

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

420 Federal Building,
Dallas, Texas.

October 3, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

With reference to telephone conversation with Mr. Hughes, of the Division, concerning a letter received by the Division from [REDACTED] of the Ft. Worth Police Department, I talked to [REDACTED] over the telephone and he said the matter could remain in status quo pending my arrival in Ft. Worth as soon as the Manion Case is concluded in Dallas.

I will, at my first opportunity, go to Ft. Worth, Texas and confer with [REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

F. J. Blake

F. J. BLAKE,
Special Agent in Charge.

FJB: [REDACTED]

All b7C



RECORDED

OCT 11 1933

7-115-716	
DIVISION ONE	
OCT 6 1933	
NATHAN Jail One	FILE

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135 MAR 17 1965

COUNCILMEN

P. W. McFADDEN, Mayor
LEO G. MUELLER
C. F. ALFORD
SIMON GILLIS
E. L. STECK

THE
City of Austin

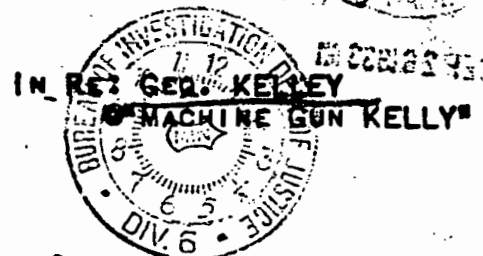
ADAM R. JOHNSON, CITY MANAGER

AUSTIN, TEXAS

SEPTEMBER 23RD 1933



MR. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D.C.



DEAR SIR;

PLEASE SEND ME FINGERPRINTS, PICTURE, AND RECORD OF ABOVE MENTIONED
SUBJECT, AS A SEARCH OF FILES OF BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION, OF THIS
DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN MADE AND I DO NOT HAVE THIS SUBJECT ON FILE.

I WOULD APPRECIATE YOU SENDING ME HIS FINGERPRINTS FOR OUR FILES
SO THAT WE MAY IDENTIFY HIM IN CASE THE OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS IT-
SELF.

THANKING YOU IN ADVANCE FOR THIS AND MANY PAST FAVORS, AND ASSUR-
ING YOU OF MY HEARTY COOPERATION AT ALL TIMES, I REMAIN,

YOURS VERY TRULY,

R. D. Thorp
R. D. THORP.

RECORDED

OCT 9 - 1933

7-115-717	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 17 1933	
Unit One	FILE

CLW

*asked to see
letter
sent 12/6/33
b7c*

7-115-117
RECORDED

Mr. R. B. Barry,
Chief of Police,
Austin, Texas.

OCT 9 - 1933

My dear Chief:

I am in receipt of your letter of September 23, 1933, wherein you request the fingerprints, photograph, and record of Subject George R. Kelly.

I am transmitting herewith copy of Identification Order No. 1203 on Subject Kelly with aliases, and copy of Identification Order No. 1207 on Kathryn Thorne Kelly with aliases, who were apprehended at Memphis, Tennessee, on September 26, 1933.

In the event that your identification files on Identification Orders, issued by this Division, are not complete, which may be determined from the sequence of Identification Order numbers, please communicate with the San Antonio office of this Division, the address of which is as follows:

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

Sincerely yours,

Director.

Encl. #360195

★ OCT 5 1933 ★

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

October 5, 1933.

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Hughes.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Locke.....
.....

VWH:

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

[redacted] of the American Express Company, called in person this morning and stated that [redacted] of the American Express Company here, had received definite information to the effect that one F. Leo Benz, wanted by them for the stealing and passing of American Railway Express checks, had attended the two ball games in New York and they were expectant that he might attend the games in Washington and they wanted to obtain from us the record we might have on file. He furnished three police numbers. I immediately called the Identification Unit and F. Leo Benz was identified as Theodore Bentz, an associate of Albert Bates recently convicted in the Urschel kidnapping. In fact, in our letters to the field offices we directed attention to the record of both Theodore and Edward Bentz, brothers, members of the Bates-Kelly gang. Theodore Bentz is now wanted for the passage of these checks at San Francisco and at Tacoma, Washington. He is also an escape from Vancouver, British Columbia.

It occurs to me that inasmuch as [redacted] has the reputation of attending all professional ball games and as this man Bentz, who has been associated with Bates and has operated in Canada where [redacted] has operated in the past, the possibilities are that [redacted] may be attending the ball games along with Bentz. I believe it certainly imperative to make further inquiry and have arranged for one of the Agents of the local office to confer with [redacted] of the American Express Company, early this afternoon, ascertaining what information they may have and arranging to be on hand in the event an arrest is made of Bentz in Washington.

7-115-718

RECORDED

Respectfully, [redacted] DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

INDEXED

OCT 9 - 1933

V. W. Hughes.

OCT 7 1933

DEPT OF JUSTICE



Identification Orders are being distributed to hotels. [redacted] is working with us.

give this special attention.

10/6/33

J. E. H.

All b7C

311

BIC

October 6, 1933.

fm

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HATHAWAY

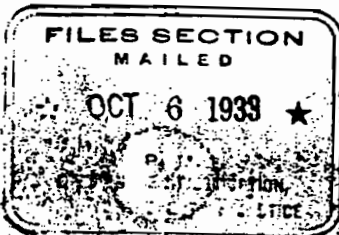
A representative of the Daily News telephoned to state they had a dispatch that Theodore and Edward Gans, two members of the Kelly Gang are supposed to have arrived in Washington yesterday or today after a holiday in Michigan. I stated I had heard nothing of such a report. The representative asked that he be advised if we receive any information in this regard.

Very truly yours,

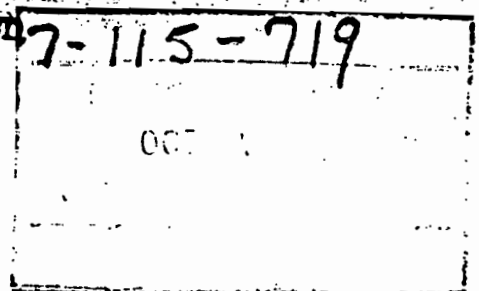
Director.

George Kelly

** Interviewed
* Wash. Daily News*



RECORDED
&
INDEXED



UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

St. Louis FILE NO. 7-17

REPORT MADE AT: St. Louis, Mo.	DATE WHEN MADE: 10-5-33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10-2-33	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [REDACTED] mentioned in indictment returned at Peoria, Ill., as aliases of [REDACTED] present fugitive. Indictment charges operating still, etc., and was stricken from docket with leave to reinstate.

REFERENCE:

Letter from Kansas City Office, 8-31-33.

DETAILS:

AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

The records of the U. S. Attorney's office at Springfield reveal that on April 27, 1929 at Peoria, Illinois, a true bill of indictment was returned charging [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] with violation of the National Prohibition Act and Internal Revenue Statutes. The case has been disposed of as to all defendants except [REDACTED] who is a fugitive, and as to him the case has been stricken from the docket, with leave to reinstate.

DETAILS:

It will be noted that the name [REDACTED] is mentioned in the indictment as an alias of [REDACTED] a fugitive whose apprehension has been sought both by the Division and the state authorities for several years.

An examination of the case report of [REDACTED] Deputy Prohibition Administrator, discloses that the indictment of [REDACTED] alias [REDACTED] was based upon the seizure of a threshing machine at the site where the still was located and seized, which machine was subsequently traced to Alton.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

[Signature]

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The alias of [REDACTED] was due to the fact that the land on which the still was located and the corn crop apparently used at the still was purchased by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whose descriptions were similar to [REDACTED]. No identification of [REDACTED] was made, however, by the persons who sold the land and corn to [REDACTED].

Attention is directed to the arrest of Langford Ramsey, arrested at Memphis, Tennessee in connection with this case. The [REDACTED] referred to in the reference letter may be this individual, inasmuch as he is known to have signed telegrams in this manner.

PENDING,

All b7C

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INVESTMENT BLDG
15th & K STS., N.W.
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STANDARD TIME
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THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

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This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

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NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCQ	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

W37 15 GOVT COLLECT=CX OKLAHOMACITY OKLA 6 1024A

DIRECTOR DIVN OF INVESTIGATION

=US DEPT OF JUSTICE=

1933 OCT 6 AM 11 55

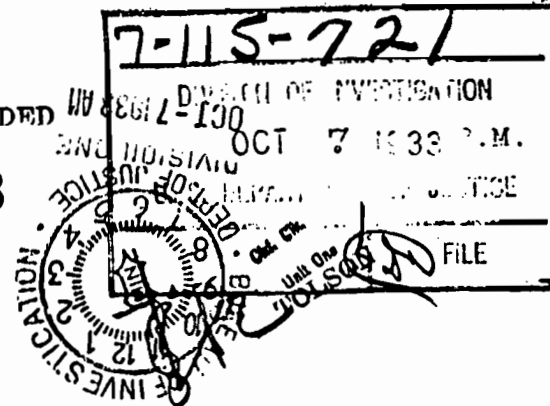
HAVE INSTRUCTED RORER BE OKLAHOMACITY SUNDAY MORNING PREPARED
TO TESTIFY GEORGE KATHRYN KELLY TRIAL=

NATHAN.

RECORDED

OCT 9 - 1933

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington



Telephone Your Telegrams to **Postal Telegraph**

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UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Oklahoma City, Okla.**

FILE NO. **7-10**

REPORT MADE AT: Birmingham, Ala.	DATE WHEN MADE: 10-10-33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
TITLE: GEORGE EARL BARNES with aliases - Victim		CHARACTER OF CASE: Kidnaping	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Anonymous communication received by Chief of Police, Memphis, Tenn. 9-30-33 indicates Kelly had some negotiations with one [redacted], Chevrolet salesman located at Gulfport, Miss. Further search of the Tichenor home and adjacent premises, Memphis, Tenn., fails to disclose hidden money or weapons. Box of Colt .45 automatic shells which were found in the bedroom occupied by the Kellys, together with a Peters .45 Shell case and bullet are being transmitted to the Division.

P.

DETAILS: At Memphis, Tenn.

On September 30, 1933 Chief of Police [redacted], Memphis, Tennessee, turned over to Special Agent [redacted] the original of an anonymous letter addressed to the Police Department, Memphis, Tennessee, bearing postmark Biloxi, Mississippi, September 29, 5:30 P.M. The anonymous communication is quoted here-with as follows:

"Kelly's bags Biloxi Hotel 'Old Avon'. Question Chevrolet Salesman [redacted] Gulfport."

DETAILS:

Upon receipt of the above referred to anonymous communication, the New Orleans office was advised by telegraph concerning said communication, and requested to make the necessary investigation. The original of the above mentioned communication is being retained in the Birmingham file on this matter.

