if he did appear that an apartment was to be rented to him and this office advised immediately. She promised to do this and in addition the houseman and the maid were cautioned to keep this matter in confidence.

In connection with the location of Ed Bentz, reference is made to the file entitled George E. Kelly, with aliases, FUGITIVE, I.O. 1203, et al, George F. Urschel, Victim, Kidnaping. The report of Special Agent A. E. Lockerman, dated September 21, 1933, and other reports, indicate that Bentz's wife is named Verna Friemark and that she originally came from 704 Monroe Avenue, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This file indicates that Mrs. Sandahl, 9128 Belden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, handles telephone calls for the Bentz's, probably when they communicate with George Bentz at 7124 Belden Avenue. Leona Friemark, a former telephone girl in Chicago, Illinois, is listed as a sister of Bentz's wife, and the report of Agent Lockerman shows that the relatives of Mrs. Bentz indicated that Leona was living with Verna. Leona is the mother of the small child who lived at the Kingston. In addition, Mrs. Bentz has a sister, a Mrs. J. R. Capperton, at 17907 Homewood Avenue, Homewood, Illinois. The telephone number is Homewood 640W. When an investigation was made at that point through the medium of the Post Office Department and the sending of a decoy registered letter, Mr. Fink was the mail carrier who was delivering to the Capperton residence. The report of Agent Lockerman also shows that Bentz was living prior to his arrival at the Kingston, which was then unknown, at Long Beach, Indiana. He was at that time driving a Model A Ford, although there was no reference to a trailer. He had a new motor put in this Ford at Michigan City, Indiana, and the old motor number was A-3913137, and the motor which was installed bore motor #A-2993307.

Agent could not find the name Capperton listed in the suburban telephone directory for Chicago, Illinois, but a telephone call to the Telephone Company revealed that the telephone number, Homewood 640W, was listed in the name of R. J. Capperton. It will be noted in this regard that Homewood, Illinois, is South and West of the address where Bentz formerly lived and from all indications these people inferred to the milk man, Mr. Swanson, that they were going to live with this relative. While this information may not be correct, a thorough check will be made at that point and in addition long distance calls from that number will be carefully checked.

The report of Agent Lockerman, previously referred to, contains an interesting interview with Mr. Paul J. Girard of the

Hartford Insurance Company, Room 1322, Insurance Exchange Building, which indicates that Ted Bentz, brother of Eddie Bentz, told Girard that a member of the gang was one Homer Wilson, who was arrested on January 29, 1931, in Seattle, Washington, and was given Seattle #1366. This report showed that Wilson had given the address, 7150 Cyril Street, as his residence at that time.

A telegram was forwarded immediately to the Portland Office requesting that complete information concerning Wilson be obtained.

Mr. Paul J. Girard was interviewed by agent on 5/10/34, at which time he stated that he had made a personal investigation in Seattle, Washington, in connection with bank robberies and that he believed that no picture was taken of Homer Wilson and he was not sure that the Seattle Police Department had kept a descriptive record of this party. He said that Wilson was arrested by three Seattle Police Officers as a suspect in a bank robbery at Everett, Washington, in which some local character named Stone was supposed to have participated. At that time, Mrs. Wilson, whose first name did not appear in Mr. Girard's records was questioned and it was discovered that Wilson was driving a 1930 or 1931 Cadillac Sedan which was maroon in color. Mr. Girard said he had not obtained the serial number of this car from the police records and did not know whether the police had made a record of this number. Mr. Girard said he was convinced that this Wilson was the party who had robbed the bank at Madison, Indiana, in September, 1931. In the story of Arthur Johnson, alias "Red" Price, in the Kanmo file, it will be noted that this party admits this robbery together with Frank Nash, Verne Miller, Big Homer, Gus Stevens, alias James Stevens, and George Ziegler. Eddie Boll, alias LaRue, alias Foley, admitted the robbery of a bank at Lincoln, Nebraska, together with Big Homer and others, at which time he indicated that this man was known to him as Homer Wilson. This man was known to Foley also as Big Jim, Charlie Potatoes, Charlie Stone, and Big Moose. "Red" Price knew him under the alias of Swede Billy. Ted Bentz gave a description of Homer Wilson to Mr. Girard as follows:

Height:	5'1"
Weight:	230 lbs.
Build:	Husky
Hair:	Dark
Complexion:	Dark

Ted Bentz indicated to Girard that he did not believe that Big Homer had ever had a picture made.

In the report of Special Agent Val C. Zimmer, Salt Lake City, 2/21/34 in this case, Arthur Johnson, alias "Red" Price, indicated that he

believed that Big Homer had lived during 1931 in an apartment in the vicinity of 21st and Prairie Avenue, in Chicago, Illinois, with his wife and two children. This section of the City of Chicago has been rapidly deteriorating and the houses in this particular section were at one time owned principally by the Armour family and until a few years ago members of the Armour family, of packing fame, lived in that block. However, for the past number of years these large homes have been turned into rooming houses. Between Cullerton Street, which is the same as 20th Street, and 22nd Street, there is only one regular apartment building, which is 2127 Prairie Avenue. William Pope, the negro janitor of this building, could not remember any tenant during 1931 who resembled Big Homer. Pope was unable to remember whether this property had been operated at that time by H. H. Harper, 7 South Dearborn Street, or by Farr & Company through Mr. A. R. Camp, 140 South Dearborn. In this regard, however, it is noted that Frank Hayes, a reputed banker and handler of hot paper for this gang, lived in 1931 at 2216 Prairie Avenue, which fact was revealed by Arthur Johnson, which is very close to the apartment house at which this investigation was made.

In connection with the report of reference by agent it is noted that in addition to one Murphy at 7140 Jeffery Avenue, there was also one Charles Orford (not Orlford as had formerly been supplied to agent by the manager). This party had aroused the manager's suspicions in that he would allow no maids to enter the apartment during his absence and due to the fact that he had instructed the manager to let a Mr. White into his apartment while he was out. When this party arrived and asked for Mr. Orford the individual calling did not recognize the name of White at first and in consequence Mrs. Brockamp would not admit this individual to the Orford apartment. Mrs. Brockamp believed that Orford drove a large car although she did not know what make, but thought it was a Lincoln or Cadillac. She said he played golf all day and visited the fair every evening. There were no children with him but he was accompanied by his wife. It was ascertained that Mr. Victor Andersen, 2316 E. 70th Street, Hyde Park 3282, had made this reservation for Mr. Orford. Orford had indicated, the Manager thought, that he came from California. A telephone call under pretext to Mrs. Andersen revealed that Charles Orford was a business friend of her husband and that she did not know where he lived but that he came from Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was employed by Armour & Company. Mrs. Brockamp described this party as being about 5'10" tall, weighing about 250 pounds, and having medium brown hair and blue eyes. In order to eliminate all possible suspects, the St. Paul Office is being asked to check on this individual with the possibility that it may be Big Homer.

Mr. Girard had informed agent that the Chicago Police had made a check at 7150 Cyril Court when Homer Wilson was arrested in Seattle in January, 1931, and had reported that Homer Wilson had lived at that address until January 4, 1931, at which time he had moved with his wife and a baby

about eighteen months old. His occupation was not listed.

In view of this information agent contacted Miss Balun, the Manager, who was interviewed as is indicated in Agent's report of reference, asking her to check the registration of this man at that apartment.

Mr. H. A. Lindsay, Service Manager, Cadillac Motor Company, 2301 Michigan Avenue, was called on the telephone and indicated that he had no record of a Homer Wilson having serviced a Cadillac car in November or December, 1930, or in January, 1931. It will be noted that agent previously interviewed Mr. Lindsay and had him place a notation in his file that in case the Cadillac automobile now in possession of M. J. Murphy, probably now at Phoenix, Arizona, should be serviced in Chicago, or if this car should be traded in to the Cadillac Motor Company in Chicago that the Chicago Division Office would be immediately notified.

Since the dictation of this report the following telegram has been received from the Portland Office:

"RETEL BREKID PARTY DESCRIBED PICKED UP ON SUSPICION SEATTLE PD JANUARY TWENTY NINE NINETEEN THIRTY ONE SUSPECTED CONNECTION LOOP MAIL ROBBERIES HAD TWENTY TWO HUNDRED IN CASH A NEW CADILLAC CAR WITH NINETEEN THIRTY ONE CALIFORNIA LICENSE NUMBER UNKNOWN HAD SAFETY BOX KEY AND RECEIPT BOX THIRTEEN TWENTY SIX JACKSON PARK SAFETY DEPOSIT COMPANY CHICAGO HELD TWO DAYS AND RELEASED NO PHOTOGRAPHS ADMITTED FORMERLY CHICAGO RACKETEER AND LIVED SEVEN FIFTEEN NAUGHT CYRIL AVENUE CHICAGO CLAIM BUSINESS AGENT FOR INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS UNION JOLIET ONLY NAME GIVEN H WILSON DESCRIBED FORTY TWO TO FORTY FIVE SIX FEET ONE INCH TWO HUNDRED THIRTY POUNDS MEDIUM COMPLEXION LIGHT CHESTNUT HAIR BLUE EYES FLASHY DRESSER GOOD TALKER ACCOMPANIED BY WIFE AGE THIRTY TWO TO THIRTY FIVE FIVE FEET FIVE TO FIVE FEET SIX INCHES ONE HUNDRED FIFTY POUNDS DARK COMPLEXION MEDIUM STOUT BUILD DARK CHESTNUT HAIR VERY ATTRACTIVE AND GOOD DRESSER HAD BABY BOY ONE AND ONE HALF YEARS OLD STOP AM WIRING SANFRANCISCO EFFORT LOCATE INFORMATION THROUGH CALIFORNIA REGISTRATION CADILLAC INSTRUCTING ADVISE YOU DIRECT"

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

PORTLAND OFFICE is requested to note the information herein concerning the fact that one Homer Wilson arrested in Seattle is in all probability Big Homer, who is a known associate of the possible participants in the Kansas City massacre and also of the suspects in the Bremer kidnapping. It is requested that all information concerning this party during his stay in Seattle be obtained, including his description, the motor number of his automobile, the name of his wife, and the picture of this party, if possible. This information should be supplied to the Los Angeles

Office in view of the fact that considerable work has been indicated for that office in report of Special Agent W. Carter Baum, Chicago, Illinois, dated 3/9/34 in the case entitled Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, Deceased, et al, Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner, which report is identical, except for the undeveloped leads, to the reference report of agent.

LOS ANGELES OFFICE will note the information in this report for the benefit of the agent who conducts the investigation at Phoenix, Arizona, in connection with the undeveloped lead set forth in the report of Special Agent W. Carter Baum, Chicago, Illinois, dated 3/7/34 in the case entitled Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, Deceased, et al, Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner, which is identical to the reference report of the same agent in this case.

ST. LOUIS OFFICE will note that under the name of Fred Wendel, Eddie Bentz lived at 7515 Kingston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, between 8/28/33 and 12/29/33. It is suggested that all registrations in Illinois under the name of Fred Wendel for 1933 and for 1934 be checked in order to determine whether this party has registered the Ford Model A car described herein under that name, or whether an Essex Terraplane is registered in the name of this individual.

ST. PAUL OFFICE is requested to ascertain the business connections of Charles Orford, who is reported to be employed by Armour & Company in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

CHICAGO OFFICE will conduct suitable investigation at Homewood, Illinois, to ascertain whether Bentz, under the name of Fred Wendel, or any other alias, is located at that point.

This office will also conduct a suitable investigation at 7150 Cyril in order to determine further information concerning Big Homer, and will follow all advisable leads.

- PENDING -

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

MAR 17 1934 PM



March 14, 1934.

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

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

Dear Sir:

Special Agent S. L. Fortenberry, who has been especially assigned to this case, is being released as of close of business the 14th instant, and placed on general assignment at the St. Paul office.

As soon as it is deemed practical to release any other agents, the Division will be notified.

Very truly yours,

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

WAR:IM

NOT RECORDED

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66-3940

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20.5 MAR 19 1965

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MAR 19 1934

7-576-1246	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 16 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

C O P Y

JEH:HCB

March 13, 1934.

87026

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

During telephonic conversation today, Agent in Charge Conroy at Kansas City stated he thought Agent Andersen should interview a man at the Colorado State Penitentiary at Canon City, who has made a statement somewhat similar to the one made by Eddie LaRue regarding the participants in the Kansas City massacre. He stated he felt that Agent Andersen should also interview the ten-year old daughter of Vi Miller at Brainerd, Minnesota; that a lead to this effect had been sent to St. Paul but it evidently had not been taken care of. I agreed with Mr. Conroy to these suggestions. I also instructed that Kathryn Kelly should be "eased up on" following Mr. Andersen's talk with her.

I called Mr. Conroy's attention to the memorandum prepared by Agent Hall at St. Paul in connection with the Bremer case, setting forth the fact that some of the occupants of the house in which the fingerprints of Frank Nash were found, were members of the Karpis-Barker gang and occupants of a house on Hennepin Avenue, which was the headquarters of the gang preliminary to the Bremer kidnapping. I instructed him to obtain a copy of this memorandum from Mr. Rorer if he did not already have it in his possession. Mr. Conroy also called attention to the fact that before he left Kansas City for the West Coast he mailed to Washington two or three dozen negatives of fingerprints which were secured from the beer bottle at the place where Verne Miller was residing. He stated he thought it was extremely important that they be included in the single fingerprint file at the earliest possible moment. I told him I would look into this situation immediately.

Mr. Conroy telephoned later today and stated he was unable to locate the memorandum prepared by Mr. Hall, referred to above, although the Kansas City Office is rather well informed along that angle. Mr. Conroy called attention to the fact that Hamm was kidnaped on June 15, released on the 19th, and that the Kansas City massacre occurred on the 17th. He stated that when Verne Miller's home was searched there were indications that the attic had been occupied. On the presumption that the Karpis-Barker gang was involved in the Hamm kidnaping and in the massacre, he stated there might be a possibility that they brought Hamm to Verne Miller's place in Kansas City. Mr. Conroy stated that in his letter of February 13th, relative to analysis of the fingerprints, these fingerprints were taken from a clock, beer bottles, and another object. He suggested that Hamm's fingerprints be compared with these prints. I told him I would have this done. I called Mr. Conroy's attention to the fact that Mr. Hall sets forth in his memorandum that the Essex car in St. Paul, which the Kansas City Office believed to have been in the possession of Verne Miller, is now believed to have been in the possession of Karpis instead of Miller. Mr. Conroy will get in touch with Mr. Rorer concerning these matters.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

Director.

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7-576-1247	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 16 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-288915

Edward J. ...

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

LaA. FILE NO. **7-42**

REPORT MADE AT: Los Angeles	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-12-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2-24-34	REPORT MADE BY: C. D. WHITE
TITLE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS EDWARD G. BREMER, Victim		CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>1934 California License No. 7H 9150, issued to registered and legal owner IRMA G. HINSON, 962 So. Concord St., Los Angeles. MR. HINSON employed past ten years Los Angeles Fire Department. Both bear excellent reputations. Plates issued for 1929 Ford Coupe, black body, black wheels. 1934 California License No. 6B 5037 issued to JULES C. LACOCK, Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, California, for grey Hupmobile Sedan, Motor No. 105078. LACOCK retired from Army in 1932 after thirty years service, with rank of Sergeant Major. Subsequently ran lunch room Hollywood, later employed by Fox Studios, West Hollywood. Present address 431 Lake Street, Topeka, Kansas. Reputation good while in army.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>This investigation was referred to the Los Angeles Division Office by S.A.C. WETTERLI, San Francisco, requesting the names and owners of automobiles for which 1934 license plates 7H 9150 and 6B 5037 were issued.</p> <p>With respect to 1934 California License plates No. 7H 9150, it was ascertained through the Auto Registration Bureau that the registered and legal owner of the plates in question is IRMA G. HINSON of 962 South Concord Street, Los Angeles.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. E. Quinn</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1248	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 10 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 Division 2 St. Paul 2 Kansas City 2 Los Angeles		COPIES DESTROYED 20 MAR 19 1965	UNITED STATES MAR 16 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: J. E. Quinn
			CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:

California, Boyle Heights District. The plates in question are registered to a 1930 Ford Coupe, Motor No. A-2344120.

Investigation in the vicinity of 962 South Concord Street disclosed that MR. and MRS. GLENN HINSON resided at that address up until approximately ten days ago, having recently moved to 958 Burnell Street; that MR. HINSON has been married for approximately six years, has one child about two years of age; that he for sometime has been employed by the Los Angeles Fire Department; that MRS. HINSON is apparently a quiet, refined woman of fair education, good habits and good associates. She is not employed. The family bears an excellent reputation in the vicinity of 962 South Concord Street, MR. HINSON being considered a man of good character, clean morals and good habits.

That the car in question, with the exception of a short period in December of last year, has been constantly in Los Angeles, and is here at the present time. The occasion for the departure of the car from the city being the death of Mr. Hinson's father at some point in Oklahoma.

Further inquiry with respect to MR. HINSON disclosed that he is presently stationed at Station House No. 2, located at First and Chicago Streets, Los Angeles; that he has been on the Los Angeles Fire Department for ten years; that he, as well as MRS. HINSON, has never been involved in any trouble in the City of Los Angeles.

The car in question is described as having a black body and black wheels.

The descriptions of MR. and MRS. HINSON are as follows:

NAME	GLENN HINSON	IRMA G. HINSON
Age	38	30
Height	5' 9-10"	5' 2"
Weight	175	145
Hair	Brownish; bald	Light brown
Eyes	Brown	
Build	Medium	Heavy
Complexion	Medium	
	Southern accent	

With respect to MRS. HINSON, it might be stated that she departed from Los Angeles approximately one week prior to the instant investigation, her specific whereabouts being unknown, but that she is somewhere in the East.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent W. M. Bott of the Los Angeles Division Office:

In an attempt to secure information concerning JULES C. LACOCK, Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, California, to whom 1934 California License No. 6B 5037

was issued, this Agent interviewed the Adjutant and the Postmaster and members of the band at Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, and was advised that LACOCK retired from the army in 1932, after having served thirty years; that at the time of his retirement, he was a Sergeant Major, assigned to the band at Fort MacArthur, but that he was raised to the rank of Second Lieutenant for retirement; that after retiring from the army, LACOCK continued to have mail sent to the Post Office at the Fort, and shortly after his retirement, opened up a hot-dog stand or cafe at 3713 Cahuenga Boulevard, North Hollywood, California; that later he went to reside at 534 Westbourne Drive, West Hollywood, and it was reported he was to do some sort of work for one of the moving picture studios.

The Postmaster at the Fort advised this Agent that approximately two weeks ago, he received a postal card from MR. LACOCK, requesting the Postmaster to forward all his mail to his new address - 431 Lake Street, Topeka, Kansas.

Agent examined the photograph of MR. LACOCK appearing in a group, and upon questioning members of the band was able to determine that LACOCK is between fifty-five and fifty-eight years of age, although he looks much younger; that he is 5' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall, weights 155 pounds, and is a musician; that his eyes are squinted and that the right corner of his mouth turns up.

Members of the band stated that the last time they saw MR. LACOCK, which was about three weeks before instant interview, he was still driving his old, large gray Hupmobile Sedan.

The California State Motor Vehicle Department advised Mr. Vetterli of the San Francisco Division Office that License No. 6B 5037 was issued to MR. LACOCK for a Hupmobile Sedan, Motor No. 105078.

PENDING

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

FILE NO.

7-582

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/14/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/9, 12/34	REPORT MADE BY: CHARLES JENKINS
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM		CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: R. L. Arnheim, Secretary, Chicago Mail Order Company, Chicago, Illinois, stated that the records of his company contain only an index of names and addresses of customers with approximate amount of money received. No record is kept of kind or quantity of article ordered. All order blanks sent in by customers are returned to them with the merchandise ordered. Index contains approximately seven hundred thousand names of customers in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois. Before this list of names could be furnished this Division, request for same must be submitted to Board of Directors. Arnheim unable to state cost of this service to Government but believes it would be a large amount. Twenty to fifty thousand mail orders received daily.			
REFERENCE: Letter of Inspector W. A. Rorer, St. Paul, Minnesota dated February 26, 1934.			
DETAILS: R. L. Arnheim, Secretary of the Chicago Mail Order Company, 511 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Illinois, stated that there is no way to check the kind or quantity of any article which has been shipped to a customer by his concern. The only record			
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. H. Cunniff</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1249	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 16 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 - Division 2 - St. Paul 2 - Chicago		UNITED STATES MAR 16 1934 A M	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934
COPIES DESTROYED 20 5 MAR 19 1965		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: one	JACKETED:

kept is an index of the name and address of the customer and the approximate amount of the entire purchase. This information is recorded on index cards. This index contains three million names which are filed according to towns and states. The amount sent in in connection with each order is recorded on the proper card in the following manner:

If a customer sends in an order for an article or articles, and the amount that accompanies the order is less than fifty cents, the amount recorded on the customer's index card is fifty cents.

If the amount sent in is in excess of fifty cents and less than one dollar and fifty cents, the amount recorded on the index card is one dollar.

If the amount sent in is in excess of one dollar and fifty cents and less than two dollars and fifty cents, the amount recorded on the index card is two dollars.

In other words, no uneven amounts are recorded and the records show amounts of fifty cents, one dollar, two dollars, etc. While this is not an accurate record it satisfies the needs of the company, whose only interest is to determine the amount of business done with the customers.

This method of recording the sales to customers eliminates the possibility of searching for the names and addresses of purchasers of the instant socks, which were item number 3568 in the catalog issued by the Chicago Mail Order Company.

Upon receiving an order for merchandise the name and address of the purchaser and the approximate amount which accompanied the order is recorded as above set forth. A requisition form is then filled out describing the articles ordered. This requisition form is sent to the different departments handling this merchandise. When a requisition has been filled it is sent to the shipping room together with the various articles set forth therein. In the shipping room a check of the articles with the requisition is made and if the order is found to be complete, the order together with the requisition and order blank or letter sent in by the customer is shipped to him. By this method all record of the articles ordered is eliminated.

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From the foregoing it will be seen that there is nothing left in the records of this company after an order has been shipped except the name and address of the customer and the approximate amount sent in by the customer. The record of the kind and quantity of the article ordered is automatically destroyed by the return to the customer of his order blank or letter together with the requisition used in filling the order.

Mr. Arnheim stated that no separate record of the different stores, large or small, is kept. All merchandise ordered by stores or individuals must be ordered in the same manner - by an order blank or letter and accompanied by a money order or check. Because of market conditions stores sometimes order from his concern in large quantities to get the benefit of prices set forth in their catalog, but the fact that they are stores is ignored and all orders are filled, whether in large or small quantities.

The Chicago Mail Order Company receives between twenty and fifty thousand mail orders daily.

Mr. Arnheim informed Agent that the customers index is revised every six months, the last revision being in January, 1934.

In response to an inquiry as to the number of customers in the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois, and the possibility of securing a list of same if his concern was paid for this service, Mr. Arnheim advised that the number of names of customers in the said states was seven hundred thousand; also that he had no idea as to the cost of preparing such a list, but expressed the opinion that it would be very expensive; that before he could authorize the supplying of this list he would have to submit this matter to the Board of Directors for their action, as the index list of customers is confidential and a very valuable business asset.

PENDING

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UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

FILE NO. 7-82

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/14/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/1-8/34	REPORT MADE BY: ARTHUR McLAWHON TMM
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; et al UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING 87077
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Inquiries at various Wisconsin towns with regard to the possible hideout where Bremer was held conducted without results.			
DETAILS: In keeping with instructions received from Special Agent in Charge M. H. Purvis, Agent made proper inquiries concerning the possible hideout at all the towns which he visited in conducting investigation with regard to shirt, underwear, Blizzard Cap, etc. Inquiries were made at the following towns:			
Marinette, Wisconsin, Pensaukee, " Shawano, " Seymore, " Green Bay, " Oconto, " Oconto Falls, " West De Pere, "		Pound, Wisconsin Suring, " Clintonville " Oneida, " Wayside, " Delavan, " Underhill, " Menominee, Michigan	
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>W. A. Quinn</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7-576-1250 MAR 16 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>ONE</i>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division ✓ 2-St. Paul 2-Chicago COPIES DESTROYED 20.5 MAR 19 1965		RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 16 1934 CHECKED BY: MAR 20 1934 TICKETED:	

It will be noted that with regard to some of the towns listed above, no comment will be made. This is due to the fact that the places are small rural communities, which in no way whatever compare with the description of the vicinity in which Victim Bremer was held.

At Delavan, Wisconsin

It was ascertained there is no fire siren in this town. There is one factory whistle which blows at 7:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. One boulevard runs through the town so it would be possible to hear cars passing without stopping and also shifting of gears on cars pulling into the main road from side streets. A railroad runs through the town but no switching would occur. There are numerous church bells which ring on Sunday, but none on Saturday afternoons. There has been no flying around this town during the winter.

At Marinette, Wisconsin

One siren blows at 7:00 A.M., 12:00 Noon, 1:00 P.M. and 4:00 P.M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Three factories are located in this town, all having whistles which blow at approximately the same time as the siren. There are numerous church bells, which ring on Sunday and one church bell on a Catholic Church, which rings every evening at 6:00 o'clock. There are three highways passing through the town. There is a railroad with a switch track, but there are no trains passing through without stopping.

On Sunday, March 4, 1934, Agent noticed an airplane flying over the town a number of times throughout the day. Inquiry revealed there was an airport just across the river from Menominee, Michigan, from which this plane took off, but this particular day was the first day in three months that any flying had been attempted in the town.

At Pound, Wisconsin

There are no sirens, no factories and no church bells in this town.

At Menominee, Michigan

This town has a fire siren which blows only in the event of fire. It has one factory whistle which blows at 7:00 A.M., 12:00 Noon and 4:00 P.M. Two highways run through the town, and one railroad, which has a switch track in several places. The same applies to the flying activities in this town, as set forth with regard to Marinette, Wisconsin.

At Oconto, Wisconsin

In this town there is one siren on a fire truck, which blows only when the truck goes to a fire. The town has four factory whistles, which blow at 7:00 A.M. and same at 4:00 P.M. and same at 5:00 P.M. Numerous church bells ring only on Sunday, except one, which rings at 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. daily. One highway passes through the town; one railroad, with numerous switch tracks around the town; no airplane flying in recent months.

At Oconto Falls, Wisconsin

One siren in this town blows only in the event of fire. The town has no factory whistles, no flying activities during the winter, and has two church bells which ring only on Sunday.

At Shawano, Wisconsin

A siren in this town blows at Noon on Saturdays; seven factory whistles blow at 7:00 A.M., 12:00 Noon, 1:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M. Numerous church bells ring only on Sunday. Practically no flying done here during the winter. Several highways pass through the town and two railroads, both having switch tracks.

At Clintonville, Wisconsin

One fire siren blows only in case of fire. One factory whistle blows at 7:00 A.M., 8:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M. All churches in the town ring bells on Saturday evening and Sunday Morning. Very little flying is done during the winter months. One highway runs through the town; also, a railroad with no switch tracks.

PENDING.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **7-82**

REPORT MADE AT: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/15/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/6, 8, 12/34	REPORT MADE BY: W. E. HILLING	SVT
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al, UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Goggles used by kidnapers manufactured under patent license since 1929 by Chicago Eye Shield Co., Chicago; sold mostly to users, but also sold for retail resale to optical stores, hardware stores and industrial supply stores. Certain changes from time to time; limit period of sale of instant goggles from 9/1/31 to 12/31/32. "Essentialite" lenses in instant goggles manufactured by Chicago Eye Shield Co. and were undoubtedly in goggles when sold. List of all purchasers in States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan set out together with purchasers in other States of goggles containing "Essentialite" lenses. Sample goggles furnished each office for use in tracing.

REFERENCE: Letter from New York Office dated March 1st, 1934.

DETAILS:

Mr. John H. Liataud, Chicago Eye Shield Company, 2300 Warren Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, upon examining the goggles used by the kidnapers in this case, advised that they were manufactured exclusively by his company under a patent license; that the company's trade mark "CESCO" appeared on the lower inside portion of the left cup and the abbreviated words "PAT. PEND." appeared on the same position of the right cup; that the goggles were known as "524 M and L Goggle, Welders Model"; that they were sold almost exclusively to industrial concerns to be used by men engaged in

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>W. E. Hilling</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-5767251	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 16 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division - 3 St. Louis - 3 St. Paul - 3 Kansas City - 2 Birmingham - 2		COPIES DESTROYED 20 MAR 19 1965	CHIEF OF BUREAU: MAR 27 1934 JACKETED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Cincinnati - 3 Detroit - 2 Phila. - 2 Boston - 2 Chicago - 4		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE	

welding, but that a few of them were sold to optical companies, hardware stores and industrial supply companies, who in turn sold them direct to the user. Mr. Liautaud further advised that the patented feature of these goggles is that they can be worn over regular eye glasses and that these patented goggles were first manufactured in 1929 and put upon the market in that year.

Mr. Liautaud further stated that the first goggles manufactured did not have a reinforced head-band shank such as are on instant goggles. The reinforced shank can be identified by the small rounded, raised portions on each side of the shank. The ones with this feature were not manufactured until August 22, 1931, and were not put on the market until after September 1, 1931, and on August 10, 1932, a new model was put in use which printed the U.S. Patent number on the right cup instead of "Pat. Pend." and within two or three months subsequent to that date all goggles sold had the patent number on it, which it will be noted does not appear on the pair involved. Mr. Liautaud stated the identity of the goggles was further limited by the fact that they were the unventilated type and were a welders model as distinguished from a chippers model. The ventilated and chippers models have four large holes in the sides, with a cap containing a screen mesh covering, filling each hole. The holes appearing in the side of each cup of instant goggles were drilled by the user, and, according to Mr. Liautaud, were probably not used in a large industrial plant where attention was given to eye protection inasmuch as open holes would allow the bright rays from the welders torch to pierce the eyes.

In Mr. Liautaud's opinion the lenses appearing in the goggles exhibited to him have been in the cups since the original sale of the cups. He based this conclusion upon the fact that the glass is badly eaten away by acid, indicating long usage, and upon the further fact that the shield rings are frozen to the cups making it impossible to remove them, which condition would exist only after long usage without removal of the rings. Mr. Liautaud stated further that if the goggles had been used in a large industrial plant the lenses would have been replaced from time to time to provide for clear vision. The lenses are inexpensive and it is customary for large companies to replace them as often as once a month. Mr. Liautaud advised that the lenses appearing in instant goggles are also manufactured exclusively by the Chicago Eye Shield Company and are known as "Essentialite" lenses. This particular lens is made in different tints, and with different degrees of shading, but the one appearing in instant goggles is an amber tint and either shade 4, 5 or 6, which are each medium shades.