On Monday, October 2, 1933, on instructions of Special Agent in Charge [redacted], Agents [redacted] and [redacted] again made a thorough search of the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-115-722 OCT 9 1933 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE	RECORDED AND INDEXED OCT 9 1933 CHECKED OFF: OCT 10 1933 JACKETED:
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Tichenor home, 1408 Rayner, Memphis, Tennessee, in a further effort to locate possible hidden money and/or machine guns. The interior of the Tichenor home was completely re-searched, but nothing of value was obtained except, possibly, a white golf cap which apparently had belonged to Kelly and was purchased at Andersons, Gulfport, Miss. There were likewise found a man's shirt, a pair of pajamas, a woman's house dress, and a little girl's dress. These articles of clothing were thoroughly searched, but nothing of value was found, nor were there any marks on said clothing to indicate where they might have been purchased. The front and back yards of the Tichenor home, sheds in the rear thereof, trunks and other sources of possible hidden money were thoroughly searched, but nothing of value was found. A further search was made of the premises adjacent to the Tichenor home, without result.

During the search of the Tichenor home, [redacted] advised Agents that upon her return to Memphis she had found a red plush pillow in the bedroom occupied by the Kellys. [redacted] claims that this pillow had been ripped open and some of the feathers had been removed. The inner pillow thereof had likewise been ripped open. In this connection, it may be stated that on the morning of the apprehension of the Kellys, and immediately after they had been taken to the city jail, Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] made a thorough search of the Tichenor home, and during the course of said search a red plush divan in the living room, containing three red plush pillows, was thoroughly searched, but nothing of value was found, and the red plush pillow to which [redacted] had reference was not, at the time Agents made their search, in the room occupied by the Kellys. To the best recollection of this Agent, there were three red plush pillows on the divan in question at the time the search was made, two of which were lying at one end of the divan and one at the other. These pillows were picked up by Agents and shaken in an effort to ascertain whether they might contain something of possible value to this investigation. However, nothing was found and it was not noticed that any of these pillows had apparently been opened.

A further search of Kelly's Chevrolet Sedan was made in an effort to ascertain definitely whether it might contain money or weapons. However, nothing of value was found and the car has been thoroughly searched, including all upholstery, the entire frame and the body thereof.

Through the Desk Sergeant, Memphis, Tennessee Police Department, Agents obtained the box of Colt .45 automatic shells which were found in the bedroom occupied by the Kellys on the morning of their apprehension.

[redacted] gave to Agents [redacted] and [redacted] a Peters .45 shell case and part of a bullet, which she claims to have found in the room occupied by the Kellys, and this exhibit, together with the box of Colt .45 Automatic shells above referred to, are being transmitted under separate cover to the Division, as requested.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

NEW ORLEANS OFFICE, at Biloxi and Gulfport, Miss., will conduct

All b7C

appropriate investigation with respect to Kelly's activities at those places, interviewing particularly the Chevrolet salesman named [REDACTED] at Gulfport, as requested in telegram to the New Orleans Office, from Memphis, on September 30, 1933.

b7c

P E N D I N G

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

DALLAS, TEXAS.

62-420-

REPORT MADE AT:

DATE WHEN MADE:

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

REPORT MADE BY:

DALLAS, TEXAS.

10-5-33

9/20-30/33

TITLE:

CHANGED:

HARVEY J. BAILLY, alias J. J. BRENNAN, alias
JOHN BROWN; THOMAS L. MANION;
OSWALD C. BEVILL, alias JACK BEVILL.

CHARACTER OF CASE:

OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE -
Release of Federal Prisoner
Harvey J. Bailly.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Oswald C. Bevill reinterviewed and signed statement obtained, admitting having furnished Thomas L. Manion with the revolver, back saw blades and cartridges used by Bailly in effecting his escape from Dallas County Jail. Bailly upon interview in Oklahoma City, denied Manion and Bevill involved in his escape. Manion upon reinterview reiterated his innocence. Indictment containing two counts, first count charging Bailly, Manion and Bevill with conspiracy, and the second count charging Manion with allowing Bailly to escape, returned by Federal Grand Jury at Dallas, Texas, September 25, 1933. Upon arraignment Manion plead not guilty same date, and Bevill entered plea of guilty. Both were remanded to Dallas County Jail in default of \$10,000.00 bonds each, pending trial at Dallas, Texas, October 3, 1933. Further investigative activities by Dallas Office reported.

P.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Dallas, Texas, dated 9-19-33.

DETAILS:

With a view to corroborating the statement of [REDACTED] which was obtained on September 20, 1933, Agent telephoned Chief of Police [REDACTED] at Sweetwater, Texas, and requested him to contact [REDACTED] half brother of [REDACTED] and verify the fact that the revolver which [REDACTED] had in his possession while at Sweetwater was fired into a cut bank near the railroad, in his presence. [REDACTED] complied with Agent's request, and stated that [REDACTED] corroborated [REDACTED] statement, and advised further that he endeavored to obtain this revolver from [REDACTED] but the latter would not give it to him.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

P. J. Beary

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

7-115-723

RECORDED AND INDEXED
OCT 9 1933

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Dallas.....2

1 Copy to Bu. 7 R. 10-26-33

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Subsequent to the above telephone conversation [redacted] half brother of [redacted] appeared at the Dallas Division Office and corroborated the information furnished Chief of Police [redacted] and stated further that [redacted] was in Sweetwater at the time said revolver was fired - about February 15, 1933.

A review of Dallas file 15-124, entitled [redacted] et al - Theft from Interstate Shipment, reflects in the report of Special Agent [redacted] Dallas, Texas, dated May 27, 1932, that in an interview with [redacted] one of the subjects in this case, [redacted] stated that some stolen merchandise obtained from interstate shipments was disposed of to [redacted] Dallas, Texas, and also to [redacted], who is also known as [redacted]. In view of the above facts and the further fact that subsequent investigation has disclosed that the revolver in question in this case was obtained from an entirely different source than as stated by [redacted] and [redacted] the statements of both of these parties are being disregarded at the time witnesses are selected in this case and in view of the apparent questionable nature of same.

Grover C. Bevill was reinterviewed by Agent in the presence of [redacted] States District Attorney, Dallas, Texas; [redacted] Assistant States District Attorney, Dallas; [redacted] Sheriff, Dallas County, Texas; See H. Jones, Assistant United States Attorney, Dallas, Texas:

"Dallas, Texas,
September 21, 1933.

"I, GROVER C. BEVILL, in the presence of States District Attorney [redacted] Assistant United States Attorney [redacted] and Sheriff [redacted] Dallas, Texas, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agent [redacted] Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Dallas, Texas, because the same is true, after having first been advised that same may be used as evidence in any Court of competent jurisdiction:

"I reside at 1008 Fletcher Street, Dallas, Texas, with [redacted] and [redacted] where I operate a meat market. I am 49 years of age; I was born at Horse Creek, Brown County, Texas, in 1884. I have resided in the City of Dallas, Texas, about 21 years. When I first came to Dallas I worked for the City of Dallas for four or five years, operating a steam roller on the streets, since which time I have engaged in the butcher and cattle business practically all the time up to date.

"I have known Mr. Thomas L. Manion for 12 or 15 years, some of the time being associated with him in his political activities, and have also assisted him while he was investigating the Nick Raspaskuy Murder Case. Our personal relations have always been very friendly. On numerous occasions he has requested me to drive him to certain places in my car, which I did in view of our friendship and the fact that he is unable to drive a car.

"About the middle of June, 1933, I was closely associated with Mr. Manion and [redacted] Deputy Sheriffs during the investigation of Nick Raspasky Murder Case, which occurred on or about May 7, 1933. At this time I drove Mr. Manion around quite a lot in my car. Mr. Manion and [redacted] and myself visited quite a few persons and made inquiry of their knowledge of the murder. This continued over a period of about a month, at the end of which time Mr. Manion was taken to the hospital for an operation for appendicitis. While Mr. Manion was in the hospital I continued to assist [redacted] to a certain extent in conducting this investigation.

"Mr. Manion, after his recovery, mentioned something about the fact that I should have been paid for my services, and stated that I should see the States District Attorney about the matter. I saw [redacted] and he suggested that I make an itemized statement of my expenses if I thought I deserved pay for my services. I failed to comply with his suggestion and never received any money. This matter was mentioned to Mr. Manion sometime thereafter, and he sympathized with me because I never received any pay for my trouble.

"Sometime after my last telephone conversation with Mr. Manion about the above matter he mentioned the fact that he had a plan whereby I could make \$125.00. As a result of this conversation I made an appointment with Mr. Manion at his home and he told me he wanted me to drive him out into the country. This was about 4: o'clock on Sunday, August 27, 1933. We proceeded out to Hutchins, Texas on the Holmes Street Road until we turned to the left on the gravel road and continued on across the river bridge where we met an old Model T Ford occupied by a party of three people. We stopped this car and Mr. Manion went back to talk to a woman and man who got out of the car. They conversed about two or three minutes and Mr. Manion came back and got into the car. We then traveled a distance of about three miles and stopped at the third house on the right from the river bridge where we got out of the car, and Mr. Manion directed me to go down to look in a shed which was located about 30 yards from the house. I was at this shed about five or ten minutes. Upon my return I told Mr. Manion that the shed contained whiskey bottles, empty fruit jars, a mattress, bed and what looked like a camping outfit. During my absence some man made his appearance who was introduced to me as to [redacted]. When I first returned from the shed Mr. Manion was talking to the woman who was standing across from [redacted]. Shortly after my return Mr. Manion asked these people if they had seen a big yellow coupe occupied by a man and a woman pass that way. I do not remember exactly what reply was made but think one of the women stated she had seen such a car go by.

"We then proceeded on to a point about three miles from [redacted] where we stopped the car and Manion talked to a woman about a minute who was sitting in a chair in the yard of a house on the right side of the road. I do not know what was said between Mr. Manion and this woman. He returned to the car and directed me to proceed on up to the

road East. After we reached a point about two and one half miles from the last stop, we turned North into a roadway leading up to the barn located on the premises of a farm house. This house sets back about 40 or 50 feet from the highway, but it was located about 50 or 75 yards from where we turned in to the roadway leading up to the barn. There is a high tower with a water tank on it located on the East side of the house. The house is a kind of I-shape and has a porch facing West. The house was rather old in appearance and needed a painting. The house appeared to contain four or five rooms. I remained in the car and Mr. Manion walked over to the house where he had a conversation of twelve or fifteen minutes with a man and two women. The man was a rather tall, stout, black-haired fellow, wearing overalls. This man very much resembles the photograph of George (Machine-Gun) Kelly which appears in the noon edition of the Dallas Dispatch, dated September 21, 1933. However I was 50 or 75 yards away and I cannot be positive. One of the women was a rather tall blond, weighing about 140 or 150 pounds, rather tall and stout; the other woman was a small brunette. I am unable to furnish a better description of these parties. Also, I wish to state that a Chevrolet Coupe which appeared to be about a 1930 or 1931 model, was parked right close to the porch.

"After Manion finished his conversation with these people and returned to the car, he stated that the man on the porch was at one time a "boarder" at the Dallas County Jail, committed on a Federal Charge. When we left that house we continued East on the same gravel road for about three miles to a small town, the name of which I do not remember. There was a school or a gin on my left as we entered the town. We immediately turned around in front of this building and returned in the direction from which we came. I may mention here that we made the turn at the above mentioned town about 50 yards before we came to the railroad crossing. There were several other roads entering the town at this point. As we turned around Mr. Manion asked me if there was any road we could travel in order to avoid [redacted] house, at which time I informed him there was such a road - a cross road which we passed on our way out which would take us back to the Kaufman Pike.