The "Essentialite" lens is well known in the trade. For the information of agents assigned to this investigation it is pointed out that the distinguishing feature of the amber shade is the clear yellowish tint while other amber lenses have a reddish tint. It is pointed out that there are two lenses in each cup, the outer one being known as the protecting lens. The protecting lens of the right cup of instant goggles is completely missing and the inner Essentialite lens is broken, about one fourth of the glass being gone. The leather nose piece and head band originally on instant goggles were replaced by a rubber nose piece and head band, which is often done by users when the original pieces wear out.

Set forth below are the names and addresses of purchasers of the type of goggles involved in this case, from September 1, 1931, to December 31, 1932, within the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana Wisconsin, and Michigan, it being indicated in each instance the quantity purchased, and in each instance where "Essentialite" lenses were furnished, that fact is indicated together with the shade. The tints of "Essentialite" lenses were not shown on the sales slips maintained by the Chicago Eye Shield Company but the greater percentage were amber. Also included in the list are purchasers of these goggles in other States than the ones mentioned above, where goggles contained "Essentialite" lenses. It is urged that all offices give immediate and special attention to the tracing of goggles sold with this type of lens, and determine if they have reached the possession of any individuals who might be connected with this case. However, attention should be given to tracing of all of these goggles inasmuch as "Essentialite" lenses may have been installed subsequent to the original sale. The tracing of Essentialite lenses at this time is deemed impracticable due to the fact that they have been manufactured since 1916 and are sold at the rate of about 200,000 pairs per year, being used in numerous other types of eye shields.

Name	Address	Quantity	Office Covering
<u>SEPTEMBER, 1931</u>			
Ill. Power & Light Corp.	Madison Ave. & 21st St. Granite City, Ill.	1	St. Louis
Smith Welding Equipment Corp.	2619 4th St. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. Ship to Commercial Gas Co., 2633 4th St., S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.	12 (Med. Shade)	St. Paul

Name	Address	Quantity	Office Covering
American Optical Co.,	10 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago	25	Chicago
Thomas Conroy Hardware Co.,	Sanville, Ill.	1	St. Louis
C. H. Dockson Co.,	40 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	20	Detroit
Delta Star Electric Co.,	2400 Fulton St. (Station B), Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
<u>OCTOBER, 1931</u>			
Standard Chemical Co.	Des Moines, Iowa	1	Kansas City
Morton Salt Co.,	208 W. Washington St., Chicago	1	Chicago
*Dwyer Heating Co.,	525 S. Court St., Rockford, Ill.	1 (Green tint)	Chicago
Pulver Machinist Tool Co.,	21 W. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.	2	Chicago
American Optical Co.,	10 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago	24	Chicago
H. Channon Co.,	Wacker Drive & Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.	2	Chicago
Illinois Central Railroad Co.,	135 E. 11th Place, Chicago	1	Chicago
Ridgeway Optical Co.,	213 Main St., Evansville, Ind.	3	Cincinnati
<u>NOVEMBER, 1931</u>			
P. H. Barbour Co.,	564 W. Randolph St., Chicago	1	Chicago
H. Channon,	Wacker Drive & Randolph St., Chicago	3	Chicago
Haynes Stellite Co.,	Kokomo, Indiana	1	Cincinnati

Name	Address	Quantity	Office Covering
Ridgeway Optical Co.,	315 Main St., Evansville, Ind.	1	Cincinnati
C. H. Dockson,	40 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	5	Detroit
C. H. Dockson & Co.,	40 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	30	Detroit
The Milwaukee Optical Co.,	424 Jackson St., Milwaukee, Wis.	2	Chicago
Suelflohn & Seefeld Co.,	409 N. Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.	2	Chicago

December, 1931

The Barber Coleman Co.,	Rockford, Ill.	3	Chicago
Johnson Welding Co.,	4146 Nelson St., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
C. H. Dockson Co.,	40 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	1	Detroit
*Sutton Garten Co.,	401 W. Vermont St., Indianapolis, Ind.	12 (#5 shade)	Cincinnati

JANUARY, 1932

Duff Hall Goggle Service,	122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.	5	Chicago
E. D. Kimball,	2415 W. 19th St., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
Victor Chemical Works,	141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
C. H. Dockson Co.,	40 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	1	Detroit
Electric Rail Welding Corp.,	5117 W. 65th St., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago

Name	Address	Quantity	Office Covering
Western Electric Co.,	Hawthorne Station, Chicago, Ill.	2	Chicago
Standard Safety Equipment Co.,	75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	5	Chicago
Suelflohn & Seefeld Co.,	409 N. Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.	3	Chicago
The Ruberoid Mills, Purchasing Dept.	Joliet, Ill.	1	Chicago
Wilmington Optical Co.,	202 King St., Wilmington, Delaware.	1 (#6 shade)	Phila.

FEBRUARY, 1932

S. F. Bowser & Co.	Fort Wayne, Ind.	3	Chicago
H. Channon Co.,	Randolph St. & Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	3	Chicago
Ross Gear and Tool Co.,	Lafayette, Ind.	1	Chicago
Indiana Oxygen Co.	Indianapolis, Ind.	12	Cincinnati

MARCH, 1932

Safety Service Equipment,	Green Bay, Wis.	6	Chicago
Mr. Geo. W. Hawes,	410-55 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
Barrett Hardware Co.,	115 N. Ottawa St., Joliet, Ill.	2	Chicago
Borneman & Sons,	228 S. Main St., Elkhart, Ind.	3	Chicago
Wisconsin Steel Co.,	606 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.	3	Chicago

Name	Address	Quantity	Office Covering
Protective Equipment Co.,	834 Orleans St., Chicago, Ill.		Chicago
*Smith Welding Equipment Corp.,	8619 4th St., S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.	12 (Med. Shade)	St. Paul
Standard Safety Equipment Co.,	75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	8	Chicago
<u>APRIL, 1932</u>			
C. H. Dockson Co.,	42 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	18	Detroit
Rockford Northwestern Malleable Corp.,	Rockford, Ill.	1	Chicago
O. Iber Co.,	600 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
Iowa Machinery and Supply Co.,	515 Court Ave., Des Moines, Iowa	1	Kansas City
<u>MAY, 1932</u>			
C. H. Dockson Co.,	42 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	8	Detroit
*Smith Welding Equipment Corp.,	8619 4th St., S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.	12 (Med. Shade)	St. Paul
Phoenix Hermetic Co.,	2444 W. 16th St., Chicago, Ill.	8	Chicago
Bowman Dairy Co.,	4125 W. Kostner Ave., Chicago, Ill.	8	Chicago
Milwaukee Optical Mfg. Co.,	424 Jackson St., Milwaukee, Wis.	8	Chicago
* Sutton Garten Co.,	401-415 E. Vermont St., Indianapolis, Ind.	12 (#5 shade)	Cincinnati
The Standard Safety Equipment Co.,	75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	86	Chicago

Name	Address	Quantity	Office Covering
<u>JUNE, 1932</u>			
Barrett Hardware Co.,	115 N. Ottawa St., Joliet, Ill.	5	Chicago
Safety Service Equipment,	Green Bay, Wis. Shipped to Kimberly Clark Co., Niagara, Wis.	1	Chicago
Illinois Central Railroad Co., c/o J. G. Warnecke,	Paducah, Kentucky.	5 (#5 shade)	Cincinnati
H. Channon Co.,	Randolph St. & Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
Chicago Surface Lines, c/o H. C. Kelly,	1165 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.	12	Chicago

JULY, 1932

Illinois Central R.R. Co., c/o J. W. Cockrill,	Centralia, Ill.	1	St. Louis
Spence-McCord Drug Co.,	LaCrosse, Wis. (Shipped to Holland & Ulven, Spring Grove, Minn.)	2	St. Paul

AUGUST, 1932

Consumers Power Co.,	Court Street Gas Plant, Flint, Mich.	1	Detroit
E. D. Kimbell & Co.,	2415 W. 19th St., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
Wausau Paper Mills Co.,	Wausau, Wis.	1	St. Paul

SEPTEMBER, 1932

Ingram County Road Commissioner,	Mason, Michigan.	1	Detroit
C. H. Dockson Co.,	42 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	12	Detroit

Name	Address	Quantity	Office Covering
The Bartles-Maguire Oil Co., Refinery Division,	East Chicago, Ind.		Chicago
Standard Supply Co.,	1549 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.	2	Chicago
*Illinois Central R.R. Co., J. G. Warnecke,	Paducah, Ky.	2 (#5 shade)	Cincinnati

OCTOBER, 1932

C. H. Dockson Co.,	42 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	15	Detroit
The Keiser-Van Leer Co.,	Bloomington, Ill.	2	St. Louis

Boaler Supply Co.,	1935 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
Standard Safety Equipment Co.,	75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	48	Chicago
C. H. Dockson Co.,	42 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	12	Detroit
*Hood Rubber Co., Purchasing Dept.	Watertown, Mass.	2 (#8 shade)	Boston

Standard Safety Equipment Co.,	75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
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NOVEMBER, 1932

American Radiator Co., Illinois Plant,	Springfield, Ill.	1	St. Louis
Standard Safety Equipment Co.,	75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
The Dakota Iron Store,	Sioux Falls, So. Dakota.	1	St. Paul
*Jackson Lumber Co., Dept. 536 (or 537)	Lockhart, Alabama.	2 (#4, #5 or #6 shade)	Birmingham

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Office Covering</u>
<u>DECEMBER, 1932</u>			
Bendix Products Corp.,	South Bend, Ind.	2	Chicago
C. H. Dockson Co.,	42 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	24	Detroit
General Chemical Co.,	Carondelet Ave. & 183rd St., Chicago, Ill. Shipped to Hegewisch Station, Chicago, Ill.	4	Chicago
E. D. Kimbell Co.,	2415 W. 19th St., Chicago, Ill.		Chicago

NOTE - Asterisk indicates goggles sold with Essentialite lenses.

It is called to the attention of all offices that it has been ascertained by this office that the Shell Oil Company shields placed by the kidnappers on the side of the car used by Magee in paying the ransom were counterfeit, being made, undoubtedly, by someone skilled in sign painting and in the use of metals. There is a possibility that the goggles were secured from this individual and that he was associated with the kidnappers in this case.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

CHICAGO OFFICE will trace goggles sold in Chicago, Illinois, Rockford, Illinois, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, Lafayette, Indiana, Green Bay, Wisconsin, Joliet, Illinois, Elkhart, Indiana, Niagara, Wisconsin, East Chicago, Indiana, and South Bend, Indiana, two sample pairs of goggles being retained here for that purpose.

ST. LOUIS OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Granite City, Illinois, Danville, Illinois, Centralia, Illinois, Bloomington, Illinois, and Springfield, Illinois, two sample pairs of goggles being forwarded for use in that connection.

ST. PAUL OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Minneapolis, Minn., Spring Grove, Minn., Mosinee, Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. It should be noted particularly that all goggles sold to Smith Welding Equipment Corp. contained "Essentialite" lenses. Information secured from the Chicago Eye Shield Co. was to the effect that although the Smith Welding Equipment Corp. did not specifically order Essentialite lenses, such lenses were furnished in each instance where a medium shade was requested. The goggles used by the kidnappers are being forwarded to the St. Paul Office for use in tracing, it being the opinion of agent

-11-

that the tracing of goggles sold to Smith Welding Equipment Corp., containing "Essentialite" lenses is more likely to produce results than the tracing of other sales. One pair of sample goggles is being forwarded for the use of that office.

KANSAS CITY OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Des Moines, Iowa, one pair of sample goggles being furnished for use in connection therewith.

DETROIT OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Detroit, Mich., Flint, Mich., Mason, Mich., and Toledo, Ohio. Two pairs of sample goggles are being forwarded for use in connection therewith.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Wilmington, Delaware, one sample pair of goggles being forwarded for such use.

BOSTON OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Watertown, Massachusetts, one pair of sample goggles being forwarded for such use.

BIRMINGHAM OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Lockhart, Alabama, one sample pair of goggles being forwarded for such use.

CINCINNATI OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Evansville, Indiana, Kokomo, Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Paducah, Kentucky, two sample pairs of goggles being forwarded for such use.

NOTE:

It is urged that as soon as an office has completed its investigation the sample glasses be returned so they may be forwarded to offices in need of an additional number.

- PENDING -

Post Office Box 815,
St. Paul, Minn.

MAR 17 1934 PM



March 16, 1934.

87026

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

Re: REXID.

St. Paul File V-50

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly forward photograph of FRED
REARDON to this office for use in the instant case. Agent
Hall advises me that this is a group photograph, number 2704,
and was possibly used by the Chicago office in the investi-
gation of the William Hamm, Jr. Kidnaping Case.

Chicago P.D.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

WHR:IM
CC Division

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7-576-1252	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 16 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Post Office Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

MAR 17 1934 PM

March 14, 1934.

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

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

Dear Sir:

The following agents, who are especially assigned to this case, proceeded to Chicago, Illinois on the night of the 13th, in order to cover suburban Chicago and all railroad lines running out of Chicago, particularly those over which commuting trains run, for the purpose of locating the hideout;

G. J. Gross;
J. E. Brennan;
T. G. Melvin;
V. W. Peterson;
R. D. Brown;
W. C. Ryan.

Special Agent H. H. Reinecke, who is assigned to this case, was already in Chicago.

These agents will check the aforementioned territory very thoroughly, bearing in mind the sounds heard by the Victim, and will interview postmasters, chiefs of police, mail carriers, water and electric meter readers and paper-hangers.

Information has been received from the Chicago office to the effect that the gasoline cans used in this case are of a four and three-quarter gallon capacity, rather than a five gallon capacity. This indicates that approximately nineteen gallons of gasoline was put into the kidnapers' car at Portage, Wisconsin. The aforementioned agents will also check on these gasoline cans and on the clothing sales.

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INDEXED

MAR 20 1934

WAR:IM
CC Chicago - St. Louis

Very truly yours, INVESTIGATION

MAR 16 1934 A.M.

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

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UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ST. PAUL, MINN.

N.Y. FILE NO. 7-120

SH

REPORT MADE BY NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 3/15/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/15/34	REPORT MADE BY R. E. WELLS
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al UNKNOWN SUBJECTS Edward G. Bremer - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Cap again identified by G. Yarnus of Yarnus Cap Co. Inc., as having been made by him. Advised assorted linings are used being made up from sample materials of American Woolen Co. and that there are fairly more than two caps of identical lining. Unable to secure identical caps from manufacturer.

.. P ..

REFERENCE:

Letter from Inspector W. A. Rorer, St. Paul, Minn. dated 3/13/34, and Letter from Chicago office dated 3/12/34.

DETAILS:

In accordance with reference letters, the cap involved in this case, which was received with reference letter from the Chicago office, was taken to the Yarnus Cap Company, 26 Waverly Place, New York City, where G. Yarnus, president, and other officials were again interviewed. They again asserted positively that the cap had been made by their firm and that they

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. J. Day</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-7254	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 16 1934
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1933

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make this identification through the fact that they recognize the material and they also claim that the bands which hold the lining in place inside the cap are peculiar to their make of caps. They further advised that it would be impossible to find another cap with identical lining, unless by chance, in view of the fact that linings for these caps are made of assorted materials, the materials being secured from the American Woolen Company in the form of samples and there being thousands of different designs. They stated that the chances are that there were two caps with linings of identical material but that it would be impossible to determine where the other went to. A search was made through the various caps they had on hand of the same type but none was found with the same or similar material used in the lining. Caps of other material were also examined without any with lining identical to that in the cap involved here being found.

A half dozen caps, which Mr. Yarnus and his associates advised, were made of identical material with the cap in question were purchased. It will be noted that these have a variety of linings and the under portion of the visors are covered with a different material than the cap concerned in this investigation. This was explained by the fact that the material used in this portion of the cap is selected to blend with the lining and there being no caps on hand with similar linings, there were none with a similar cover for the under-portion of the visor.

Mr. Yarnus also furnished two samples of the material out of which linings are made to explain the fact that linings of all caps are different. These samples are being transmitted to the St. Paul office under separate cover. The cap found during the course of this investigation is being transmitted under separate cover to the St. Louis office for the purpose of exhibiting same to the Mounds City Cap Company in accordance with reference letter of Inspector W. A. Rorer.

Two of the caps purchased at the Yarnus Cap Company are submitted to the St. Paul office under separate cover. Two are being submitted to the Chicago office under separate cover in connection with the investigation of that office through Lauerman Bros., jobbers, 1713 Dunlap Avenue, Marinette, Wisconsin, and two are being submitted under separate cover to the Kansas City office for use in investigation through the Midwest Cap Company, 205½ Second Street, Des Moines, Iowa, as suggested in previous reports in this case.

7-120

It should be noted in connection with the letter of Inspector W. A. Rorer, which suggests the possibility that the cap in question was manufactured by the Mounds City Cap Company of St. Louis, that the serial number of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Industrial Union, No. 9466411, was reported by the secretary of that union as having been issued to Yarmus Bros. Inc., 297 Mercer Street, New York City, which company has since changed its name to the Yarmus Cap Company, Inc. and changed its location to 25 Waverly Place, New York City.

PENDING.

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

March 14, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

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

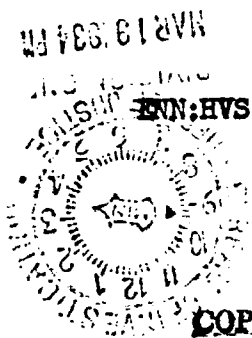
With reference to the Shell signs used by the kidnapers on the pay-off car, please be advised that it has been determined through a metallurgical expert that these signs were 24-ounce copper, .035 inch thick, and are tin plated on one side. Tinned copper is used only in the construction of vats for food products containing lactic acid; and because of the expense incident to the tinning, is not in general use.

Investigation to determine where the signs were constructed is being made through copper jobbers, wholesalers, retailers, sign shops, and garages.

Effort is also being made to locate the source of the 4³/₄-gallon cans believed to have been used by the kidnapers for gasoline.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.



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7-576-1255

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 13 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

CLARK ONE M JH STINE
HOWARD E JR FILE

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED BY TELETYPEWRITER.

SPC:DES

MARCH 15 1934

TO SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE AT ST PAUL MINNESOTA

TELEGRAPHIC SUGGESTIONS MADE BY AUTHORITIES OF WESTERN UNION AND POSTAL
TELEGRAPH AT NEW YORK CITY TO C H PARKS WESTERN UNION ST PAUL SUPERINTENDENT
CAVIN POSTAL TELEGRAPH ST PAUL J C NELSON WESTERN UNION MINNEAPOLIS
SUPERINTENDENT MCLADGHEIN POSTAL TELEGRAPH MINNEAPOLIS TO COOPERATE WITH
DIVISION IN SEARCH OF TELEGRAPHIC RECORDS CONTACT ABOVE MENTIONED FOR
COOPERATION

Edward L. Fineman

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20 6 MAR 19 1965

APPROVED FOR TRANSMISSION:

Sent 7 35 P by *[Signature]*

7-576-1256	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 16 1934	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

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

March 9, 1934.

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

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

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED]

The first set of transcript was forwarded to the
Director on February 27, 1934.

Very truly yours,

W. A. ROHR,

Inspector.

RECORDED
&
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7-376-1257	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 13 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
CLERK	FILE

MAR 17 1934

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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FBI/DOJ

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March 14, 1934.

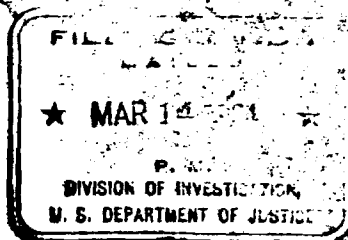
Dr. Lyman J. Briggs,
Director,
Bureau of Standards,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Briggs:

It would be greatly appreciated if you could have an examination made of the three samples of gasoline which have been delivered to Dr. H. C. Dickinson, Chief of the Heat Division. The nature of the test should be such as might aid in identifying the particular brand represented.

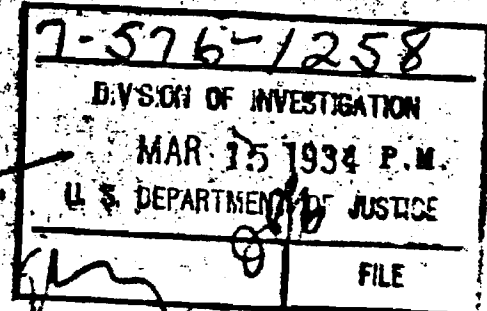
Sincerely yours,

Director.



RECORDED

INDEXED



1900 Bankers Building
105 W. Adams St.
Chicago Illinois

March 14, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
426 U.S. Custom House & P. O.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir,

RE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases
et al., UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM,
KIDNAPING; Chicago File 7-82.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent
T. E. Billings, Chicago, Illinois, March 13, 1934, in which
it is noted that you are to receive two sets of goggles for
your investigation. It has become necessary to retain one pair
of the goggles at the Chicago Office for immediate work here,
but the same will be forwarded to you within the near future.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS
Special Agent in Charge

KRM/als
CC: DIVISION
CC: ST. PAUL

RECORDED

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1259	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 16 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one	FILE

1-576-1260
Changed to
1-765

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ST. PAUL**

FILE NO. **7-27**

REPORT MADE AT: Salt Lake City, Utah	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-13-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-8-34	REPORT MADE BY: J.D. SWENSON
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Arthur Johnson, Colorado State Penitentiary No. 5715, states he only knew Gus Stevens by that name and never knew him to use the name Gus Stone; that in November 1931 Gus Stevens at Chicago tried to get him, Johnson, to "bump off" Eddie Bents, but he refused; that shortly thereafter Vern Miller and two other men tried to take him, Johnson, for a "ride"; states photograph of unknown woman, found among personal effects of Paula Harmon, is not photograph of "Ginger", Gus Stevens' wife or woman; states Gus Stevens and "Ginger" lived at the Armstrong Apartments located on 47th Street between Madison and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Ill. Johnson states Gus Stevens has never done any time nor has he ever been arrested, to his knowledge; he cannot advise where his photograph can be secured. Johnson states he believes that Vern Miller, "Big Homer", "Old Charlie" and George Ziegler were in on the Kansas City massacre; that Gus Stevens is known to "Doc" Stacey, who runs the O.P. Inn, Chicago, Ill., and to Frank Hays, who operated a hotel at 745 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.

DETAILS:

REFERENCE:

Report of Agent R. L. Shivers, Jacksonville, Florida Division Office, dated February 23, 1934, entitled Edward Doll with aliases, et al, I.O. No. 1214 - Fugitive, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act and letter from Chicago Office to the Salt Lake City Office dated March 3, 1934.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

3 Division
2 Chicago
2 St. Paul
1 Jacksonville
2 Salt Lake City
1 Kansas City

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20.5 MAR 19-1965**

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

7-576-1261

MAR 17 1934 A M

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ROUTED TO: **ONE** FILE

RECORDED AND INDEXED:

MAR 17 1934

MAR 20 1934

JACKETED:

7-2034

02

DETAILS: * * * * * AT CANON CITY, COLORADO

Arthur Johnson, alias "Red" Price, prisoner No. 3715, at the State Penitentiary, Canon City, Colorado, was re-interviewed on March 8, 1934. He advised that he only knew Gus Stevens by that name and did not know of his using the name Gus Stone. That in November 1931 at Chicago, Gus Stevens had tried to get him (Red Price) to "bump off" Eddie Bantz, but he refused and that shortly thereafter Vern Miller and two other men, whom Johnson would not name, tried to take him, Johnson, for a ride but he forced Vern Miller to drop his gun and claims Vern Miller got on his knees and begged Johnson not to shoot him. That he then left them and decided to return to the Penitentiary at Canon City, which he started to do, although he changed his mind and went to California and was arrested later at Salt Lake City and returned to Canon City.

Johnson stated that Gus Stevens and "Ginger", Stevens' wife or woman, visited him during the two weeks he was in Jefferson Park Hospital, Chicago, but that he does not know the street address where Gus lived at that time. He claimed, however, that Gus and Ginger lived at the Armstrong Apartments, which he believed was located on 47th Street between Madison and Monroe Streets, Chicago; that Gus used the name of Gustave at this apartment house. That the apartment had a back entrance and Gus Stevens' apartment was reached by entering the back door, going up a few steps and going in the first door on the right. He maintains that Frank Hays, who operates a hotel at 745 South State Street, Chicago, is well acquainted with Gus.

Johnson stated he recalls Gus complaining about having to pay lots of doctor bills and believes Gus' sister or mother was in a hospital at Chicago. According to Johnson, Gus Stevens claimed to have been in the Army and served overseas. Johnson could not furnish any definite information regarding what branch of the Army or whether it was the Canadian or American Army. Johnson claimed his description of Gus Stevens was as accurate as possible for him to give but added that Gus had a rather large nose and that he had never seen Gus wearing glasses.

From this information and that furnished by Eddie Foley at St. Petersburg, Florida, recently, it is apparent that Gus Stevens and Gus Stone are one and the same party.

Regarding the photograph of the unknown woman found among the effects of Paula Harmon, Johnson could not identify

same and stated positively that it is not a photograph of "Ginger" the wife or woman of Gus Stevens. He was also shown the photos of Paula Harmon and claimed he did not know whose photographs they were and does not know Paula Harmon.

Johnson claimed that Gus Stevens has never done any time or has never been arrested to his knowledge and advised he has no idea where a photograph of Gus might be obtained. He first claimed that Gus Stevens was in on the Kansas City massacre and later stated he is sure Gus was not, but that Vern Miller drove the car and "Big Homer" and "Old Charley" did the actual shooting and George Ziegler was in on the job also and may have done the shooting. When questioned as to what caused him to change his mind about Gus being in on the massacre he stated he first believed Gus took part in the case but had thought about the matter a great deal and believed Gus was too smart to actually take part in such a job. He claims Gus must have at least a quarter of a million and usually got other people to do the dirty work. That Gus is known to "Doc" Stacey, who ran the O.P. Inn near Chicago.

The only additional information regarding "Old Charley" "Big Homer", and George Ziegler that that furnished Agent Gera, and which has already been reported, was that George Ziegler in 1931 lived near a Catholic School in Chicago near Scoville and Madison Streets, and that he had a small boy named Bobby Ziegler about 9 years old attending school in the neighborhood and that George Ziegler's wife was named Irene.

Johnson advised that he has never been told definitely as to who took part in the Kansas City massacre but that from what talk he has had with the boys and his reasoning of the case since it happened that he has formed the conclusions above set forth. Johnson was incarcerated in the Penitentiary at Canon City when the massacre occurred.

Copy of this report is being forwarded to the Kansas City Division Office for any value it may have to the case entitled "Vernon C. Miller, with aliases (Deceased), Richard Tallman Galatas, with aliases - Fugitive, I.O. #1201, et al, Obstruction of Justice", and to the Jacksonville Office for any value it may have to the Edward Doll case mentioned in reference.

Photograph of the unknown woman received from the Chicago Division Office with its letter of March 5, 1934, is being returned to the Chicago Office with its copies of this report.

PENDING



Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

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

March 5, 1934.

MR. NATHAN
MR. TOLSON
MR. CLEGG
MR. COWLEY
MR. EDWARDS
MR. GOAN
MR. QUINN
MR. LESTER
P. P. LOCKE
MR. RORER

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 17 1934

7-576-1262
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 8 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

Dear Sir:

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

Reference is made to letter from this office dated March 3rd regarding [redacted] with aliases, confidential informant in this case. Please be advised that he was interviewed on March 5th by Special Agents O. G. Hall and R. C. Coulter at which time he stated that because of the fact that County Grand Juries are in session both in Minneapolis and in St. Paul, Minnesota, investigating alleged gambling, graft, and other corruption of police department charges, the gangsters in both cities are very seldom seen. He advised that "Frisco Dutch" Steinhardt informed him on March 2nd that he had received a subpoena but thought that he would be able to square it but that if he was not able to do so, he would leave town for a few days. Shortly afterwards, in conversation with "Big Bill", an ex-safe blower and bank robber, the informant was informed by Bill that "Frisco Dutch" might have gone to the "Springs", meaning Hot Springs, Arkansas, and if he did, he would have a chance to get rid of "that money". The informant was asked whether Bill was referring to the Bremer ransom money and he stated he did not know but got the impression that that was the money mentioned. In that connection, a letter has been dispatched today to the Oklahoma City office requesting that banks and others furnished with list of the ransom money at Hot Springs, Arkansas, be immediately contacted and requested to redouble their vigilance.

In connection with the informant's statement that the Grand Juries have made it difficult for the gangsters to operate, please be advised that this is evidently true as Bonnie Harris, "Frisco Dutch" Steinhardt and probably others have failed to respond to the subpoenas and evidently intend to stay away until the Grand Juries adjourn.

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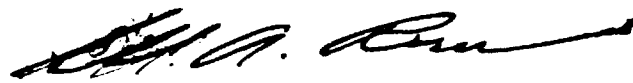
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COPY FILED IN 66-2542-5

- 2 -

The informant also advised that on Friday night, March 2nd, Jack Pfeiffer came into the gangsters' "joint" at 311 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, with the brother-in-law of Healy or Haly, executioner for the Capone mob; and that the various hoodlums in the place commented on Jack Pfeiffer's having this killer with him. Pfeiffer stayed but a few minutes and left with this person.

The informant was given \$8 to help defray expenses by Special Agent O. G. Hall; and he is to contact this office on the morning of March 7th. It is believed that in view of local conditions, it would be advisable to continue contact with this informant as he has not had a good opportunity to produce results.

Very truly yours,



W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

OGH:HVS

16

1900 Bankers Building,
Chicago, Illinois.



March 15, 1934.

Mr. T. S. Purvis,
Postmaster,
Homewood, Illinois.

RE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al,
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim
Chicago File #7-82.

Dear Sir:

In connection with an official investigation this office
desires to know if you have any information regarding the
subject of the above mentioned case. If you have any information
of recent date, please advise this office. It is requested that you
advise this office if you are able to do so.

We shall appreciate your cooperation in this regard and
will also appreciate any information that may develop in Homewood
which would be of interest in the development of the case as Agent
Baum outlined to you.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

SCB:GVT

CC: Division

RECORDED
&
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MAR 21 1934

7-576-1263	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 17 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
One	FILE

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



MAR 15 1934

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

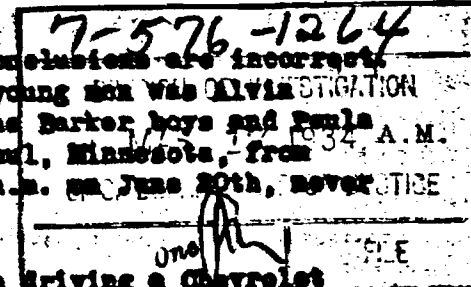
Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING. St. Paul file 7-80.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John L. Madala dated 3-13-34 at Chicago. The last paragraph on page 3 of the above mentioned report recites that Helen Ferguson lived at Oak Park, Illinois, with a woman who was probably Mrs. Kate Barker and that one of the Barker boys apparently lived there at the same time; further, that there was a tall, slender, dark young man living there who it was believed was not Alvin Karpis. It is also noted that the above mentioned persons stayed there from June 20 to July 26, 1933, and there is a statement that Alvin Karpis was living at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, during that period with one of the Barker boys.