"We went back the same gravel road as far as a point one and one half miles on the other side of the house where Mr. Manion talked to the man and the two women. We then turned North on a cross road which took us to the Kaufman Pike, from which point we proceeded direct to Col. Manion's house in Dallas, where we arrived about 6:00'clock in the evening.

"On Tuesday, August 29, 1933, Mr. Manion called me up at my home by telephone, about 8: or 9:00 in the evening, and asked me to drive him to work. I picked Mr. Manion up at his home about ten or fifteen minutes after he called me, and during our trip down to the jail Mr. Manion said to me, "Jack, have you got a gun?" I told him no. He asked me if I could get him one, and I asked him if it made any difference

what kind, and he said no. Manion said "Jack, get one if you can, and four hack saw blades." I told him I would see about it. I said, "Why, what do you want with it?" And he said, "I want to pull a little shell."

The next morning - Wednesday - he called me up about his usual time. He said, "Jack, did you get those things?" I told him yes. He said, "Well, come and pick me up," and I asked him if he was home.

"I took a meat saw blade, put it on a block and put it into three pieces and I had an old hack saw blade laying there which the carpenter had left. I put it and the other three together, wrapped them up, took the gun and the blades and drove to Tom Manion's house. He hardly got into the car good when he said, "Did you get a gun?" I said, "Here it is, you are sitting on it." He raised up, picked up the hack saw blades, put them into his inside coat pocket; picked the gun up, unwrapped it and commenced looking at it. He broke it, unloaded it, looked at the shells, got one hung in the cylinder by fooling with it and he told me to drive up and stop at the side of the curb. I did so, he got the shell unfastened, breached the gun back, snapped it a time or two, broke it open, put the shell back in it and he said, "That will do". He asked me then where I got the gun and I told Manion I got it from a negro. I don't remember any more that was said about the gun or the blades that night. He then told me to pick him up the next night. I left him and he went to his work and I went home. The next night he phoned me and said, "Jack, come and pick me up; three of those things were no good, get me three more and 12 44-calibre shells." I went ahead, picked him up at his home and in driving on down I asked Tom what was the matter with those blades that they were no good, and he said they would not cut; that one of them cut, but the other three were no good. I asked him how he knew they were no good and he said, "We tried them." I said, "We, who?", and he said "Bailey and myself". Manion said, "Bailey is one of the finest men I ever met and he is just as innocent as he can be."

"I asked Manion how he did any sawing and they not find it out, and he said "We have done very well just trying the blades." I asked him what he did with the gun and he said, "I have taken care of all of that."

The next morning - Saturday, September 2, 1933, I went to deliver some meat and came by, stopped, parked my car near a drug store on the corner near Brewer's Hardware Store on Exposition Avenue in Dallas. I went in and asked if he had some hack saw blades. The man said he did, and I told him I wanted three; also 12 44-calibre shells. He asked me if I wanted Smith & Wesson Shells and I said yes. He got the hack saw blades and shells and I asked him how much the hack saws were worth, he said 5¢ a piece and I gave him 65¢. Personally, I do not know who the man was who waited on me but would know him if

I saw him again. I then left the store, got into my car and went home and left these blades and shells in the front seat of the car. I ran my market as usual until closing up time.

"Col. Manion called me and asked me if I got those things. I told him I had. He asked me, '44's' and I told him yes. He said, 'Well, come on and pick me up.' I left, drove up down Manion's house, picked him up and started to the jail with him. I handed him the blades and shells and he took them out and examined them, put them in his pocket and then took them out and gathered them together and then lost one and began to worry. He kept hunting for it, took his flashlight, looked for the shell and felt for it in his other pockets. He then said 'A fellow is always leaving some kind of evidence.' We drove on down to the vicinity of the jail and parked the car at a different place from where we had been parking before and sat there and talked a while. I asked Col. Manion what he was trying to do and he said, 'Nothing, you need not worry, just go ahead, everything is going to be all right.' He said, 'If this deal goes over I won't be such a poor man.' I said, 'Col, are you not afraid you are going to get into it', and he said, 'Leave it to me, Jack, I am smart enough to know what I am doing.' When the conversation dropped a bit, he told me he would be phoning me soon.

"On Sunday night he phoned as usual to come and pick him up. I picked him up and we drove on down a couple of blocks away from the jail and parked. Manion asked me where I got the gun and I told him from a negro, and he asked me where I bought the saw blades and I told him on Elm Street, and he asked me if I bought them and did not have anyone else to buy them for me, and I told him no, I did not. Manion said, 'Jack, you have not told any of this to your wife, have you?' and I told him no. I asked Manion if he was sure he got rid of those other saw blades and he said he was taking care of all of that. I asked Manion how the other blades were, and he said all right; I asked him when he does his sawing how he covered it up and he said he hung a towel over it. Manion said if this man gets away he will be well fixed, meaning Manion.

"Manion asked me if I knew old man Commons, and I told him I had seen him as he had made me acquainted with Commons, and Manion asked me what Commons cursed me about all the time and why Commons said I was a short-weight butcher and I told Manion I did not know anything about his being mad at me and he said Commons had no use for me, and I said I knew nothing to the contrary.

"Manion said, 'Jack, you know that sawing is a job, I had to get a can of oil.' Manion said it was about time for him to go to work and that we had better not be seen together anymore so soon, and told me

he would be seeing me something. I let him out of the car and I went on home as usual.

"The next morning I went about my work about 7 or 8 o'clock and the phone rang and Manion said, "Jack, did you know Bailey was out?" and I said "No," and Manion asked me to come pick him up and I asked him where he was and he said at home, and I said, "Well, Sam, I am busy, I have some restaurant meat to get out as he is here but [redacted]" and he said, "Well, hurry up, I will appreciate it, and [redacted] meaning [redacted] who is out of town will appreciate it also" and I ran and delivered a restaurant order, got into my car and went to his house where I picked up Thomas L. Manion and [redacted]

In view of the fact that I did not have a gun Mr. Manion drove over to a house on Pine Street where he borrowed a shot gun. Manion had a 6-shooter. We drove back by Col. Manion's home, stopped a few minutes, he got out of the car, but returned shortly and we proceeded to the jail.

"When we arrived at the jail Manion got out of the car and remained about 10 or 12 minutes. When Mr. Manion returned to the car [redacted] walked up and spoke to him. Under Mr. Manion's instructions I proceeded out on the Commerce Street Viaduct in a Westerly direction. Mr. Manion then asked me if I knew the road to Grapevine, Texas, and I answered him yes, stating we should have gone by way of the Industrial Boulevard, but that we could get there in the direction in which we were then traveling. We continued on out the cement road in the direction of Irving, Texas, and about two or three miles this side of Irving we came to a man with a team working along side the road. Mr. Manion instructed me to stop, called the man over to the car and asked him if he had noticed a car occupied by two men who were traveling that way, one wearing overalls and one who looked like an officer. This man said there had been a car of that description in which there were two men and that this car had passed about an hour or an hour and a half ago, and that he had pulled his team across the highway and one of the men cursed him for having his team across the road. Col. Manion then asked him if any officers had passed and the man stated that a car had passed containing some men whom he would judge to be officers, and that their car had run off the pike at that point on account of his team being across the road; that he had had to pull this car out of the sand,

"We proceeded on to Irving, Texas, where either Mr. Manion or myself asked a man in a filling station as to where the road turned off to Grapevine, Texas. On the information obtained we proceeded to Grapevine where Mr. Manion again made inquiry as to whether a car containing two men, above described, passed in that direction. From Grapevine we proceeded to Rhame, Texas, where Manion made further inquiry regarding the cars and the occupants thereof. He also asked a lady at a filling station located at a cross road where the road running North lead to, and she answered him, stating that same was the Denton Road. Then Mr. Manion said, "Let's go to Denton." Whereupon, we proceeded to Denton where Mr. Manion and myself went to the Sheriff's Office and

and Mr. Manion identified himself officially as a Deputy Sheriff of Dallas County, and informed the man in the office that he was trying to locate Harvey Bailey who had escaped. One of these men then informed him that they had sent deputies out to locate Bailey and they had worked all the way around Lake Dallas; also that since they had received notice of Bailey's escape they had guarded all roads in that direction. Mr. Manion then was asked if he had heard anything and Mr. Manion informed him he had not heard any news except that "We had been informed that a man in a car of the above description in which Bailey was supposed to have left Dallas, had been seen East of Irving, Texas. Mr. Manion asked one of these deputies if there was a roadway around the town of Denton besides the Highway 78 through Denton. This deputy told him yes, there was. Mr. Manion said possibly he could have gone around Denton. This Deputy said he did not think so as they had had all side roads thoroughly guarded.

"We left the sheriff's office at Denton, Texas, and I suggested to Mr. Manion that he phone back to the jail at Dallas and see if any information had been obtained relative to Bailey's whereabouts. We went over to the telephone office and found it to be closed. We then went to a telephone booth located in a place which I believe may have been a drug store, located on the South side of the square, and Mr. Manion telephoned the sheriff's office at Dallas for information, and he was informed that Bailey had been caught at Ardmore, Oklahoma. I remember that the telephone message amounted to 35¢, 10¢ of which I furnished as Mr. Manion only had 25¢. We then left Denton and proceeded to Dallas where we arrived about 3:30 PM and went direct to the jail where I left Mr. Manion. We parked on Jefferson Avenue near the Records Building. Mr. Manion got out of the car, remained away about 15 or 20 minutes, leaving [redacted] and myself in the car, after which period he returned to the car and we all went on to Pine Street and delivered the shot gun, after which I delivered Mr. Manion and [redacted] to their home, I then returned home myself.

"After closing the market up that night I cut some tea bone steaks and took them to Mr. Manion. He had already gone and his daughter came out to the car and I told her there was some steak. She said she would have tea bone steak for her breakfast because "Daddy could not eat meat." I then drove home. The next day - Tuesday, September 5, 1933, I ran my butcher shop at the usual hours and that evening, late, Col. Manion called and told me to come by and pick him up, which I did. Col. Manion came out of his house, got into the car and we drove towards the jail. We parked near Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Wholesale Company, and sat and talked. I then asked Mr. Manion what they were doing down at the jail and he told me they were all up in the 'air' and I asked him what seems to be the trouble, and he said that everyone thinks the other did it, I asked Col. Manion what he was doing and he said he just walked around saying nothing, checking up on others and looking as though he were investigating. I asked him what they did, and he said everyone in the jail seemed to be afraid of him (Manion). I asked him what he did with the

saws and he said he had taken care of that and for me not to worry, and I asked him how he took care of them, and he said he would tend to that part of that matter. I then put Manion out at the jail, and I went on to my home.

The next night when Col. Manion called me he told me to come down and pick him up, which I did. We drove behind the jail building at a dirt, forest place from where we had parked before, and Col. Manion asked me how everything was. I told him I was worked out of my feet and almost crazy, and asked him how it was with him. He said "pretty rotten." He said, "we are going to have to cut out being together and must not be seen together." I asked him why, and he said there was going to be one of the most terrible, rigid investigations that ever happened. I asked him if they had any idea who did it and he gave me a kind of snarling answer and said, "Why would you ask that, when I do things they don't often find out so easily who did it." He told me if anything happened and we did not meet anymore, to be very careful what I said and to not be talking to anyone about him. Mr. Manion left me there and went on to work.