RECORDED
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Please be advised that the above conclusions are incorrect. It is entirely possible that the tall, dark young man was Alvin Karpis as Alvin Karpis with one or both of the Barker boys and Paula Harmon resided at 204 Vernon Avenue in St. Paul, Minnesota, from May 27 to June 20, 1933. They left at 2:00 a.m. on June 20th, never returning to that address.



On June 20th, Alvin Karpis was seen driving a Chevrolet car, bearing license plates which were supposed to have been sold to another party ten days prior in St. Paul, at Balsam Lake, Wisconsin. At that time, he was driving east on the road which would take him to Chicago. At that time, the filling station attendant at Balsam Lake became angry with Karpis, whose photograph he later selected from a group of about 25 or 30, and wrote the license number of Karpis' car on his permit to operate the filling station. It appears, therefore, that Karpis was probably at Balsam Lake, as the filling station attendant stated.

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Further referring to page 3, the last paragraph, which states that Mrs. Barker, Helen Ferguson, a tall, slender, dark young man, and one of the Barkers resided at Oak Park, Illinois, from June 20 to July 26, 1933, it would appear very likely that in the event the Karpis-Barker gang was involved in the Hamm kidnaping, Helen Ferguson and Mrs. Barker might also have been involved in it, and it is entirely possible that their residence at Oak Park followed immediately their residence at or near the hideout of Mr. Hamm. Mr. Hamm has been interviewed recently and he stated he saw at the hideout, when he entered, a woman whom he described as being fashionably dressed, taller than average in height, not a young woman and still not an old woman. This fits, to some degree, the description of Helen Ferguson. It is therefore requested that investigation be conducted to determine where Kate Barker and Helen Ferguson came from when they moved to Oak Park, Illinois. In that connection, it is desired that the persons knowing Helen Ferguson be interviewed for what information they can offer. It is also suggested that Jack Steinbecker be interviewed; further, that Shott, who conducts a real estate agency in Okauchee, Wisconsin, and who it appears has considerable property, be investigated to determine what other realty holdings he might have.

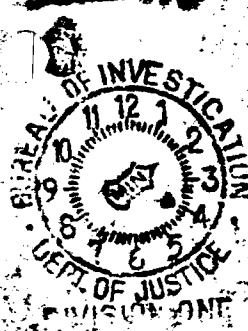
On the assumption that there is a connection between the Hamm and the Bremer kidnaping cases, it is believed that thorough investigation of this phase of the case might result in locating the hideout where Mr. Bremer was held.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

OGH:HVS
Cc Division

518 Hayes Building
San Francisco, California.



MAR 20 1934 PM

March 12, 1934

MRP:CHP
Refer File
#7-53

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
803A U. S. Court House & Postoffice Bldg.
Salt Lake City
Utah.

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim.
Kidnaping.
S. F. File #7-53

Dear Sir:

MAR 21 1934

RECORDED

With reference to the above captioned case, a letter has been received from Inspector Rorer, St. Paul, Minnesota, requesting this Office to trace the ownership of 1933 California license plate 2-H-8661, observed on a Graham Paige Sedan, requesting that if possible a description of the owner and any other information pertaining to his occupation, associates, criminal record if any, etc., be obtained.

7-576-1265	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 21 1934 A.M.	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
one	FILE

Please be advised that a search of the records of the Division of California State Motor Vehicle Department indicates that the above referred to license was issued to one E. L. Burnes, 3870 California St., San Francisco, California, on Graham Paige Sedan, motor #1024021, chassis #10161956. Investigation here indicates that this car was sold by the Graham Paige agency, San Francisco, to Burnes on a cash transaction, he trading a 7 passenger Plymouth Sedan, bearing Nevada license plate V995 for the year 1933. The Motor number of the Plymouth Sedan was PB81821. The records of the California State Motor Vehicle Division further reflect that on

Out of State permit was obtained on the above mentioned sedan by E. L. Burnes, who gave as his address Ridgeway Apartments, Reno, Nevada. Entry into California was during the month of February, 1933.

For your further information there is no record of E. L. Burnes ever having resided at 2870 California St., San Francisco, but in view of the fact that he must have received the white Registration Slip for registration of the Graham Paige Sedan, referred to above, at that address it is presumed that he stayed at the above mentioned address with friends. Further investigation is being made along these lines to ascertain what Burnes did while in San Francisco.

However, it is respectfully requested that investigation be made at Reno forthwith, to develop all information with reference to E. L. Burnes and his activities at Reno. If, in the course of your investigation, a forwarding address from Reno to San Francisco is obtained I will appreciate it if you will forward to me that information.

Very truly yours,

S.S. Division
S.S. Inspector Rorer,
St. Paul, Minn.

E. E. Vetterli
Special Agent in Charge.

318 Hayes Building
San Francisco, California.



REV:IS
Refer file
#7-35.

March 15, 1934

MAR 20 1934

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
P.O. Box 709,
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Sir:

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

Referring to Portland telegram of the 10th instant, regarding a Homer Wilson, who was supposed to have had a Cadillac registered to him in 1931 in California, please be advised that a check reveals that no car was registered to Homer Wilson in 1931, and no Cadillac was registered in the name of Wilson in California in 1931. Accordingly, I dispatched this information to you, and to the Chicago office by wire.

However, I have secured certain information about people by the name of Wilson who have cars registered in California, from the representative of the National Automobile Theft Bureau at Sacramento, and am quoting it herewith for your information, in view of the fact it might possibly dovetail into the inquiry you have in mind.

"1929 Ford 8 Dr. Sedan, motor #A 1830810 was registered on January 24th under 1933 license #BY 5289 by Homer A. Wilson, Wilson Street, Costa Mesa, California, as sole owner. 1934 license #BX 2326 issued January 13, 1934.

"1930 Marmon 8 Sedan, motor #N 7111 was registered on February 18th under 1933 license #GE2947 by Homer L. Wilson, Rt. 2, Box 34, Woodland, as sole owner. 1934 license #SA 260 issued February 6th, 1934.

"1929 Homemade Trailer, motor #DMV 711835 was registered on January 3rd under 1933 license #15179 by Homer A. Wilson MD, 2233 Bakman Ave., North Hollywood as sole owner. 1934 license #13661 issued January 8th, 1934.

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APR 2 - 1934

7-576-1266
INVESTIGATION
MAR 17 1934 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REV:IS - 2.

*1930 Packard Coupe, motor #186991, serial #187074 was registered on January 2nd under 1933 license #5A 7758 by Dr. Homer S. Wilson, 5233 Dakman Ave., North Hollywood as sole owner. 1934 license #5A 481 issued January 2nd, 1934.

*1933 Pontiac 8 Sedan, motor #890577 serial #776117 was registered on January 16th under 1934 license #1S 1693 by Homer R. Wisemann this is out) was in the Wilson box.

*1929 Chevrolet Sedan, motor #887380, serial #6AC40915 was registered on January 6th under 1933 license #1Y 8073 by Homer W. Wilson, 801 East Flower St., Ballflower as sole owner. No 1934 license in file. Yes, here it -- out of file. #Y 9712 issued January 16th 1934 under the same address.

*Chrysler Coupe, motor #336093 was registered on May 2nd under 1933 non-resident permit #88143 by Homer Wilson, 870 Sycamore St., Colton, Calif. Permit expired on Dec. 31st, 1933 with the home address as Denver, Colorado, license #1-32480. No 1934 license in file.

*DID not find a Cadillac car for Homer Wilson during 1931.

*B 773647 issued November 19th, 1931 to Homer Dee Wilson, Gen. Del., Oroville as 33 yrs., 5'9"; 150 lbs; eyes and hair dark.

/// *A 717034 issued Jan. 20th, 1931 to Homer Wilson, 2943 Abbey St., Oakland as 39 yrs; 5'2"; 240 lbs; eyes hazel; hair chestnut. Had a license in Illinois during 1929.

*A 154313 issued August 19th, 1929 to Homer A. Wilson, Costa Mesa as 28 yrs; 5'8"; 150 lbs; eyes blue; hair light.

*Operator's licenses.

*125609 issued Aug. 14th, 1929 to Homer T. Wilson, Lake Morenian Club, Morro, Calif., as 19 yrs; 5'10"; 166 lbs; eyes gray; hair brown. Signed by Kimer Bacon (Brother).

*C 388347 issued October 17th 1933 to Homer Arthur Wilson, Costa Mesa as 43 yrs; 5'8"; 165 lbs; eyes blue; hair light.

REV:IS - 8.

"B 653484 issued Sept. 28th 1931 to Homer Arthur Wilson, RFD #1 Costa Mesa, as 41 yrs; 5'9"; 150 lbs; eyes blue; hair light.

"C 654330 issued Dec. 6th, 1933 to Homer Lee Wilson, Gen., Del., Madera, as 35 yrs. 5'9"; 150 lbs; eyes brown; hair dark.

"B 607504 issued Sept. 18th 1931 to Homer D. Wilson, Sonora as 47 yrs; 5'9"; 150 lbs; eyes blue; hair brown."

Very truly yours,

R. E. YETTERLI,
Special Agent in Charge.

c.c. Division.
c.c. Chicago.
c.c. Kansas City.
c.c. Oklahoma City.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

FILE NO. 7-83

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/15/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 8/27 - 5/10/34	REPORT MADE BY: E. R. McINTIRE
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; et al UNKNOWN SUBJECTS EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation at many towns in Wisconsin and Illinois fails to disclose hideout where BREMER was held.

DETAILS:

DETAILS:

In pursuance of instructions from Special Agent in Charge M. H. Purvis, various agents attached to the Chicago Office conducted the following investigation with regard to a possible hideout in which BREMER may have been held. This investigation was conducted in conjunction with other investigations as to Shirts and Underwear and related matters. This report is being set out in the form of memoranda submitted by each agent.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. H. Purvis</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-7267	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 17 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 2-St. Paul 2-Chicago	UNITED STATES MAR 17 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>ONE</i>	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:

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20 MAR 19 1965

HIDEOUT

Special Agent J. E. Welles conducted an investigation in the cities listed below with regard to factory whistles, sirens, airplanes and railroads.

CITIES

Waupun, Wisconsin
Ripon, Wisconsin
Green Lake, Wisconsin
Oshkosh, Wisconsin
Neenah, Wisconsin
Menasha, Wisconsin
Appleton, Wisconsin
New London, Wisconsin
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

AT WAUPUN, WISCONSIN - 2/26/34.

There was found to be no siren in use.

There is one railroad with infrequent trains, and very little switching of trains.

Airplanes rarely pass over this town.

The State prison is located here and blows whistles at 8 and 6:55 and 7 every morning, as well as at noon and 6 P.M.

Due to the fact that there is no factory here, and that the information obtained did not correspond to that as set out in the memorandum regarding factory whistles, sirens, airplanes and railroads, no further inquiry was made regarding same.

AT RIPON, WISCONSIN - 2/27/34.

At Ripon there is a factory whistle which blows at 7:30 in the morning.

They blow the fire siren just one short blast every noon on every day except Sunday to see if it is in working order.

There is one railroad in the town, with two trains each way during the day.

There is no highway used by large buses.

There are either four or five churches which ring bells Sunday morning early, and again around 10 o'clock on Sunday.

It is very seldom that an airplane passes over this town.

AT GREEN LAKE, WISCONSIN - 2/27/34.

Green Lake is a very small town. There is no bus line running through the town except a very small bus, the motor of which would not be recognizable as other than that of a passenger automobile.

Airplanes pass over here infrequently.

There is only one train in and out of this village per day.

No sirens are blown, nor is there any factory located here.

AT OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN - 2/28/34.

Due to the fact that Oshkosh is a large city and there are many whistles blowing at frequent periods during the day, and many church bells ringing, no survey was made concerning factory whistles, sirens, airplanes and railroads.

AT NEENAH & MENASHA, WISCONSIN - 3/1/34.

Neenah and Menasha are adjoining towns. There are small trolley lines connecting the towns and a river is all that divides them.

There are many paper mills and other factories in these towns which blow whistles at frequent intervals.

No siren is used in these towns except on automobiles.

There are many churches ringing bells on Sunday in both towns, and the two places are so near together that the bells from one town can be heard in the other.

Due to the above mentioned fact no extensive survey was made concerning factory whistles, sirens, airplanes and railroads.

AT APPLETON, WISCONSIN - 2/28/34.

At Appleton it was determined that there is no siren used in the town unless it is on an automobile, and none that blows at

regular periods.

There are quite a few churches in the town, including a Catholic church, and all of these ring bells on Sunday.

There are several factories which blow whistles at 7 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, and due to the fact that these would be easily distinguishable, and do not correspond with the description of the place where Victim was held, no further investigation was conducted.

AT NEW LONDON, WISCONSIN - 2/28/34.

At New London there is no siren that blows at regular periods.

Airplanes fly over the town very infrequently.

There did not seem to be any regular bus line which would be noticeable, although there were small buses running in and out of the town.

Agent's informant was unable to state how many churches there were in the town, but said there were more than two that rang bells on Sunday.

AT FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN - 3/1/34.

Due to the size of the city of Fond du Lac, Agent made no inquiries concerning factory whistles, sirens, airplanes and railroads. There are a great many factories here and many railroads, and Mr. Ahern of the T. E. Ahern Clothing Company, did not know of any siren that was blown at regular intervals.

HIDE-OUT

Reference is made to a wire from Inspector W. A. Rorer, dated 2/26/34 at St. Paul, Minnesota, suggesting that an investigation be made at Morton Grove, Illinois, to determine whether or not such place might have been the place where the kidnapers held Bremer.

Special Agent R. G. Sillepie proceeded to Morton Grove at about 6:20 A.M., and finding no places of business open and no persons to interview, proceeded to a point on a side road about one-half mile south of Morton Grove near the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. At this point Agent observed several trains pass between 6:30 and 7:10 A.M., at which time a train going south had just passed and was about 400 yards past the point where Agent was parked in his car. A rather faint whistle was heard, which appeared to come from the direction of the City of Chicago, which is southeast.

Agent interviewed numerous persons in and around Morton Grove and obtained the following information:

There is a loud stationary siren located approximately in the center of the town of Morton Grove, on the top of the fire department building, which blows at 12 o'clock noon each day, and at other times when a fire occurs in the town. The persons interviewed did not recall any particular sounding of this siren on any particular Sunday, and stated that it is sounded occasionally as fires occur.

The Lutheran Church, which Agent was informed is located in the northern part of the town, has its church bell ring late every Saturday afternoon approximately at the hour of 6 P.M.; that this bell again rings on Sunday mornings for the Sunday morning service. Persons interviewed did not recall any other church bell located in the immediate vicinity, but stated that it is possible that the Catholic church bell might ring on Sunday mornings, but they understood that this was not a regular occurrence.

Morton Grove has no factories and there is no stationary whistle located in the immediate town. However, persons interviewed by Agent stated that from the edge of town several whistles would be heard which are blown at various times during the day in neighboring communities, particularly in the early morning and late afternoon. These persons stated that such whistles are heard faintly in Morton Grove.

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The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad passes through the western side of the town of Morton Grove, running north and south. Agent obtained a time table for the above railroad and the following is a list of the passenger trains that pass through the town of Morton Grove:

WEEK DAY SCHEDULE

Southbound Trains

Train #	stops Morton Grove	Time	Notes
132		8:11 A.M.	
32		8:49 A.M.	
136		7:30 A.M.	
36		7:39 A.M.	
22		7:43 A.M.	
		about 8:05 A.M.	through train does not stop
138	stops	8:11 A.M.	
140		9:05 A.M.	
142		about 11:30 A.M.	through train does not stop
38	stops	12:01 P.M.	except Saturday
42		12:50 P.M.	Saturday only
144		3:40 P.M.	except Saturday
54		3:47 P.M.	Saturday only
132		6:53 P.M.	
44		7:12 P.M.	except Saturday

Northbound Trains

Train #	stops Morton Grove	Time	Notes
31	stops	6:55 A.M.	
33		9:21 A.M.	
47		1:17 P.M.	
19		1:53 P.M.	Saturday only
151		3:18 P.M.	
17		4:13 P.M.	Saturday Only
143		5:13 P.M.	
159		about 5:00 P.M.	through train except Saturday
53	stops	5:43	except Saturday
43		about 5:40 P.M.	through train does not stop
57	stops	5:56 P.M.	except Saturday
11		about 6:10 P.M.	through train does not stop

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Train #145 stops Morton Grove	4:18 P.M.
" 41 "	6:54 P.M.
" 151 "	9:51 P.M.
" 147 "	12:16 A.M.

SUNDAY SCHEDULENorthbound Trains

Train #127 stops Morton Grove	8:31 A.M.
" 151 "	about 8:40 A.M. through train
" 49 stops "	does not stop
" 141 "	1:17 P.M.
" 11 "	5:18 P.M.
" 136 stops "	about 6:00 P.M. through train
" 151 "	does not stop
" 147 "	8:18 P.M.
" 151 "	9:51 P.M.
" 147 "	12:16 A.M.

Southbound Trains

Train # 22	Morton Grove about 7:55 A.M. through train
" 138 stops "	does not stop
" 50 "	8:11 A.M.
" 148 "	9:36 A.M.
" 154 "	12:12 P.M.
" 156 "	4:27 P.M.
" 156 "	8:42 P.M.

It will be noted from the above schedules that the majority of the morning trains are southbound and the majority of the afternoon trains are northbound. Further, that there is considerable difference between the Sunday schedule of these trains and the week day schedule; all trains running on this road are powered by locomotive engineers.

It was noted by Agent, while he was parked about 1/2 mile south of the railroad station, that the stopping of the local trains at that distance gave out sounds similar to the noises made by shifting locomotives in a switch yard, while the through trains, one of which passed while Agent was so located, did not give the effect of a shifting locomotive.

Agent was also informed that the Curtiss Airfield is located two or three miles north of the town of Morton Grove, and that airplanes frequently, but irregularly, fly over the town of Morton Grove.

The western edge of the town of Morton Grove is bounded by a small stream about twenty or thirty feet wide, known as the Chicago River, running north and south through a wooded section. It was noted by Agent that along the eastern bank of this stream there appeared a sign "No Hunting Allowed." Along the Chicago River, to the north of the town of Morton Grove, is a section known as Lynne Woods, and to the south of the town of Morton Grove is a section known as Miami Woods.

The Dempster Avenue Highway runs east and west along the northern edge of the town of Morton Grove and intersects the Chicago and Waukegan Highway at a point about one mile west of the town. There are also several other highways over which there appears to be considerable traffic running both east and west and north and south at about one mile's distance from each other. It was particularly noted that there is fairly heavy traffic on a highway running east and west about 3/4 of a mile south of the town of Morton Grove.

It was further noted that the environs of the town of Morton Grove have a great number of taverns, dance halls, night clubs and saloons, and that there is a considerable number of wooded sections in every direction, particularly along the Chicago River. There are several other communities within from 1 1/2 miles to 3 miles of Morton Grove, which communities are similar in size to that of Morton Grove.

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HIDE-OUT

Special Agent Arthur McLawson conducted investigation concerning the hide-out in the following cities from February 27 to March 10, 1934.

Grafton, Wisconsin.
Port Washington, Wisconsin.
West Bend, Wisconsin.
Manitowoc, Wisconsin.
Two Rivers, Wisconsin.
Denmark, Wisconsin.
Green Bay, Wisconsin.
De Pere, Wisconsin.
Kaukauna, Wisconsin.
Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.
Luxemburg, Wisconsin.
Wausau, Wisconsin.
Amberg, Wisconsin.
Tipler, Wisconsin.
Long Lake, Wisconsin.
Townsend, Wisconsin.
Aniwa, Wisconsin.
Mattoon, Wisconsin.
Chilton, Wisconsin.

AT KAUKAUNA, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is one fire siren which blows only when there is a fire; that there is one factory whistle which blows at 7 a.m., at noon, and at 4 p.m.; that there are approximately six churches which have bells that ring at various times on Sunday, but none which ring on Saturday. There has been no flying in this vicinity during this winter; that there is one railroad which passes through the town and has switch tracks. According to the noises reported to have occurred in the hideout town, this town will be hereby eliminated for failure to compare therewith.

AT GRAFTON, WISCONSIN.

Investigation at this town revealed that there is one fire siren which blows at noon; that there is a woolen mill, the whistle of which blows around noon; that there are two churches, one Lutheran and one Catholic, neither of which have bells which ring on Saturday afternoon; that there is an occasional plane which passes over this town but this is not frequent, and that there are no switch tracks for the one train that passes through the town. The noises in this town do not compare with those of the hideout town and this town is hereby eliminated.

AT PORT WASHINGTON, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is one fire siren which blows at 7 a.m., and at Noon; that there are several factory whistles which blow at approximately the same time; that there is a railroad going through the town and that it also has switch tracks; that there are numerous church bells which ring on Sunday and that one rings at 6 p.m. on Saturday. There may be others ringing on Saturday during the Lenten period. There is only an occasional airplane which passes over this town and flying has been very irregular and infrequent during this Winter. Since the noises in this town do not compare with the noises in the hideout town it is hereby eliminated.

AT WEST BEND, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is one fire siren which blows at 6 p.m. on some days, but this is not regular. There are church bells which ring on Sunday but none are rung on Saturday. There is a factory whistle which blows at 7 a.m. and at Noon. A train passes through this town but there are no switch tracks; that there are some airplanes which pass over the town but they have no particular day for flying and flying has been rather irregular and infrequent during the Winter months. Likewise for failure to compare favorably with the hideout town this town is eliminated.

AT MANITOWOC, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is no siren in this town; that there are factory whistles which blow in the morning and at Noon; that there is a railroad with a switch yard running through the town; that there have been no flying activities around the town during this entire Winter. There are numerous church bells all over the town which ring on Sundays and perhaps sometimes on Saturday afternoons, though this would not be a regular occurrence. Because of failure to compare favorably with the noises in the hideout town this town may also be eliminated.

AT TWO RIVERS, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is no siren in this town; that there is a factory whistle which blows at 7 a.m. at Noon and at 4 p.m.; that there are no airplanes flying over this town at this time of the year; that there is a railroad passing through the town with switch tracks nearby. Because the noises in this town do not compare favorably with those in the hideout town it is also eliminated.

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AT DENMARK, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is one siren which blows at Noon; that there is one factory whistle which blows at approximately the same time; that there is a through train and also switch tracks near the town; that a church bell in town rings every evening at 6 and also rings during the day on Sunday. There are no flying activities around the town during the Winter. The noises in this town do not compare favorably with those in the hideout town and it may be also eliminated.

AT GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is no siren in town; that there are three factories with whistles which blow at various times in the morning and around Noon and in the evening; that there are three separate railroads which pass through the town, all of them having switch tracks; that there are numerous church bells all over the town which ring during Sunday but no one seemed to know of any that would ring on Saturday afternoons. There are a few planes which pass over the town during the Winter but they are infrequent and irregular. Because of failure to compare favorably with the noises in the hideout town this town may also be eliminated.

AT DE PERE, WISCONSIN.

Investigation in this town revealed that there is no siren; that there is one factory, the whistle of which blows at Noon and at 4 p.m.; that there are five churches which have bells that ring on Sundays; that there is a monastery on the West side of the town that has a bell which sometimes rings on Saturday evenings. A railroad passes through the town having switch tracks at various places in town; that flying activities are practically at a standstill during the Winter months and no planes have been seen over the town since the first of the year. Because of failure of the noises in this town to compare favorably with those in the hideout town it may be eliminated.

AT CHILTON, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is one siren in the town which blows at Noon. There is one factory whistle which blows at 7 a.m. and at Noon; that the church bells in town ring every evening; that there is a clock in town, the strike of which may be heard to ring practically all over the town; that there is a railroad which runs through the town having switch tracks; that there have been practically no flying activities over the town the entire Winter. Because of the failure of this town to compare favorably with the noises heard in the hideout town it may be also eliminated.

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AT STURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is one siren in this city which blows only when there is a fire. There is one whistle which blows at 7 a.m.; that there has been no flying activities during the entire Winter; that there is a railroad line which passes through the town and which has switch tracks. Because the noises in this town do not compare with those in the hideout town it may be eliminated.

AT LUXEMBURG, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is one siren which blows at 9 p.m.; that there is one factory in town which, when there is steam at the factory, blows at Noon and at 6 p.m. This, however, is not regular; that there are two church bells in town, one of which rings only on Sunday; the others ring at 8 a.m., at Noon, and at 6 p.m.; that there have been no planes over the town since the first of the year; that there is a railroad which passes through the town which has a switch track but is not frequently used. Because the noises in this town do not compare with those in the hideout town it may be eliminated.

AT WAYSIDE, WISCONSIN.

Investigation proved that this town is merely a crossroad community and that none of the identifying noises occur there. It may therefore be eliminated.

AT AMBERG, WISCONSIN.

This town has a railroad which runs through it and has switch tracks but this is the only noise which will compare favorably with those in the hideout town, there being no sirens, factory whistles, or church bells in town. This town may therefore be eliminated.

AT TIPLER, WISCONSIN.

This town is little more than a logging camp located on a cross road and has none of the identifying noises which occurred in the hideout town. It may therefore be eliminated.

AT LONG LAKE, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is a train which passes through this town, having no switch tracks, however; that there are no bells, whistles, or sirens in town. It may therefore be eliminated.

AT TOWNSEND, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is no siren and no factory whistles; that there is one railroad which has a switch track; that there is one church bell which rings on Sundays; that there have been no flying activities around the town this entire winter. It may therefore be eliminated.

AT ANIWA, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is only one railroad having a switch track which is sometimes used and that there are none of the other identifying noises which occurred in the hideout town. It may therefore be eliminated.

AT MATTOON, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is no siren in this town; that there is one factory whistle blowing at 7 a.m., 12 Noon, 1 p.m. and 4 p.m.; that there is one church bell which rings every day at 7 a.m., at Noon, and at 6 p.m.; that there are no flying activities in the town; that there is one railroad with a switch track. The noises in this town not comparing favorably with those in the hideout town it may be eliminated.

HIDE-OUT

The following investigation was conducted from 3-1-34 to 3-4-34 by Special Agent W.C. Jamison with reference to whistles, sirens, etc.

AT HANFORD, ILLINOIS. There is a factory whistle which blows at 7:00 A.M. and a fire siren which sounds at 12 noon on Saturday only. There are several churches all of which ring bells on Sunday.

AT BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS. There is a factory whistle at 7:00 A.M. but no siren. This city is on the Northwestern Railway and is on a direct airplane route and several planes pass over the city daily. There are several churches in the city and all are said to ring their bells on Sunday.

AT ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS. This is a town of 85,000 population and is the largest furniture manufacturing center in the United States. It has numerous factories and factory whistles are common, many being heard by agent between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 8:30 A.M. In connection with the check of gasoline stations, the results of which will be separately reported, agent questioned the filling station attendants with respect to sirens but found no one had heard any sirens sounding. As these employees live and work in all sections of the city and are up at hours which would enable them to hear any sirens this would appear to eliminate the possibility of any sirens being sounded in Rockford.

There are twenty churches listed in the telephone directory and many more are in the city which are not listed. Agent heard many church bells on Sunday but heard none on Saturday afternoon between 4 and 6 P.M., although the size of the city and the many traffic and other noises would hardly permit a bell to be heard at any great distance from the locality in which it was rung.

On March 1, 1934, the Saint Paul Division Office received a letter signed by Sherman H. Barnett, eliciting information to the effect that he had been informed, through numerous sources, that within the last two months there have been complaints regarding illegal fishing by children and others at Fox Lake, Illinois. He further advised that as far as he could ascertain, Fox Lake appears to possess the other requirements concerning the victim's possible hideout.

This letter was referred to Special Agent E. D. Brown, at Fox Lake, Illinois, which is in the Chicago District, with the request that a complete investigation be conducted at this point. Inasmuch as Agent Brown was conducting an investigation at another point in the State, this matter was handled by Special Agent J. L. Madala and the following is submitted in connection therewith:-

At Fox Lake, Illinois

Agent contacted Mr. H. L. Scott, Postmaster, and he advised there was only one siren in the town, which siren is located on the top of the Village Hall, and that this siren only sounds in the event of fire; that under no circumstances would it be blown otherwise.

With regard to whistles, he stated there are no factories in Fox Lake, Illinois nor are there any in the vicinity of the town, and the only whistles which can be heard at this point are train whistles and they blow almost constantly.

Agent asked Mr. Scott if he heard of any complaints concerning illegal fishing by children and others at Fox Lake, Illinois and he replied he had not; that there was very little fishing at this time of the year in and around the Fox Lake Region. It was noted that Fox Lake is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad and by State Highways 60 and 173. Very little automobile traffic passes through the town, but it was noted that numerous trains stop and pass through Fox Lake. It was learned that this town is considered a suburb of Chicago, Illinois, and as a consequence there are more trains in the morning and in the evening than during the day. It was also observed numerous runs terminate and start at Fox Lake, running from and into Chicago, and because of this there is considerable shifting of locomotives and coaches within a half mile of the station. There is only one church in the town and this church does not have a bell. No other bells could be heard.

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Agent conducted similar investigation in the following named towns, all of which are in the Fox Lake Region:

Round Lake, Illinois
 Gray's Lake,
 Lake Villa,
 Spring Grove,
 McHenry,
 Antioch,

At Round Lake, Illinois

It was learned here that the town has a siren which blows every day, except Sunday, at Noon and also in the event of a fire. There are no factories in this town and no whistles, other than train whistles as they pass through can be heard. There is only one church at Round Lake, which tolls its bell every day at 8:00 A.M., 12:00 Noon and 6:00 P.M.

This town is served by Route No. 20 and the Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad, and a considerable number of trains pass through the town. There is no shifting of locomotives in or in the vicinity of Round Lake.

At Gray's Lake, Illinois

It was learned here that the town does not have a siren; that there is one factory located in the town and that this factory has a steam whistle which is blown in the event of a fire, and in addition, it is also blown every morning, except Sunday, at 7:00 A.M., at 8:00 A.M., at 12:00 Noon, 1:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M.

There are two churches in this town, one of which does not have a bell and the other tolls its bell only on Sunday Mornings at 10:00 and 11:00 A.M. This town, it was noted, is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad and the Soo Line and a considerable number of trains pass through the town each day.