"On Thursday, September 7, 1933, about 7:30 AM, Mr. Manion telephoned me and asked me if I could meet him back of the Jefferson Hotel, which I did. I drove down, picked him up in the car and drove back of the railroad tracks back of the building. Tom Manion looked all the way around and said, "Jack, drive up there, no one will hear us talking there." I did drive where he told me, I killed my engine in the car, and the conversation began. Col. Manion said, "Things are beginning to pop and I don't know but what this will be our last time to meet and no telling when." Manion said, "I don't want any double-crossing and want you to tell me the straight about everything. First thing I want you to tell me is, where you really got that gun." I told him that I got the gun from the negro who soaked it to me for \$2.50 and he said, "Well, give him another dollar and I will help you pay part of this later." He asked me where I thought the negro got the gun and I said I knew where the negro got the gun; that he stole it; Manion then said, "So much for that." He then studied a bit and asked me who I thought he stole this gun from and I said "I don't know," and he said he happened to think of something that would be really good, but he would not explain. He then said "These saw blades I want to know exactly where you got those, and those cartridges." I told him I got them on Elm Street and he said, "Don't you know where?" and I said, "Down on Elm Street," and he told me not to tell any lie and not to double-cross him as he had to know those things, they were very important for him to know. I told Col. Manion I was telling him the truth about them. He also asked me again where I got the gun and I told him from the negro, and he asked me if I knew this negro and where he is, and I told him he need not worry about the negro as he is 200 miles from here, picking cotton. Manion then said very well; and that he wanted to remind me that if anything happens and he (Manion) is in jail, for me not to make any signed statement because it would get us into trouble; that if he happened to get into jail he did not want me to come around and if I got in jail he said to

leave that to him, not to worry, he would take care of that. Manion then said that this was going to be about our last time to meet, our conversations are going to be over with it looks like for quite a while, and he wanted me to know one thing; that he would not tell down before he would say anything and he expected me to do the same, and gave me a threatening look and he said, "I am't mean for you to double cross me." I said, "Col., do you think it is that serious?" and he said he was merely telling me so that I will not be telling things that I should not tell. I said, "Col., Manion, you never have told me the facts about this, what you have been doing or how you lead up to it all" and he said, "Jack, I will tell you if Bailey had gotten away I would have been a rich man," and I asked him where Bailey was headed and he said it was about 155 miles from Dallas; that he did not lack much from getting there and he said if he had really gotten away there were some of the biggest jobs ever known in Texas to be pulled, and I asked him what he meant, and Manion said there were eight or nine of the biggest banks in Texas and Oklahoma that Bailey intended to pull right away, and I asked him where he came in on that kind of a deal and Manion said he (Manion) would have been called over the telephone and given such a message: "This is the man from California", and he (Manion) would have said to him "This is me." I asked him what that meant and Manion said it would have meant everything was clear and Bailey would have come to his (Manion's) house.

"I should mention here that I asked Manion about my cut of \$125.00 of the \$250.00 he was to have obtained for the job that he spoke of, and he said the money was hid out and Bailey did not have time to get it, and that it was a pity that Bailey did not get where he was going, and therefore, he (Manion) did not get a cent.

"I then stated that I thought he had told me Bailey was an innocent man, and he said that Bailey was not guilty of a thing, and that he was one of the finest fellows I ever met, and Manion asked me if I knew of an out house anywhere in the vicinity of Dallas, six or eight or ten miles out - that is not on the highway - and that he could be rented, and I told him I did not know of anything of that kind and I asked him why, and Manion said he (Manion) had a friend who wants one. I then told Col. Manion, "My God, what are you framed up with?" and he told me not to worry about him (Manion) for me to just think about myself if there was any double-crossing going on, and he then told me that that was going to be our last meeting for a long time and that he told me the names and that he was going to expect everything he told me to be kept quiet and he expected me to tell him the truth and that it was not going to be good for me if I mislead him as he (Manion) must know these things straight and correct. Manion said if I had about 50% in money in my pocket that I don't need, he would like to have it. I let him have the 50% and he said if I needed it not to let him have it, and I told him I had

15 or 20 cents left and he said all right. Manion then asked me if I was sure I had not told my wife any of this anywhere up and down the line, and I told Manion I had not.

"I might also state here, if not already stated, during one of our conversations about the saw blades I insisted on knowing the final disposition of them, and Mr. Manion stated that if they showed up they would show up in a plenty good place, and looked as if he enjoyed the idea of where they would possibly show up.

"I forgot to mention above that the statement to Mr. Manion about where I got the saws and gun, was premeditatively untrue on my part. I did this because I had a premonition that I should not tell him the true facts as to where I got the gun and saws.

"At this time I wish to state I really obtained the gun above referred to, which is a 44-calibre S & W, 6 or 6½ inch barrel, top brake revolver, serial No. 5728, which has been exhibited to me in the presence of States District Attorney [redacted] Assistant States District Attorney [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted] at the Office of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Post Office Building, Dallas, Texas, and the same is the identical gun which I loaned to Mr. Manion on or about August 29, 1933, for the purpose of aiding Harvey Bailey in effecting his escape. The old 38-Winchester Cartridge which was exhibited to me in the presence of the above mentioned gentlemen, is identical with one of the cartridges which I gave Mr. Manion at the time I turned the above described gun over to him.

"I might mention here for information, that on several occasions I loaned the above-described revolver to [redacted] Ash Lane, in Dallas, Texas; and Mr. Ernest Becker, now deceased. [redacted] can also identify this revolver as being my property.

"I failed to explain above that this gun was originally obtained by me about six or seven years ago from a [redacted] a night watchman, while I resided on Hickory & Chestnut Streets, in Dallas, at which time I was engaged in the butcher business. With reference to a conversation had with Mr. Manion in reference, to this gun, Manion said, when Bailey was delivered the gun above mentioned, he looked at the gun and remarked to Manion, "Well it will scare them to death anyway."

"I also wish to state that before we left Dallas on the hunt for Bailey, above mentioned, during the telephone conversation I asked Mr. Manion where he was and he said he was at home; that he had received a message from Judge Long that Bailey had escaped; however I won't be positive it was Judge Long. He said someone had called and I think he said Judge Long. I do not recall having talked to Manion either personally or by telephone since the day of the jail break, other than herein stated.

"I have read the above statement, which was made as mentioned in the first paragraph of this statement, of my own free will and voluntarily without any promises or threats having been made to or against me, and the same is true."

signed: HENRY C. REWILL

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1933, at Dallas, Texas.

Witnessed by:

States District Attorney, Dallas, Texas.

Assistant States District Attorney, Dallas, Texas.

Dallas County, Dallas, Texas.

Special Agent, Division of Investigation, United States Division of Investigation, Dallas, Texas.

Joe H. Jones, Assistant United States Attorney, Dallas, Texas.

Agent contacted [redacted] of the Sam Dysterbach Company, Elm & Pearl Streets, Dallas, Texas, and he advised that as Agent for [redacted] New York City, he arranged a loan to Mr. Thomas L. Manion during February or March 1930 for \$2500.00, at which time Mr. Manion furnished a mortgage on his residence at 1627 Poplar Street, and that Mr. Manion has paid 8% interest, amounting to \$200.00 per annum since that time; that Mr. Manion has not paid his September payment on said interest in the amount of \$100.00. Also, that Mr. Manion has paid him on open account, \$25 to \$30 per month for some time past and that his present balance amounts to \$242.69; that Mrs. Manion appeared at his place of business since Mr. Manion's arrest in connection with the Dallas County Jail Break, and advised she was unable to make the payment on the loan above referred to, now due, and he arranged for an extension of same under the circumstances.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent [redacted] while attending Court at Oklahoma City:

James H. Mathers and his son, Attorneys for Harvey J. Bailey, were interviewed, both of whom made affidavits as follows:

State of Oklahoma,
Oklahoma County, SS.

I, James H. Mathers, being first duly sworn, says, upon his oath; I am a law partner with my father, under the name of Mathers & Mathers. I never saw Harvey Bailey, never talked with him, until he came into the Federal Court Room September 16 for trial.

"Wednesday night before Mr. Bailey's escape, [redacted] phoned my father to come to Ft. Worth. My father went Thursday. I did not know what he was going for neither did my father.

"Thursday afternoon, our office received a telegram from a lawyer named Ben Laska, of Denver, Colorado, asking that my father call upon Mr. Bates. I phoned my father at Ft. Worth giving him this information; Father told me that he would return the next day.

"Friday evening my father and mother called me from Ardmore, saying they were on the way home. Friday morning, my mother phoned me from the Texas Hotel, Ft. Worth, stating that she had just arrived there; that my father was all right, meaning perfectly sober; that she was going with my father to Dallas, and also [redacted] to see Harvey J. Bailey about employment, and that we would be home that night.

"On Saturday my father was at the U. S. Attorney's Office nearly all morning to see the U. S. Attorney about the order for \$500., Saturday afternoon we had lots of work in the office.

"Sunday my mother, myself and father drove to the State Penitentiary at McAlester to see clients.

"I know nothing on earth about the escape, nor the two men held. A lawyer named [redacted] wanted me to find out from Bailey and I told him I had never talked with Bailey, in my life."

(signed) James C. Mathers.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this Sept. 25, 1933.

Lucille Stoner,
Notary Public.

State of Oklahoma,
Oklahoma County, SS.

"I, James H. Mathers, upon my oath do solemnly swear: My name is James H. Mathers, I am 53 years of age; I have practiced law for about 25 years; my son, James C. Mathers, is my law partner; our offices are in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

"As I remember, on Wednesday night, August 30, 1933, I received a telephone call from [redacted] of the law firm of McLain, Scott & Sayers, of Ft. Worth, Texas, requesting that I come to Ft. Worth. He did not tell me what the business was and I did not know. Thursday I went to Ft. Worth, reaching there in the afternoon and going to the law office. I am ashamed to say, that I was drinking some,

and [redacted] did not then talk business with me. As I remember he had a young lawyer named [redacted] I think [redacted] of [redacted] who worked in their law offices, take me over to the Texas Hotel where a room was secured. I believe young [redacted] stayed with me until [redacted] came to the room, late in the evening, [redacted] then told me, that [redacted] and I think Senator Woodruff, as I now remember, had been to Dallas, he had arrived with the proper officers for me to see Harvey Bailey; that he wanted me to be perfectly sober, that Bailey desired to see if he could make financial arrangements with me and secure our services to defend him in his case, and that we would go to Dallas the next morning, - Friday, to confer with Harvey Bailey.

"I took no more drinks and became perfectly sober. I did not leave the room.

"That afternoon, - which was Thursday, - my son telephoned me from Oklahoma City, (desiring to know if I would be home that night, - stating that we had received a wire from Hon. Ben Laska, an attorney of Denver, requesting that I call on Bates, who had, as my son said, been delivered by airplane in Oklahoma City, that afternoon. I informed my son, that I would go to Dallas the next day to see Mr. Bailey with [redacted] and would be home Friday. That was all there was to that telephone.

"I understand that some one of the firm, or working for the firm of McLane, Scott & Sayer, called my wife that evening and informed her that I had been drinking, but that I was all right, and that I would not come home that Thursday night, but would the next day, - Friday. Of course, this is just hearsay.

"My wife, [redacted] of Arlington, Texas, and [redacted] the United States Attorney, - after my wife had talked over this 'phone call and learning I had been drinking, drove down to Ft. Worth. I guess they reached my room at the Texas Hotel, about 5 AM, of Friday. I was alone, asleep in the room. I immediately got up, bathed, dressed and went down to the first or ground floor. There my wife called our son, and told him that she and [redacted] and [redacted] had just arrived, - that I was all right, meaning perfectly sober, that we would go to Dallas with [redacted] that day to see Mr. Bailey about employment in his defense, and were then leaving for Arlington to visit with my sisters until [redacted] came by. All of us heard the conversation.

"We then all went into the coffee shop, got our breakfast, I paid the hotel bill. [redacted] got in his car and came back to Oklahoma City. My wife and [redacted] and myself got in our car and drove over to Arlington, Texas. We went to [redacted] home, there I shaved, we visited awhile with them, then we went over to another [redacted] There was one of her children put in a telephone call to [redacted] of Ft. Worth, I talked over the call. I told [redacted] I was not at the Texas Hotel, but came over to

Arlington with my wife, who came in that morning, to visit with [redacted] while he was getting ready to go to Dallas. That I would meet him at "Red" Wright's Garage, which was upon the highway he said that would be a convenient place, and he knew where it was. [redacted] suggested that garage, saying it belonged to the U. S. Marshal and [redacted] knew its location. [redacted] said he would be there in one hour, or about, as I now remember, ten o'clock. [redacted] my wife and her two children heard this telephone conversation.

[redacted] and some of her children, drove with me over to another [redacted] We visited there but a few minutes, and came back to [redacted] leaving there, my wife and I went to Mr. Wright's Garage, filled up with gasoline and waited a few minutes, when [redacted] the young attorney, drove up with [redacted] [redacted] got into our car and we all three drove directly to Dallas, going first to the U. S. Marshal's Office, where a written pass was procured for [redacted] and myself to see Bailey. We talked with the Marshal a short time and some of those in his office. Went directly to the jail. Some officer working in the jail took [redacted] and myself up to Mr. Bailey's cell. I did not know where it was.

"I was there introduced to Harvey Bailey. I had never seen him in my life and had never spoken to him, and knew nothing about his case. I presume we were there about 30 or 40 minutes. Mr. Bailey agreed to give me an order for \$500.00 which the Department of Justice had. An order was written by [redacted], a pencil procured from him, as I remember; the order was read to Bailey and handed by the officer to Bailey who signed same and Bailey handed it back to the officer and it was given me. I presented this order to the Department of Justice they stated, Mr. Hyde, U. S. Attorney would have to authorize the payment, or something to that effect. I then went to the U. S. Marshal's Office, visited there a few minutes, and then [redacted] my wife and I went to Baker Hotel, had lunch, immediately afterwards my wife and I left for home in Oklahoma City. I saw and talked with Congressman Jo Bailey and one of the proprietors of the Baker Hotel.

"I had no weapons of any kind, I gave Mr. Bailey no saws or pistol. Not a word referring to any escape was uttered by Mr. Bailey to me. Returning home, my wife and I stopped at [redacted] house in Ardmore, [redacted] just before sun down I believe, and telephoned my son that we would be home that night, just leaving Ardmore for home.

"Saturday, the next day, I was at the U. S. Attorney's Office in Oklahoma City, waited there for Mr. Hyde until almost noon; was in the office of his private secretary. Presented this \$500.00 order to the U. S. Attorney at Oklahoma about 11:30, and was asked to wait until case was tried.

"On Sunday, September 3, my wife, my son and myself went to the State Penitentiary at McAlester, Oklahoma; I saw and talked with the assistant warden, [redacted] a guard, [redacted] meet the wife of the sheriff from Okemah, Oklahoma and her husband and the County Attorney from that place.

"Monday morning early, while at my office, the newspaper boys telephoned me that Bailey had escaped. I was very much surprised.

"I had absolutely nothing to do with his escape in any manner, and had no knowledge of it.

"A few days prior to September 17, 1933, as I remember, a lawyer from Dallas by the name of [redacted] talked with me. He said he was a good personal friend of the sheriff, and the sheriff wanted to know the guilty parties so he could discharge them. I told him, Mr. Bailey would make no statement, not even to me. The lawyer returned about September 17. I told him then, that I had talked with Bailey, that I had asked him if the two men arrested were guilty, had he seen their names printed, and further that it was believed, by this lawyer, at least, that a Mr. Miller, who had purchased his car, was also guilty. I told the lawyer that Bailey said he would never be cheap enough to offer just a Ford Car for his release, that he would not think of offering less than \$10,000. That he had no money and from what the papers all say and everybody else, that Catherine or Geo. Kelly were the only people with any money. That Bailey disclaimed being "in" on the kidnaping. That Miller was not guilty and that from all the conversations and information, etc., that I really believed "they" meaning the officers were on a "hot trail", and that if it were a money deal it certainly was more than a mere Ford Car. That Bailey said if he had "framed it" he certainly would have either an automobile that was some account or else an air ship to take him away; that the old gun was no good; and the car would not run fast, and I told the lawyer that Bailey really believed honestly that somebody had "framed" him to get him killed and had "planted" this no account gun. I was giving this lawyer my conclusions as he was giving me his, and I thought our conversations were confidential as lawyers usually talk to each other. Maybe other things were said which I do not now remember.

"I can state further that I never received one cent, not from anyone on earth, in Bailey's case, and no one has ever come to me offering help as a witness or otherwise. I expect to receive the \$500 cash now held in Federal Court, and the Ford Car, also here, worth about \$500, as I value it, and he promised me that his "folks" meaning relatives as I suppose, would or might help him some.

"I have written this statement during the course of this trial very hurriedly, and if there is any further information I can acquire, I shall be glad to cooperate with the Government. I know neither of the men under arrest; never saw them; never spoke to them and do not know anything about their guilt or innocence."

(signed) JAMES H. MATHERS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 23, 1933.

Lucille Stoner,
Notary Public.

The above affidavits are retained in the Dallas Division Office file.

On September 23, 1933, [redacted] Grover C. Bevill, subject in this case, appeared at the Dallas Division Office and furnished a signed statement in which she identified the 44-calibre S & W Revolver used by Harvey J. Bailey in effecting his escape from the Dallas County Jail, as being the revolver [redacted] gave to Thomas L. Manion a few days prior to the above mentioned escape. Detailed copy of her statement is attached to copies of this report to the Division at Washington.

On Saturday afternoon, September 23, 1933, Agent [redacted] interviewed Harvey J. Bailey in the Federal Jail, Federal Building, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. In this connection Bailey denied that Manion and Bevill had any knowledge as to his escape from the Dallas County Jail. Bailey would give no information as to how he got the hack saw blades and as far as the revolver was concerned, stated he found the same in the mattress in his cell. He also advised Agent that no other person assisted in his escape and no money was paid him or friends in connection with this escape.

[redacted] Trusty, [redacted] Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas, furnished Agent with data concerning the date of incarceration of one [redacted] prisoner in the Dallas County Jail, as August 5, 1933, and date of discharge - September 5, 1933, stating further that this man was placed in L-1 Corridor of the East Wing of said institution on the 6th floor for safe keeping during the period of his confinement.

[redacted] and [redacted] have been subpoenaed by the United States Attorney as witnesses to testify in connection with Griffin's contention that he observed the 44-calibre S & W Revolver at the time same was concealed by Thomas L. Manion.

A signed statement was secured from [redacted] now residing at [redacted], Dallas, Texas, at the Dallas Division Office, in which she claimed that Thomas L. Manion offered her \$3000.00 to drive a truck to be placed at a given location for her, down to the vicinity of the Dallas County Jail on the morning of

September 4, 1933, date of Harvey J. Bailey's escape from said institution, and to allow herself to be taken as hostage by Bailey to some point in Oklahoma City where she would be well paid for her services. Copy of this detailed statement is being submitted to the Division with copies of this report.

In view of this woman's attitude and peculiar actions at the time she furnished above mentioned statement, it was deemed necessary to conduct some inquiry relative to her identity and reputation. At the time she furnished the above mentioned statement, she stated she was [REDACTED] Medical Arts Building, Dallas, Texas. Also, that she was previously employed by the insurance firm of Bailey & Collins. In this connection, Agent telephoned the Baylor University Hospital, where [REDACTED] also claimed that she had been a patient, and it was ascertained she was admitted to that institution on March 18, 1933, and released on March 23, 1933; that her medical history only reflects that she was suffering in the lower abdomen and back, which further diagnosis attributed to female disorders, and that her doctor at that time was [REDACTED]. This information was obtained from [REDACTED] Record Room Clerk.

Subsequent to the above telephone conversation with [REDACTED] Agent contacted [REDACTED] who had no recollection of any relative by the name of [REDACTED]. Also, Agent contacted [REDACTED] who, after referring to his medical record of [REDACTED], advised that he remembered that she was a patient of his for only a short time; that she claimed to have been related to [REDACTED] but that he had no recollection of her other than the fact that she, while not a pronounced psychopathic personality, was undoubtedly a neurotic individual, consequently, erratic; and therefore unreliable, in view of which it was decided after conference with Assistant United States Attorney Joe H. Jones, that it would be inadvisable to use her as a witness.

Facts in this case were presented to the Federal Grand Jury at Dallas, Texas, on September 25, 1933, and indictment containing two counts - the first count of which charges Bailey, Manion and Bevill with conspiracy to violate Section 246, title 18, U.S.C. annotated, was returned September 25, 1933, and same contains 22 overt acts outlining the various activities of the defendants in effecting Harvey J. Bailey's escape from the Dallas County Jail. Count 2 of said indictment, charges Thomas L. Manion with allowing Bailey to escape, in violation of Section 244, U.S.C. annotated.

Manion plead not guilty when arraigned in Federal Court at Dallas same date as above, and Grover C. Bevill entered plea of guilty. Both were remanded to the Dallas County Jail in default of \$10,000.00 each, pending trial at Dallas on October 3, 1933.

On September 29, 1933, one [REDACTED] appeared at the Dallas Division Office and furnished a signed statement to the effect that he traded the .44-calibre S & W Revolver which was exhibited to him by the writer, to Grover C. Bevill, six or seven years ago. Copy of the detailed statement concerning [REDACTED] identification of this revolver is attached to copies of this report for the Division at Washington.

On the same date as above, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, appeared at this division office and furnished a signed statement to the effect that Thomas L. Manion borrowed a shot gun from him on the morning of September 4, 1933, which he, upon Mr. Manion's request, loaded with six Peter's High Velocity No. 4 shot shells. Mr. Manion advised that he wanted the gun to hunt Harvey J. Bailey, who had escaped from the Dallas County Jail. Copy of Thompson's signed statement is attached to the copies of this report for the Division.