At Lake Villa, Illinois

It was learned that this town has a siren which blows every day, but Sunday, at 12:00 Noon and in the event of fire. There are no factories in the town and the only whistles which can be heard are train whistles, which blow quite frequently during the day. There is only one church in the town and this does not have a bell. The town is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad.

At Spring Grove, Illinois.

It was observed that this town possesses a siren but that same is only blown in the event of fire. There are no factories in and around Spring Grove, consequently no whistles will be heard other than train whistles as they pass through the town. With respect to church bells it was learned through an interview with the Post Master that there is only one church in town that has a bell and this bell is rung every Sunday morning at ten and eleven A.M.. There are no bells that ring on Saturday afternoon. Spring Grove is served by the Soo Line and only two trains pass through the town during the day.

At McHenry, Illinois.

Mr. Albert Krause, Post Master, was contacted and he advised with respect to sounds that can be heard in McHenry, that the town has a siren which is located on the top of the Village Hall and is blown only on Saturday noon and, of course, in case of fire; that there is one factory in McHenry which possesses a whistle and that this whistle is blown every day except Sunday at 6:30 A.M., 7:00 A.M., 12:00 noon and at 4:30 P.M. No other whistles, with the exception of train whistles, can be heard from this point. He advised that there are several churches in town which have bells and that these bells can be heard at various times on Sunday morning; further, that there is no bell that rings on Saturday afternoon. It was noted that the Chicago and Northwestern Railway passes through the town and an examination of the train schedule discloses that more trains pass through in the morning and evening than during the day. It was also observed that there is no point which might occasion the shifting of locomotives in or around McHenry, Illinois.

At Antioch, Illinois.

In this connection reference is made to a letter from the St. Paul Division Office dated March 5, 1934 which suggests the possibility of victim's hideout being in or around Antioch, inasmuch as the sounds heard by Bremer during his captivity may be heard at that point. A thorough investigation was conducted and it was ascertained that Antioch possesses a siren; that same is blown every day except Sunday, at twelve noon and, of course, in the event of fire. There are no factories in town and consequently no whistles will be heard except train whistles, and

they blow quite frequently. There are three churches in Antioch but only two have bells, one of which tolls every morning at 7:45 A.M. No bells are rung Saturday afternoon. Antioch is served by the Soo line and only a few trains pass through the town in the morning and evening. There is no point in or around Antioch which would occasion the shifting of locomotives.

The above information was obtained through Agent's personal observation and through interview with James Moran, Post Pastor. For information which might be of value, it was learned that George "Bugs" Moran and Leo Mongoven, Chicago gangsters, have a palatial home on Bluff Lake, immediately outside of Antioch, Illinois.

It is Agent's belief that none of the above mentioned towns can be considered as the possible hideout of victim, as the noises emanating from these points do not correspond in any way with the schedule of sounds and noises noted by victim Bremer during the time he was held captive by his abductors.

HIDE-OUT

Special Agent W.C. Jamison conducted an investigation in the cities listed below with regard to factory whistles, sirens, airplanes and railroads.

Calumet City, Illinois
Lansing, Illinois
Homewood, Illinois
South Holland, Illinois
Orland Park, Illinois
Lyons, Illinois

Frankfort, Illinois
Joliet, Illinois
Morris, Illinois
Marseilles, Illinois
Ottawa, Illinois
Streator, Illinois

All of these cities have railroads passing through them, or are adjacent to railroad lines, and the first six cities, namely Calumet City, Lansing, Homewood, South Holland, Orland Park, and Lyons are situated so close to Chicago that airplanes are rather a frequent occurrence.

Agent was informed that at Calumet City and Lansing, there are no factory whistles or sirens.

At Homewood, Illinois there is a factory whistle at 12 noon, but no siren, and planes pass over or near the town at 9 A.M. and 6:30 P.M.

At South Holland, there is a factory whistle at 5 A.M., a fire siren which sounds only at 5 P.M. Saturday afternoon, and a church bell which rings only at 5 P.M. on Saturday afternoon. This city is near the C. & E.I.R. Company tracks, and there is considerable volume of switching during the day. Airplanes pass frequently over the town.

At Orland Park, Illinois; there are no factory whistles, but a fire siren sounds daily at 12 noon. There is no heavy switching during the day time.

At Lansing, Illinois, there are no factory whistles, but a fire siren sounds daily at 12 noon. They are also able to hear the fire siren which sounds at Riverside, Illinois at 8 A.M. each morning. There are quite a few airplanes passing over the town; no railroads pass through the town, the nearest being the railroad at Riverside, Illinois.

At Frankfort, Illinois there is a fire siren which sounds at 12 noon, but no factory whistle. This town has the N.Y. Central Railroad passing through it, and it is said that there is very little switching during the day.

Due to the size of Joliet, where there are numerous factories and railroads, it was not deemed advisable to make a check in different parts of the city for whistles and sirens.

At Morris, Illinois, there is a factory whistle at 7 A.M., and a fire siren which sounds at noon. There is some switching in the railroad yards during the day.

At Marseilles, Illinois, there is a factory whistle at 7 A.M. and a fire siren which sounds at noon. There is not a great deal of switching during the day time. Airplanes occasionally pass over the town.

At Ottawa, Illinois, there is a factory whistle which sounds about 7 o'clock in the morning, and there was formerly a factory siren which sounded in the morning which has been discontinued for the past 6 or 7 months. Airplanes pass over the town daily.

At Streator, Illinois, there are two factory whistles which sound at 7 o'clock in the morning, but no sirens of any kind are sounded. A plane west bound passes over this town at 8 P.M. daily, and a plane east bound passes north of town at 8:30 P.M. daily. This town has a number of factories located in it, and six railroads enter the town and consequently there is a considerable volume of switching during the day time. Some heavy trucks pass through the town, but most of the trucking is the trucking of cattle which follows the road from Dwight, Illinois to Chicago, Illinois.

HIDE-OUT

At OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN, on March 3, 1934, the following information with respect to sirens, whistles, bells, etc. was obtained by Special Agent S.K. McKee:

SIRENS

The Oconomowoc Fire Department has a 10 HP Gamewell siren which is used for fire alarm purposes. This siren is blown at noon of each day except Sunday for test purposes. In addition to the above siren, the fire department also has a steam whistle or siren which is used for fire alarms in connection with night fires.

WHISTLES

The only factory whistle located in Oconomowoc is one located at the factory of the Carnation Milk Company, which is blown as follows:

6:55 A.M. one blast
7:00 A.M. two blasts
12:00 Noon one blast
12:55 P.M. one blast
1:00 P.M. one blast
5:00 P.M. one blast
6:00 P.M. one blast

The above schedule applies to the weekly period of Monday to Saturday inclusive. The whistle is not blown on Sunday.

BELLS

The following bells are located in Oconomowoc, and are rung at the times set out opposite the name of the place where the bell is located.

English Lutheran Church	10:00 A.M. Sunday
St. Paul Lutheran Church	5:00 P.M. Saturday, 8:30 A.M. and 10:50 A.M. Sunday
Martin Lutheran Church	10:00 A.M. Sunday
St. Jerome Catholic Church	At intervals on Sunday morning from 7 A.M. to 10 A.M.

Methodist Church	11 A.M. Sunday
Baptist Church	11 A.M. Sunday
Episcopal Church	10 A.M. Sunday
Congregational Church	11 A.M. Sunday
Lincoln Grade School	Monday to Friday

inclusive at the following times: 8:30 A.M., 8:45 A.M., 10 A.M., 12:45 P.M., 1 P.M., 2:30 P.M.

The town of Oconomowoc is served by the C.M. & P. Railroad, and the T.M.E.R. & L. Company Electric Car Line. The tracks of both companies run through the center of the town, and it was learned that the Milwaukee Railroad operates a switch engine, mainly in connection with moving cars at the Carnation Milk plant.

It was learned that there is an air port located two miles out of town, same being an emergency landing field for the use mainly of mail planes. A regular mail route passes over Oconomowoc, but the planes do not stop at the town.

This town is served by highways No. 16 and 19, running from east to west, and by No. 87 running in a northerly and southerly direction. Located near highway No. 19 about two miles outside the town is Lake LaBelle. Another lake known as Lake Oconomowoc is located about 6 miles outside the town, also close to highway No. 19. It was stated that there are quite a few cottages located near both of the above lakes, and that during the months of January and February, fishing through the ice was permissible at both of these lakes.

HIDE-OUT

Inquiry was made on March 29, 1964, by Special Agent S.K. McKee, and it was learned that the following whistles, sirens and bells are located in the towns, as listed below:

AT LIBERTYVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Siren - No stationary siren located here.

Whistles - Fould's Milling Company, sounds at 8:00 A.M. and 3:30 P.M., Monday to Saturday, inclusive. Does not sound on Sundays. This whistle is also used for fire alarm purposes.

Bells - St. Joseph Catholic Church - 7:15 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. on Sundays only.

Presbyterian and Methodist Churches have bells, which ring at 10:00 and 11:00 A.M. on Sundays only.

Railroads - C.N.St. P. & P. and North Shore Line.

Highways - State Routes #21 and 176.

There is a small lake, known as Diamond Lake located at a distance of about four miles from this town. There are no privately owned airplanes in the town, but planes can be heard passing from time to time.

AT WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

Sirens: No stationary sirens are located in this town. The only sirens are those used on police cars and ambulances. Fire alarms are transmitted by telephone.

Whistles - Johns-Manville Company
Public Service Company
American Steel and Wire Company

The only whistles of the above companies, which blows regularly, is that of the American Steel & Wire Company, which blows at 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. from Monday through Friday, inclusive. The other two whistles sound at various times on account of uncertain working hours.

Bells - There are at least a dozen churches in Waukegan, which have bells ringing on Sunday mornings only.

Highways - State Routes 42, 30, 41, 43.

Railroads - C. & N.W.; E.J. & E. North Shore Line; and C.M.St.P. & P.

There is an airport located in Waukegan, but same is used only by privately owned airplanes. The only lake located within ten miles of the city is Lake Michigan. Waukegan has a population of 38,000 persons.

HIDE-OUT

Report by Special Agent E. A. McKee

The following investigation was made regarding the location of bells, whistles, sirens, etc., in WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN.

Sirens: No stationary siren is located in the town. Fire alarms are transmitted telephonically. All police, sheriff's office, and fire department automobiles are equipped with sirens.

Whistles: Glancy Malleable Company has a factory whistle, heard throughout the city, which is blown daily from Monday through Friday at 6:30 A.M., 7:00 A.M., 11:30 A.M., and 12:30 P.M. It is not blown in the evening, on Sundays, and only occasionally on Saturdays, which would be in connection with some special work.

Wilbur Lumber Company has a factory whistle, but it is not sounded at all on account of the uncertainty of working hours.

Bells: St. Joseph's Catholic Church - Sunday 6:00 A.M. to 11:45 A.M. There are eight other churches in the city which have bells, all of which are rung only on Sundays between the hours of 10:30 A.M. and 11:00 A.M.

Airplanes: It was learned there are two or three privately owned airplanes in Waukesha, but that no regular commercial airline operates through the city.

Highways: Highways #18, 59, 164 run through the heart of the city, while #19 and 30 come within about two miles of the city limits. Highway #18 is a through paved road running from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and running through Madison; while #59, also a paved road, runs from Milwaukee to Monroe, Wisconsin. It was stated there is a lake known as Lake Pewaukee, situated on Highway #19, about six miles out of the city. Many cottages are located in close proximity to Lake Pewaukee.

Railroads: The town of Waukesha is of 18,000 population, and is served by the following railroads:

Soo Line (operates a switching engine)
C.M.St.P. & P.
Chicago & Northwestern
T.M.E.R. & L. CO. (an electric line)

UNDEVELOPED LEAD: ST. PAUL OFFICE.

Referring to Special Agent R.G. Gillespie's investigation at Morton Grove, it is suggested that the St. Paul Office question the victim further in regard to the time when the siren blew each day; also as to whether he remembers whether or not there were fewer trains on Sunday than there were on week days; further, whether he can recall that a majority of the trains ran in one direction in the morning and in a different direction in the afternoon; also whether he can recall whether or not the sounds of the siren and the whistle appeared to come from the same or a different direction.

CHICAGO OFFICE:

Referring to Special Agent R.G. Gillespie's investigation at Morton Grove, it is suggested that the Chicago office conduct an investigation at the Curtiss Airport, which is located about three miles from Morton Grove, and obtain all information relative to the plane schedules and what planes, if any, were flying between the hours of 5 and 7 P.M. on January 27 and 28, 1934, also weather conditions, the names and addresses of pilots, flying from that field on or about the dates above mentioned. Further, this office will obtain general information as to the amount of flying generally done from that field.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

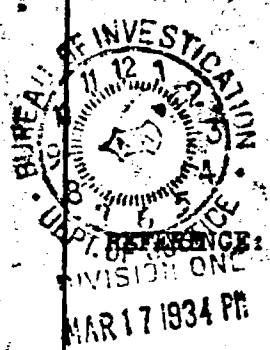
Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **7-82**

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-14-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2-25, 26, 27 3-7 & 8-34	REPORT MADE BY: CHARLES JENKINS
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases UNKNOWN SUBJECTS EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim		CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation by Special Agent, Charles Jenkins, conducted at Brookfield, Riverside, Lyons, Summit, Argo, Hillside, and LaGrange, Illinois, relative to factory whistles, sirens, church bells, etc., located in each of said towns with a view to locating the "hide-out", where victim Bremer was detained.</p> <p>REFERENCE: Memorandum of Inspector W.A. Rorer, dated February 28, 1934, and letter from Inspector Rorer, dated March 1, 1934.</p> <p>DETAILS: This investigation was predicated upon a telephone call on February 25, 1934 from Inspector W.A. Rorer to Special Agent in Charge, M.H. Purvis, informing the latter that Reverend Oscar Rockoff, 9044 Sheridan Avenue, Brookfield, Illinois, pastor at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church at that place had written a letter to the St. Paul office, advising that Brookfield, Illinois, had the church bells, sirens, factory whistles, etc., described in a circular letter which had reached him. Inspector Rorer requested that the Reverend Rockoff be interviewed.</p> <p>DETAILS: AT BROOKFIELD, ILLINOIS, Agent Jay C. Newman and this Agent, interviewed Rev. Oscar Rockoff, 9044 Sheridan Avenue, Brookfield, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church at that place. Rev. Rockoff stated that he had been pastor at the said church for the past 15 years; that his</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M.H. Purvis</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 17 1934	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: ③ Division 2 St. Paul 2 Chicago		<p>7-576-7268</p> <p>MAR 17 1934 A M</p> <p>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>ONE</i> FILE</p>	

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church has a bell which rings on Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Reverend Rockoff consulted his records which showed that the bell rang at the following times on the dates set out below:

JANUARY, 1934

	<u>Day</u>	<u>Time</u>
20	Saturday	8 P.M.
21	Sunday	10; 10:30 A.M.
27	Saturday	8 P.M.
28	Sunday	8:30; 9; 10:30 A.M.
29	Monday	8 P.M. (rang and tolled 48 times to indicate death of one of members of his church, and the age of the deceased)

FEBRUARY, 1934

	<u>Day</u>	<u>Time</u>
1	Thursday	8 P.M.-- funeral tolled 4 or 5 minutes until the body and mourners had left the church.
8	Saturday	8 P.M.
9	Sunday	10; 10:30 A.M.
10	Saturday	8 P.M.
11	Sunday	8:30; 9; 10:30 A.M.