Thomas L. Manion, upon his request, was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and the writer at the Dallas Division Office on Friday, September 29, 1933, at which time he reiterated his innocence, but upon being questioned further in connection with statement of Grover C. Bevill, outlined his trip with Bevill to Denton, Texas, on the date of Harvey J. Bailey's escape in detail as previously reported. Mr. Manion also made reference to the 50¢ which he borrowed from Bevill as referred to in Bevill's statement, advising that with this money he purchased a newspaper, two cups of coffee, package of cigarettes and box of matches, amounting to 26¢, and the remaining 24¢ he gave to prisoners in the Dallas County Jail. Also, in this connection, he stated that during the interview when he borrowed this money, he cautioned Bevill that he (Manion) with others might be under suspicion of being connected with the escape of Harvey J. Bailey and that it would be best that he be not seen with Bevill in the future, and that said interview was had near the Jefferson Hotel alongside of the platform somewhat obscure from the street. At this time Mr. Manion also called this Agent's attention, in the presence of United States Marshal [redacted] to the fact that it was necessary for Bailey to use some kind of tool in removing the sections of bars from the door of his cell as apparently they were secure when tried by Deputy Jailers on their trips during which prisoners' cells were checked, necessitating the removal of this tool after Bailey was checked in to Deputy [redacted] at 6: AM, and that investigation should be conducted with a view toward ascertaining who is responsible for the removal of the above mentioned tool.

In the signed statement of Grover C. Bevill, set out above, it will be noted he makes reference to [redacted] as having borrowed the revolver from Bevill used by Harvey J. Bailey in effecting his escape. An effort was made to contact Perry by telephone but it was ascertained he was out of the city. Subsequently, United States Attorney's office issued a subpoena for [redacted] and the latter, after being served, called at the Dallas Division Office, stated he could not recall having borrowed said revolver from Bevill, but that he did go by Bevill's house on one occasion for the purpose of borrowing a gun but Bevill stated his revolver was in the possession of someone else at that time.

The original statements referred to above are retained in the Dallas Division Office files.

Special Agent [redacted] interviewed D. H. Dunn, Chief of Police, Ardmore, Oklahoma, in the Dallas Division Office on the morning of October 3, 1933, and ascertained that when he (Dunn) arrested Harvey J. Bailey at Ardmore, on September 4, 1933, about 10:15 AM, he took Bailey out of the car and while doi

so found along side of him on the seat, S & W, 44-calibre Revolver, No. 5728, containing 3 S & W 44-calibre Cartridges and 2 Winchester, 38-calibre. In addition thereto he states that he found in Bailey's right hip pocket, 12 44-calibre Colt Cartridges. He further states that the same day the revolver was turned over to [REDACTED] Dallas, Texas.

Summary Report in this case is being submitted to the Division at Washington.

In reply to a letter addressed to the Division under date of Sept. 19, 1933, requesting previous criminal records of Grover C. Beville and Thomas L. Manion be furnished the Dallas Division Office, under date of September 23, 1933, a letter was received from the Division indicating there was no known criminal record in the Division for either individual.

PENDING.

WFO
7-122-123

October 26, 1933.

RECORDED

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS.

In the case entitled HARVEY J. BAILEY, with aliases; THOMAS L. MANION; GROVER C. BEVILL, with alias, Obstruction of Justice - Release of Federal Prisoner Harvey J. Bailey, there are transmitted herewith copies of the following reports:

Special Agent

Office

Date

Dallas, Texas.

10/3/33.

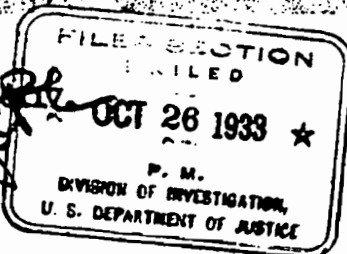
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Very truly yours,

Director,

Incl. # 36

FW/K...



UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA**

FILE NO. **7-26**



REPORT MADE AT: OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA	DATE WHEN MADE: 10/10/33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
TITLE: EDWARD BENTZ, alias; GEORGE KELLY - FUGITIVE, I. O. No. 1207; CHARLES W. BUCHER - Victim		KIDNAPING	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Surveillance at Belmont Hotels, Special Delivery window of Post Office, and 1150 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, was unproductive of any information to definitely establish that George and Kathryn Kelly were in Chicago, Illinois.			
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, dated September 21, 1933.			
DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Continuing efforts to locate Ed and Ted Bentz for the purpose of apprehending them with a view to also locating or obtaining information relative to George Kelly, [redacted] of the Chicago Detective Bureau was interviewed on September 15 for the purpose of obtaining what information his files contained relative to Ed and Ted Bentz. [redacted] had considerable information available in connection with the above parties which had previously been furnished to this office by other agencies. During the course of this interview [redacted] informed Agent of a certain telephone number which was found on the person of Ed Bentz when he was arrested at one time, this telephone number being 671-M, Michigan City, Indiana, and by tracing this telephone number through the telephone company it had been ascertained that same was listed to one [redacted] whose residence was located on Calumet Avenue, Route No. 2, Michigan City, Indiana. The information obtained as a result of locating [redacted] will be referred to subsequently in this report.			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>H. O. Smith</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		RECORDED AND INDEXED OCT 9 1933
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division-6 Oklahoma City-2 Chicago-2		UNITED STATES OCT 9 1933 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>[initials]</i> FILE	CHECKED OFF: OCT 10 1933 JACKETED
COPIES DESTROYED 186 MAR 17 1965		<i>[initials]</i>	

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On September 18th a telegram was received from the New York office requesting that this office check the records of the United Air Lines in Chicago for the arrival of Joseph Lehmeyer at Newark, New Jersey, on or about September 12th. This telegram advised that the records of this air line had been forwarded to the Chicago office by the Newark, New Jersey office.

Accordingly, this Agent made inquiry at the office of the United Air Lines where it was ascertained that on September 11th Joseph Lehmeyer purchased transportation from Minneapolis, Minnesota, via the Northwest Air Lines, to Chicago, Illinois. It was also indicated that Mr. Lehmeyer purchased from the Northwest Air Lines ticket agent at the same time, transportation over the United Air Lines from Chicago, Illinois, to Newark, New Jersey, on a plane leaving Chicago at 1:00 P.M., Central Standard time, September 12th. The ticket over the United Air Lines to Newark, New Jersey, reflected that Lehmeyer gave his address as c/o City Hall, Minneapolis, Minnesota. It was further ascertained that the plane on which Mr. Lehmeyer left Chicago on September 12th arrived at Newark, New Jersey, on the same day at 6:39 P.M., that being the actual arrival hour of that plane which placed it in Newark, New Jersey, six minutes ahead of time.

The above mentioned wire was received at the Chicago office on Saturday afternoon after the offices of the United Air Lines had closed for the weekend, and this information was obtained on Monday morning, September 18th, and on that date a wire was dispatched to the New York office, advising them as to the requested information.

On September 18th, this Agent, accompanied by Sergeants [redacted] and [redacted] of the Chicago Detective Bureau, proceeded to Michigan City, Indiana, for the purpose of interviewing [redacted] to whom telephone number 671-M was listed, as previously mentioned in this report. [redacted] was located at his garage situated on Chicago Street, where he was questioned in connection with this matter. After considerable questioning, he admitted that he was acquainted with a party known to him as E. E. Richards, that being one of the aliases frequently used by Ed Bentz. He was questioned as to his knowledge of and association with this Richards and he stated at first that he had only known him for several months. Later questioning of [redacted] developed, however, that he had known this man for possibly three or four years. When questioned as to when he had last seen Bentz alias Richards, he stated that Bentz had resided at a cottage located at Long Beach, Indiana, which is a suburb of Michigan City, since about

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June or July of this year up until about September 4th. He readily identified the photograph of Ed Bentz as the party known to him as Richards and agreed to direct Agent and the officers to the cottage that Bentz had occupied.

Accordingly Agent and the officers proceeded to this cottage, which later developed to be the [redacted] cottage, located between stops 18 and 19 at Long Beach, Indiana. After inquiry at several real estate companies, it developed that this cottage was rented by a real estate Agent connected with the Long Beach Realty Company, and accordingly [redacted] of the Long Beach Realty Company was questioned in connection with this matter. He stated that about June 1st of this year a party giving his name as G. B. Renier approached him with reference to renting a cottage. He readily identified the photograph of Ed Bentz as being that of G. B. Renier. He stated that this cottage was rented to Renier until October 5, 1933. He further advised that Bentz alias Renier paid in advance for the rent of this cottage; that he was driving a 1933 Buick sedan of very dark color and that he also occasionally drove a Ford sedan, model A, about the 1930 model. He was also shown a photograph of Mrs. Ed Bentz, nee Verna Friemark, and he readily identified that photograph as being that of the woman who was with Ed Bentz.

[redacted] further advised that shortly before Labor Day, September 4th, Renier turned in the keys to this cottage and informed them that he would not return there; that a death in the family necessitated his leaving this section of the country, and that he would not be able to return before the end of the period for which the cottage was rented. [redacted] stated that [redacted] who is employed by the Post Office at Michigan City, Indiana, was the owner of this cottage, and accordingly [redacted] was interviewed at the Post Office. He readily identified the photograph of Ed Bentz as that of the party who had rented his cottage from approximately June 1st until October 5th. He also stated that this party was known to him as G. B. Renier and that he had vacated the cottage about Labor Day and had not been seen by him since. [redacted] recalled that he incidentally made a notation of the license number on the Buick automobile driven by Bentz, same being Indiana license No. [redacted]. It later developed that this license was issued to one [redacted] East Chicago, for Buick sedan, motor No. 33817. It was also subsequently learned that [redacted] is evidently an alias of Ed Bentz, and that [redacted] is unknown in East Chicago. It is well to state here that the above mentioned Buick sedan was recovered by officers in Indiana after it had been abandoned by Ed Bentz following a bank holdup in that state.

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Agent, accompanied by [redacted], the real estate agent, made an inspection of the [redacted] cottage and there was found therein a gray hat, size 7 1/8, which had been purchased in Seattle, Washington. This hat evidently had belonged to Ed Bentz. No other information of value was received as a result of the inspection of this cottage.

At the Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Agent was advised by the Manager that an examination of their records indicated that no long distance calls were made from this cottage from the time same was rented by Bentz alias Renier until the time he vacated same. It was learned, however, that that office is still holding a deposit of approximately \$10.50 made by Bentz for the purpose of connecting this phone, and that this deposit was being held there for Bentz. The Manager advised that in the event a forwarding address is received or in the event anyone calls there for the check, he will immediately get in touch with the Chicago Division office.

At the Post Office it was learned that Bentz did not leave a forwarding address. However, at the Gas and Light Company it was ascertained that the gas and light deposit of approximately \$20.00 had been called for by Ed Bentz alias Renier, possibly one week previous to the time of Agent's inquiry there.

From [redacted] it was also ascertained that during the summer he had installed a new motor in the Ford owned by Ed Bentz. The number of the motor which was taken out was A-5913137, and the number of the motor which was placed in the Ford was A-2993307.

[redacted] of the real estate company also informed Agent that prior to the time that Bentz alias Renier rented the [redacted] cottage he had told him that he could be contacted by calling the Sheldrake Hotel, apartment 512, telephone Longbeach 8600.

No information could be obtained from any of these parties at Long Beach or Cambridge City relative to the destination of Bentz alias Renier when he left the [redacted] cottage. As a result of subsequent developments in this case, no further investigation was conducted with a view to locating and apprehending Ed and Ted Bentz.

On September 20th a telegram was received at this office from the New York office advising that Joseph Lehmeyer, Chief of Police of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and a prisoner by the name of

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Stanley Whiteliff would arrive in Chicago, Illinois, at 3:32 Central time at the Municipal Airport on American Airlines plane No. 29, setting out the descriptions of Lehmyer and the prisoner, and suggesting that surveillance be maintained over these persons while in Chicago, Illinois, up to and including the time of their departure for Minneapolis and that the St. Paul office be advised when they departed.

Accordingly, this Agent and Special Agent [redacted] accompanied by Detectives [redacted] and [redacted] proceeded to the Municipal Airport, where it was ascertained that the above mentioned plane was several hours late and would not arrive in Chicago until approximately 4:45 Daylight Savings time. Upon the arrival of this plane, Mr. Lehmyer and the prisoner were readily identified and a surveillance was immediately begun. Mr. Lehmyer proceeded from the airport in one of the American Air Line buses, being followed by this Agent and the above mentioned parties. The bus, upon arriving at the Chicago Police Department, stopped and Mr. Lehmyer and his prisoner departed from same and entered the Chicago Police Department, where they proceeded to the Detective Bureau and made arrangements for the prisoner to be lodged in the County Jail over night.

Chief Lehmyer then proceeded to the Sherman Hotel, where he evidently tried to make arrangements for a room, but was unsuccessful. He checked his baggage at the Sherman Hotel and started walking around the streets of Chicago, the surveillance being maintained continuously. While in the Sherman Hotel, Mr. Lehmyer went into a telephone booth and evidently made a telephone call, the number called being unknown. While walking around the streets of Chicago, he also stopped in a drug store and looked through a telephone directory but made no calls. After having his dinner at a combination lunch room and beer parlor he went to the Palmer House and there evidently made arrangements for transportation over an air line at a consolidated air line ticket office for transportation the next day. After leaving the Palmer House Hotel he again went to the Sherman Hotel, where he secured his baggage and went to the Hotel Astor, located at 172 North Clark Street, a short distance from the Sherman Hotel, where he evidently secured a room, and remained the rest of the night. The surveillance was maintained at this hotel by the writer and Special Agent [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted] until 11:00 o'clock that night, up until which time Mr. Lehmyer did not come out of the hotel.

In connection with this matter, it is well to state here that on the morning of September 21st Special Agent [redacted] was assigned to pick up the surveillance of Mr. Lehmyer and continue

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same until he departed from the city. Agent [redacted] reported that Mr. [redacted] with his prisoner, first went to the airport, where it was developed that the plane on which he had booked passage would not depart due to weather conditions, and it was necessary for him to leave by train, which he did at 10:40 A.M., via the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad. It was ascertained that this train was expected to arrive in Minneapolis at 9:45 that night and the St. Paul Division office was advised accordingly by wire.

On Thursday morning, September 21st, at approximately 2:30 or 3:00 o'clock, Special Agent in Charge Purvis received a long distance telephone call from the Oklahoma City Division office, advising that George Kelly, driving a new Lincoln tudor sedan, dark in color and bearing New Mexico license plates, had departed from El Reno, Oklahoma on the afternoon of September 20th, enroute to Chicago, and that he would probably arrive here during the early hours of the morning of September 21st; that he would register at the Belmont Hotel under the name of Mitchell and that he was expected to meet one [redacted] a high-powered crook from Oklahoma City, in Chicago on the evening of September 21st.

Special Agent in Charge Purvis immediately called to the office practically all Agents assigned to this office. These Agents arrived at the office before 5:00 A.M. There were also called to this office the two squads of detectives assigned to the office, as well as State Highway patrolmen working under Sergeant [redacted]. After arriving at this office the men were divided into squads, each squad consisting of four or five men, including officers and agents, and specific instructions were given to each squad as to the hotel they were to cover, since it happened that listed in the telephone and classified directories are five different Belmont Hotels.

The various squads proceeded to their places of assignment, arriving there before daybreak, where surveillances were begun. At approximately 8:30 o'clock in the morning a phone call was received at this office from the Oklahoma City office advising that Kelly had not departed from El Reno, Oklahoma until approximately 5:30 on the afternoon of the 20th, and it was decided that it would be practically impossible for him to arrive in Chicago before sometime during the afternoon of September 21st. Accordingly, the different squads were called back to the office and instructed to again assemble in their proper squads at 11:00 A.M., for the purpose of returning to their places of assignment and taking up their surveillances.

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At this time Special Agent [redacted] was instructed to take charge of a squad of detectives from the Chicago Police Department and to set up a point along U.S. Highway No. 66, which is the main route leading from Lawton, Oklahoma, and to Chicago. This surveillance along this highway is an effort to pick up Kelly on his way to Chicago. While cruising several miles south of Joliet, Agent [redacted] and the squad of detectives were joined by Sergeant [redacted] and his squad of State Highway police. Both squads then proceeded to the intersection of U. S. Highway No. 66 and State Highway No. 17, which is located on the outskirts of Dwight, Illinois, and at which point there is located a four way stop sign. Arrangements were made by Sergeant [redacted] with the State Highway police officer covering that jurisdiction to place a uniformed policeman in the vicinity of these stop signs in order that all motorists upon seeing the stop sign and this officer nearby would come to a complete stop. These two squads placed themselves at advantageous points near the intersection, in order that in the event of the arrival of Kelly they would be in a position to immediately surround the car at the time he came to the stop sign.

Agent [redacted] and the squads maintained a surveillance at this point from noon until approximately 4:45 P.M., at which time a Lincoln sedan bearing New Mexico license plates approached the stop sign and came to a complete stop. This car was immediately surrounded and the party driving this car identified himself as being H. Delaney Mitchell, giving his residence as [redacted] Albuquerque, New Mexico. He was accompanied at this time by a party giving his name as [redacted] Dearborn, Michigan. Mr. Mitchell said that he was proceeding from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Chicago, Illinois, where he intended to join his wife at the Belmont Hotel at Sheridan Road and Belmont Avenue. Mitchell bore some resemblance to subject Kelly, but upon close inspection it was easily determined that he could not be identical with Kelly. Mitchell further advised that he was engaged in the land promotion business and also sold bonds. He advised that the four door Lincoln sedan which he was driving was purchased from the Fulwiler Motor Company at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on July 24, 1935, and that [redacted] could give full references concerning him.

This information was immediately telephoned to Special Agent in Charge M. H. Purvis, who advised that Mitchell should be brought to the office and that in the meantime a check would be made on his identity. Mitchell and [redacted] accompanied Agent [redacted] and the Detectives to the Chicago Division office where Mitchell was further

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questioned by Special Agent in Charge M. H. Purvis. At this time Mitchell stated that his full name was Edward Delaney Mitchell; that he had recently purchased a 45,000 acre ranch just north of Santa Fe, New Mexico; that he has been residing for the past few months at 211 South Bryn Mawr, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and that he left Albuquerque, at approximately 12:30 P.M. on the afternoon of September 20th and drove direct to Chicago; that on the way he passed through the towns of Sayre, Clinton, El Reno and Enid, Oklahoma; that he left El Reno, Oklahoma at approximately 5:00 P.M. on the evening of September 20th and drove straight through to where he was taken into custody by Chicago detectives, making stops only to purchase gasoline. He advised that he is personally known to [redacted] former United States Marshal at Oklahoma City, who resides at the present time in El Reno, Oklahoma, and by F. Barry King, Attorney General of the State of Oklahoma at Oklahoma City.

He admitted to Special Agent in Charge M. H. Purvis that he was arraigned in Federal Court at Enid, Oklahoma, two years ago on a charge of mail fraud, but that he was acquitted of this charge, and that Judge Voight, who presided at this case, would remember him. He also stated that he was indicted at Devils Lake, North Dakota, in 1920 on a mail fraud charge, but was also acquitted; that he was indicted at Hobart, Oklahoma, for obtaining money under false pretenses in the year 1917, but this charge was also dismissed. He advised that this is the only criminal record against him, and that he had never been convicted of any charge, and that no charges were outstanding against him.

The fingerprints of Mitchell were taken and compared with those of subject Kelly at the Chicago Police Department, and it was determined definitely that Mitchell was not subject Kelly. At the same time that the comparison was made a search was made of the files of the Bureau of Identification, Chicago Police Department for the prints of Mitchell, and it was discovered that he was wanted for grand theft at Santa Anna, California. The wanted circular being dated August 1, 1932, which wanted notice also revealed that a \$100.00 reward had been posted for the arrest of Edward D. Mitchell alias [redacted] but that this reward expired on November 30, 1932.

Special Agent in Charge M. H. Purvis communicated with Special Agent in Charge J. E. P. Dunn, Los Angeles Division office, with reference to the wanted notice on Mitchell and was later advised by Special Agent in Charge Dunn that Mitchell is still wanted by the authorities at Santa Anna, and that the Chicago Police Department would be notified by wire by the Santa Anna authorities to hold Mitchell for them.

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that the man told him he was going to Joliet, Illinois, and that he was going to let him out there. He stated that he knew nothing at all concerning the man and had never even asked him his name; that all that he knew about him was that he was a magazine salesman.

[redacted] Dearborn, Michigan, advised that he was hitch-hiking his way home from Jacksonville, Florida, when he obtained a ride with Mitchell at Lincoln, Illinois; that he intended to ride as far as Joliet with Mitchell and from Joliet he intended to obtain further rides to Dearborn, Michigan. He advised that he knew nothing at all concerning Mitchell and that he had never seen him before he had been picked up by him. Inasmuch as it was felt that he had no connection whatsoever with Mitchell, and it being determined that Mitchell was not identical with Kelly, [redacted] was released from custody without further questioning.

As previously indicated in this report, surveillances were maintained at the various Belmont hotels from 11:00 o'clock on the morning of September 21st until approximately 5:30 P.M., with the exception that the surveillance at the Belmont Hotel located at the corner of Belmont Avenue and Sheridan Road was maintained until 11:00 P.M. that night. At this hotel Agents and officers were stationed on the inside of the hotel as well as on the outside on the possibility that there might be some connection between Kelly and Mitchell, and that Kelly or his wife might possibly appear at that hotel. However, during this surveillance no developments of interest occurred.

On Thursday night, September 21st, the Oklahoma City office called this office by telephone advising that a letter had been received at Oklahoma City by an informant working with the Oklahoma City office; that this letter was from Mrs. George Kelly and had been mailed from Chicago, Illinois, on September 20th; that the postmark indicated that it was mailed from the Lake Street Station and that the letter was sent by air mail; further, that this letter was signed by Mrs. Kelly as Mrs. John A. Dayton, and in substance and effect instructed the informant, who was supposedly a friend of Mrs. Kelly, to communicate with her through [redacted].