Reverend Rockoff stated that the duration of the ringing of the bell was from 3 to 4 minutes, and that the sound is quite harsh and carries further south and east than other directions, depending upon the wind, and that he has this information from members of the church, who have talked with him about the bell. Reverend Rockoff stated that he had heard that the bell in the Catholic church in Brookfield also rang on Sunday.

Reverend Rockoff stated that at LaGrange, which adjoins Brookfield, the southwest end of which town is 1-1/2 miles from the center of Brookfield, has a church known as the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, 471 Brainard Avenue, which has a bell which can be heard indistinctly on the southwest side of Brookfield.

The Gross Public School, Lincoln and Maple Avenue, Brookfield, has a bell which rings on week days. It is a very soft bell and cannot be heard at a greater distance than 3 blocks.

With reference to whistles, Reverend Rockoff advised that there are no factories in Brookfield, and that so far as he knows, no factory whistle can be heard in Brookfield except an indistinct whistle which blows at either 7 or 8 A.M. and around 5 P.M., and may be located at Argo, Illinois about 4 miles south of Brookfield. With reference to a siren, he, occasionally when the wind is right, hears a siren about 7 o'clock in the morning on the week days. This siren has a high pitch, which differs from the fire siren located at Brookfield. He has also heard the fire sirens at LaGrange, Riverside and occasionally Argo, but these sirens are only heard when there is a fire at one of the said towns.

With reference to the highways, Ogden Avenue, which is known as State route 18 and U.S. route 32, runs east and west through the town about 3 blocks from its center. 47th Street, another highway runs east and west on the southern boundary line of Brookfield. The traffic on this street is moderately heavy.

Regarding trains, Reverend Rockoff stated that the main line of the C.B. & Q. Railroad runs east and west through the center of Brookfield. From about 8 A.M. until about 8:30 A.M., approximately six fast trains pass through Brookfield without stopping. There are also several in the afternoon and after midnight. The suburban trains start about 5:58, and 12 of them stop at Brookfield between 5:58 and 8:30. These trains are all Chicago bound. During the forenoon 25 trains pass both ways. Trains going both east and west pass Brookfield, only 12 of which stop. There is quite a lot of switching at night on the Burlington Road.

The Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad, which handles freight exclusively, runs north and south, and passes about one mile southwest of the center of Brookfield, passing the main line of the Burlington Railroad at Ogden Avenue, which is about one mile west of the center of Brookfield. The freight trains run almost continuously at night. There is also some freight hauled through the day. There is also considerable switching, and heavy engines are used, but the sound of this switching is from the Indiana Harbor Belt Line, and is not heard very distinctly in the center of Brookfield.

With regard to airplanes, the Stinson Air Field, which is privately owned, is located about one mile south of 47th at the intersection of U.S. Route 66 and State Route 4 and East Avenue, and about 2 miles south of the south boundary of Brookfield. Planes can be heard occasionally throughout the day. There is also a regular mail route from Minneapolis and St. Paul, which passes over Brookfield.

The section, which Reverend Rockoff believes may have been the location of the hide-out is the southwest section of Brookfield from about Ogden Avenue on the north to 47th Street on the south, and from Maple on the east to East Avenue on the west, and in the eastern section of LaGrange, Illinois just east of the Indiana Harbor Belt Line.

Father T.J. Buckley, pastor of St. Barber's Catholic Church, Brookfield, Illinois, stated that his church had no bell, and that the only church bell which is rung in Brookfield is the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, to which reference is made above. He stated that the residents in the southwest section of Brookfield, and the east section of LaGrange, located in the vicinity of the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad, are almost wholly Bohemian and Croatian.

Charles Koenig, postmaster at Brookfield, Illinois, advised that the only church bell that rings in Brookfield is that located at the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church; that the only siren which he has heard has been the fire siren in Brookfield, and occasionally the fire siren at Riverside.

Paul J. Renzy, realtor, Brookfield, Illinois, stated that the only house of which he has knowledge that has the basement fitted up in the same manner as the one in which victim was confined, was in the home of John Brandt at 3937 South Forest Avenue. Mrs. Brandt had recently requested him to endeavor to rent the said basement.

Agents visited 3937 Forest Avenue, Brookfield, and interviewed John Brandt, the owner, who proved to be a man of about 60 years of age of German descent. Brandt stated he was a former janitor in the public school at LaGrange, Illinois; that owing to his physical condition, he was unable to do any heavy work, and in order to help pay his taxes he had endeavored to rent the basement; that in the spring of 1933, his daughter who is nearly blind, and her husband, John James Budris, who is blind, rented the basement from him, and occupied it until December 28, 1933, at which time they moved to Chicago.

where he is employed at the Lighthouse, an institution for the blind. They have a baby boy about 6 months old; that from September 15, 1933 to January 1, 1934, his brother John Brand, who has been employed as an orderly at the Speedway Hospital near Chicago, occupied a room in the basement, and had moved January 1st to Chicago in order to be nearer his work, and that since the first of January no one has occupied the basement.

Agents inspected the basement and found that neither the arrangement of the rooms or the wall paper design, agreed with the basement described by victim Bremer. All of the rooms are located in a straight line. The rooms in this basement consist of a large room with a small coal stove in the center, and off of this room 2 small rooms. Adjoining the large room on the east is the kitchen and a pantry. From the kitchen there is a toilet and bedroom. None of the windows showed any nail marks, or evidence of having been boarded up. The wall paper did not agree with the design described by victim. The handle of the toilet was porcelain with a wood tank, and the handle was not broken, and had old paint on it. It was evident that this house was not the place where victim was confined.

Inquiries were made at the Fire Station at Brookfield, Illinois, where it was learned that this siren connected with the said station, only blows when a fire is reported; that the siren has a low tune; that at 7 and possibly 8 o'clock, a factory whistle is heard, which may be the whistle located at Argo; that only one church bell is heard in Brookfield, and that the Riverside fire siren blows at 8 o'clock each morning.

Robert Gothard, 9305 Ogden Avenue, a member of the firm of Gothards Real Estate Company, Congress Park, Illinois, which is a suburb of Brookfield, stated that he had rented no house with a basement which could be used for living quarters during December, January or February, and that one-tenth of the houses in that vicinity have basements fitted up in the same manner as the basement described by victim; that the owners of these houses live in the basement and use the upper floors for entertainment. This is a custom followed by the Bohemians and Germans, with whom this section is almost wholly populated.

It will be noted that there is only one church bell which rings at Brookfield, and that there is no siren which blows in the morning, the fire siren blowing only when a fire is reported. Agent, who was at Brookfield at 7 and 8 o'clock, heard at 7 o'clock several indistinct factory whistles, the location of which it was impossible to determine. At 8 o'clock a factory whistle was heard, which appeared to be located southeast of Brookfield. There are no factories located in Brookfield. For the above reasons, it would appear that Brookfield is not the place where the hide-out is located.

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AT RIVERSIDE, ILLINOIS, L.M. Mills, post master, stated that the Riverside siren located on the water tower blows at 8 A.M. each day, and also when fires are reported. The siren on the fire house at Lyons, Illinois blows each day at noon. Because of the fact that there is a distance between the center of Riverside and the center of Lyons of about 3/4 of a mile, it is hard to determine just where the sirens are located; that the only church having a bell at Riverside is the Presbyterian Church.

With reference to whistles - they are heard but are not very distinct, and it is difficult to determine where they are located. There are no factories located in Riverside.

The Municipal Airport is located at 63rd and Cicero Avenue, 5 miles away.

The Central Public School has a bell which rings at 8:25 and 8:40 A.M., and can be heard only in the immediate vicinity. Inquiries were made at the Water Tower of the man in charge of the siren as to when it blows. He advised that the siren blows each morning at 8 A.M., and consists of one blast, which lasts 10 seconds the siren goes to the highest pitch, and then dies down.

Agent was also advised that whistles, apparently located in Maywood, Cicero and other towns, are heard about 8 o'clock in the morning.

Reverend Alfred A. Waldo, pastor of the Riverside Presbyterian Church, stated that the bell on his church rings at 10:30 A.M. Sunday morning. It rings 5 times and tolls very quietly 5 times at 11 A.M.; that this bell has a very quiet sound and does not carry very far.

Reverend Waldo knew of no other church bell in Riverside.

Father H.J. Walsh, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Riverside, Illinois, stated that his church has no bell, and that the only church bell which he has heard is the one located at the Riverside Presbyterian Church.

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Agents were advised at the Township office, Riverside, Illinois that the fire siren blew for the fires reported on the following days:

JANUARY, 1934

TIME

20	8:07 P.M.
21	8:17 P.M.
23	8:39 P.M.
24	7:40 P.M.
27	1:30 A.M.

FEBRUARY, 1934

11:56 A.M.
6:05 P.M.

Henry A. Miller, realtor, 23 North Longcommon Road, Riverside, Illinois, president of the LaGrange Real Estate Board, stated that each morning he hears the siren which is blown at Brookfield; that the trains on the Burlington railroad pass through Riverside many times through the day, and that the suburban traffic in the morning is very heavy, and that most of the suburban trains bound for Chicago stop at Riverside; that he has lived in Riverside for over 20 years, and has been in the real estate business for the past 15 years; that he has over 300 houses listed, and has been in practically every one of them; that he knows of no basement that answers the description of the one in which victim Bremer was confined. He has not rented any property to any persons resembling the suspects, photographs of which were shown to him.

Richard Todd, realtor, 15 North Longcommon Road, Riverside, Illinois, stated that he had no houses listed which had a basement similar to that described by victim Bremer. He was shown pictures of the suspects, but did not recall that any of them had rented any property from him.

Since Riverside, Illinois has no factories; that its siren blows at 8 o'clock in the morning, and another siren at Lyons, Illinois blows at noon, as hereafter will be set forth, both sirens being distinctly heard in both Riverside and Lyons together with the fact that there is but one church rung at that place, would indicate that hide-out is not located at Riverside.

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AT LYONS, ILLINOIS. Reverend F. Grosse, pastor, St. John's Evangelical Church (Lutheran), stated that the bell on his church rings at 6 P.M. on Saturday and on Sunday rings at 8:30 A.M., 9 A.M., 9:40 and 10:15 A.M.; that this bell has a low pitch and is quite loud. He has heard bells apparently located in Riverside, and has heard the bell, apparently located at Argo, but the sound of this bell is very faint.

Father J.W. Stedronski, pastor of St. Hughes Catholic Church, 43rd and Joliet Avenue, Lyons, Illinois, stated that the bell on his church is quite loud; that it rings on Wednesday and Friday night at 7:45 and 8 o'clock, and on Sundays rings at 8:45, 9, 8, 8:15, 9:15, 9:30, 11 and 11:15 A.M.; that the duration of ringing in each instance is 2 minutes; that he has heard the siren blow at noon at Lyons, but does not recall having heard any other sirens or whistles.

Reverend Martin Nickl, pastor of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lyons, Illinois, stated that his church has a bell which rings at 6 P.M. on Saturday and on Sunday at 9 A.M. and 10 A.M.; that the bell has a very clear tone and when the weather is clear, can be heard for 2 or 3 miles; that he regularly hears the siren which is blown in Riverside at 8 A.M., and at the same time has noted that a factory whistle blows apparently at Argo, Illinois, which may be located at the factory of the Argo Corn Products Company.

Inquiries at the Fire Station at Lyons, Illinois, developed that the siren is only blown at noon each day, and when a fire is reported, that it has a higher, shriller tone than the siren at Riverside. It was also learned that there has been no fire on Sunday in Lyons for over a year.

Owing to the fact that a fire siren is blown at noon each day in Lyons, and that a fire siren is blown at 8 o'clock each day at Riverside, both of which sirens can be distinctly heard in both towns, would tend to eliminate Lyons as a possible location of the hide-out.

AT ARGO, ILLINOIS.

Special Agent Charles Jenkins conducted the investigation alone from this point.

Mr. M.M. Hennessy, employment manager of the Corn Products Refining Company, Argo, Illinois plant, was interviewed. He stated that the whistle on the said plant blows each week day at 7:30 A.M., 12 noon, 12:25 P.M., 12:30 P.M. and 4 P.M.; that it is a loud whistle, and can be heard for a mile or so.

There is no fire siren blown in Argo, except the fire siren, which blows only when fires occur. He stated that it would be impossible to hear the siren blown at Riverside or Lyons, at Argo, which is about 5 miles distant.

Mr. Hennessy further stated that the only church bell which can be heard at Argo, is located at St. Blase's Catholic Church at Summit, Illinois.

AT SUMMIT, ILLINOIS. Father Jerome Kolberg, pastor of the St. Blase's Catholic Church, stated that the bell on his church rings at 6 A.M., at noon and at 8 P.M. each day, and in addition on Sunday morning, the same bell rings at 7, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10, 10:30 and 11 o'clock. This bell can be heard for about a mile, and on clear days for a greater distance. Father Kolberg further advised that the only siren which blows at Summit, is the fire siren, and then only when a fire has occurred.

Reverend A.H. Lang, pastor of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, stated that his bell rings only on Sundays at 9:30 A.M. and 10:45 A.M.; that it is a small bell, and cannot be heard at a greater distance than 3 or 4 blocks.

For the reason that there is no fire siren, which can be heard at Argo and Summit, these towns are eliminated as locations of the hide-out.

AT LAGRANGE, ILLINOIS, C.W. Farley, post master, stated that the only church bell which he has heard in LaGrange, is located on the

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 27th and Brainard Avenue. No fire siren is blown at LaGrange except when a fire is reported. There are no factory whistles in LaGrange.

Agent endeavored to interview the Reverend Alexander Bivich, pastor of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, but he was not at his home or at the church. He will be interviewed at a later date.

Reverend George Engdahl, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church, Ogden and Kensington Street, LaGrange, Illinois, was absent, and could not be located for interview. Mrs. George Engdahl, his wife, advised that the bell on this church rings at 10:45 A.M. on Sundays only; that it is a small bell, and cannot be heard more than 3 blocks. She knew of no other church bell in LaGrange except that at the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Post Master C.W. Farley at LaGrange, suggested that Agent make inquiries at Hillside, Illinois.

Pending the completion of investigation at LaGrange, Illinois, no comment will be made at this time as to the possibility of LaGrange being the location of the hide-out.

AT HILLSIDE, ILLINOIS, Post Master J.R. Maher, stated that a siren located at the Mt. Carmel Cemetery at Hillside, blows at 8 A.M., 12 noon, 1 P.M. and 4 P.M.; that the Illinois Central Railroad passes on the north edge of Hillside, and makes stops at Hillside; that the Chicago and Great Western, also passes near; that there are no churches with bells at Hillside, but that he has heard the bell on the Presbyterian Church in the town of Berkeley, which is located about a mile north of Hillside. He also heard the siren on the water tower, which also houses the police station at Berkeley, blow at 5 P.M. He has also heard a whistle which he believes to be located at the American Can Company in Maywood, or the American Can and Foundry Company at Melrose Park. An investigation will be conducted at Berkeley, Illinois.

Until an investigation at Berkeley, Illinois, which adjoins Hillside, is completed, no comment will be made as to the possibility of either Hillside or Berkeley being the possible location of the hide-out.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

CHICAGO OFFICE will conduct further investigation at BERKELEY, ILLINOIS, where the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at that place will be interviewed with reference to the time of the ringing of the bell on his church, and inquiry will also be made as to when the siren on the water tower blows, which has been reported as being at 3 P.M.

At LAGRANGE, ILLINOIS, will interview Reverend Alexander Ulrich, pastor of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

PENDING