The Oklahoma City office further advised that the informant in Oklahoma City had also that same written a special delivery letter to Mrs. Kelly, that same would be addressed to [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, and that it was expected that this letter would be delivered to Mrs. Kelly in some manner.

Accordingly, on Friday morning, September 22, at approximately 8:30 o'clock, the writer and Special Agent [redacted] contacted [redacted] in charge of the Special Delivery Division of the

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Chicago Post Office, who after examining his records and the letters on file there found instant letter addressed to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was being a special delivery letter. This letter had a notation placed thereon by Special Delivery carrier to the effect that an attempt had already been made to deliver this letter at [REDACTED] where he had been informed that [REDACTED] was not there and was thought to be on his way to California, and that no forwarding address was available.

The writer and officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] from the Chicago Detective Bureau immediately started a watch at the Special Delivery window of the Post Office. It was arranged with [REDACTED] the officer in charge there, for this Agent to handle the delivery of this letter in the event anyone called there for same, and it was planned to take into custody Mrs. Kelly if she called in person for the letter and George Kelly if he called. In the event someone not answering the description of these parties called for the letter a surveillance was to be maintained on them until the letter reached its final destination. This surveillance was maintained at the Special Delivery window from 8:30 on the morning of Friday, September 22nd, until 11:30 that night, without any results.

After the information was received from the Special Delivery carrier who had attempted to deliver this letter to [REDACTED] to the effect that [REDACTED] was not there, but was known there, a surveillance was maintained on [REDACTED] different Agents from this office being assigned to maintain this surveillance.

The writer and Special Agent [REDACTED] and officers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] took up this surveillance at the Special Delivery window of the Post Office again on the morning of Saturday, September 23rd at 8:00 A.M. Shortly after arriving at the Post Office one of the employees called the writer's attention to the fact that another Special Delivery letter had just been received and addressed to [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]. An examination of the outside of this letter indicated that it was addressed to [REDACTED] and was mailed from Oklahoma City on September 22nd and was written on stationery of the Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. It was ascertained that this letter was from the attorney representing the Shannons and was an instruction to [REDACTED] to have Mrs. Kelly get in touch with him at that hotel immediately. It was arranged for an attempt to be made to deliver this letter at [REDACTED] which is a beer tavern owned by [REDACTED].

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Accordingly, the Special Delivery carrier was given instructions to present that letter at that address and if informed that [redacted] was not there to inquire as to a forwarding address, but not to leave the letter there unless someone who said he was [redacted] accepted same. Two Agents from this office were instructed to immediately proceed to [redacted] where they were to await the arrival of the carrier so that they could overhear what took place. This could be discreetly done by reason of the fact that that address is a beer tavern. Two other Agents were instructed to be in the vicinity of this tavern in order that the carrier could immediately report back to them what information he had learned with reference to [redacted]. As per instructions, the carrier attempted to deliver this letter, but was informed there by the bartender that [redacted] was not there, the bartender stating: "I told you yesterday that he was not here. He is on his way to California by now and I don't expect him back". The carrier then started to leave a notice to the effect that the letter would be held at the Special Delivery window, but the bartender told him that it was useless to leave a notice there, and the carrier did not leave the notice. This letter was returned by the carrier to the Special Delivery Division where it was turned over to the writer and the others maintaining a surveillance there. The surveillance at the Special Delivery window of the Post Office and at [redacted] was continued throughout Saturday, September 23rd, up until 11:00 P.M. This surveillance was again taken up at both places on the early morning of September 24th.

In view of the fact that the letter received by the informant of the Oklahoma City office at Oklahoma City from Mrs. George Kelly, bearing postmark at Chicago, Illinois, indicated that it had been mailed at the Lake Street Station in Chicago, Special Agent [redacted] was instructed to ascertain the area covered by the Lake Street Station, for the purpose of making discreet inquiry at any hotels located within that area. It was ascertained by Agent [redacted] that no hotels or rooming houses are located within the district covered by the Lake Street Station, this section of the city being strictly a business section.

The Oklahoma City office was advised by long distance telephone from time to time of the developments with reference to the letters.

It was also ascertained that one of the bartenders working at the [redacted] address was named [redacted]. However, he is small of stature and in no way resembles George Kelly, the subject of this case.

All b7C

On the afternoon of September 23rd, [redacted] of the Chicago Detective Bureau, telephoned Special Agent in Charge M. H. Purvis, informing him that he had just received a call from the Chief of Police at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, to the effect that it was believed that George Kelly and Verne C. Miller had been seen in a restaurant at Two Rivers that afternoon.

Special Agent in Charge Purvis immediately called the Chief of Police at Two Rivers, who advised that [redacted] had informed him that while having lunch at a restaurant in that city he had observed two men whom he believed to be George Kelly and Verne C. Miller, this identification being by reason of recent pictures he had seen of Kelly and Miller in the Chicago papers. Mr. Purvis was informed that the Chief of Police there had called Kewaunee, Green Bay, and Manitowoc, Wisconsin, instructing them to be on the lookout for these two parties. He was also informed that they would call Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, and other towns surrounding Two Rivers to immediately be on the lookout for two men answering the descriptions of Kelly and Miller.

Special Agent in Charge Purvis also made telephonic communication with Special Agent [redacted] the resident agent at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and instructed him to proceed to Two Rivers, Wisconsin, for the purpose of ascertaining full particulars with reference to the identification of two men as Kelly and Miller.

The following memorandum was submitted by Special Agent [redacted] covering his investigative activity at that place:

"Pursuant to the telephonic instructions which were received from you in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, Saturday night, September 23rd, 1933, the writer proceeded to Two Rivers, Wisconsin immediately and arrived at that place at eleven o'clock P.M. Saturday. Officers [redacted] and [redacted] of the Two Rivers Police Department were immediately interviewed Saturday night at which time Agent [redacted] was advised that Chief of Police [redacted] was out of the city but would return early Sunday morning. They advised that all surrounding towns had been notified to be on the "look out" for Kelly and Miller and that in view of the entire absence of clues concerning Kelly and Miller it appeared that the Two Rivers police department had exhausted all possible means of locating them.

Chief of Police [redacted] was contacted early Sunday morning and we spent the entire day attempting to obtain some information which might be of assistance in locating Kelly and Miller.

All b7C

[redacted] Two Rivers, Wisconsin, interviewed advised that he entered Wallo's Restaurant, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, about twelve o'clock on Saturday, September 23, 1933. That one [redacted] was dining in Wallo's Restaurant at that time; that he noticed two rough looking men seated at a table in the restaurant; that one man was considerably smaller than the other and wore a suede jacket of brown color; that the larger man wore dark clothes and his blouse appeared to be wrinkled and bulging, giving him the appearance of being quite fat; that he noticed that the two men in question appeared to be watching him quite closely; that he conversed with [redacted] during the lunch and that he left the restaurant at 12:38 P.M., Saturday afternoon. [redacted] stated that within a short time after he left the restaurant he received the local newspaper in which were photographs of George Kelly and Vernon C. Miller; that he recognized said photographs as being those of the two men he saw in Wallo's restaurant; that he notified Chief of Police [redacted] immediately and upon making inquiry at the restaurant it was discovered that the men had departed about ten or fifteen minutes earlier.

Chief of Police [redacted] informed Agent that he immediately telephoned all surrounding towns including Manitowoc, Green Bay, Kewaunee and Sturgeon Bay to be on the "look-out" for Kelly and Miller.

Agent exhibited the photographs of Kelly and Miller to [redacted] and he stated that he is reasonably certain that the smaller of the two men whom he saw in Wallo's Restaurant is Vernon C. Miller and that while he did not have an opportunity to observe the larger man as closely as the other, he is of the opinion that this man was Kelly.

[redacted] was interviewed at her residence address, [redacted] Two Rivers, Wisconsin. Upon being shown photographs of Kelly and Miller she stated that the smaller man which she observed in Wallo's Restaurant on Saturday noon, September 23, 1933, could easily be Vernon C. Miller. With reference to the larger man, she stated that he appeared much heavier of build than the photograph of Kelly indicates. She stated that the two men in the restaurant appeared to be watching every move she and [redacted] made and their impudence aroused more attention than their features. [redacted] was not able to positively identify either Kelly or Miller, although she stated that they could easily be these individuals. She was more positive as to the identification of Miller than Kelly, however.

All b7C

of Wallo's Restaurant, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, was interviewed. [redacted] advised that she waited on the two men who were in Wallo's Restaurant on Saturday night. She stated that [redacted] was in the restaurant when they arrived, [redacted] restaurant employee; that they ordered large meals; that they appeared to be in no particular hurry; that they ate everything that was brought to them, including dessert; that [redacted] and [redacted] later came in the restaurant; that [redacted] and [redacted] were the only persons in the restaurant during the time that the two men in question were there; that after completing their meals, the larger man paid for same while the smaller man stood near the door; that during the entire time they were in the restaurant the larger man did all the talking to her; that after leaving the restaurant they walked North on Washington Street in a leisurely manner, picking their teeth; that no automobile was seen and it is not known how or when they left Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

[redacted] Wallo's Restaurant, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, was also interviewed. He identified the picture of Vernon C. Miller as that of the smaller fellow but stated that the picture of Kelly is not the photograph of the larger fellow that was in Wallo's Restaurant on September 23, 1935.

[redacted] likewise stated that she is of the opinion that the photograph of Miller is that of the smaller man but stated that she does not believe that the larger man was Kelly. She stated that the individual who was in the restaurant was very large and fat; that he had a protruding stomach and that he would probably weigh 225 pounds. [redacted] also informed Agent that the larger man she observed in Wallo's Restaurant had a protruding stomach.

[redacted] Wallo's Restaurant, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, upon interview was shown the photographs of Kelly and Miller, but he was unable to identify them. He appeared to be quite certain that the larger man was not Kelly, however.

[redacted] Hotel Hamilton, Two Rivers, Wisconsin, was interviewed. He was in possession of no information concerning the two men who were in Wallo's Restaurant. He stated that a large number of rough looking characters have stopped at his hotel during the past few years; that many of

All b7C

They were connected with a brewery in Mishicot, Wisconsin; that one [redacted] apparently had the controlling interest in this brewery in Mishicot and last [redacted] stayed at the Hamilton Hotel for two weeks. [redacted] stated that on one occasion a travelling man [redacted] hands [redacted] and appeared to be acquainted with him; that later this travelling man, the name of whom is not remembered, informed him that [redacted] of "Legs" Diamond, notorious gangster of New York, now deceased. [redacted] stated that in the event these two men in the restaurant were Kelly and Miller they might have some connection with [redacted] For possible future reference, the description of [redacted] as provided by [redacted] is incorporated below:

Name	[redacted]
Age	35 years
Height	5' 10"
Weight	175 lbs.
Build	Well built
Color of Hair	Almost black
Color of Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Nationality	Appears Jewish
Residence	Milwaukee, Wisconsin (according to hotel registration)

The automobile in which the individuals who were seen in Wallo's Restaurant may have come, was not observed by anyone and no clue was available as to the direction they took upon leaving the city. The last time they were seen they were walking in a leisurely manner North on Washington Street. As soon as the report was received in the police station, Officer [redacted] contacted each filling station and garage in Two Rivers, Wisconsin, but no one had seen the individuals in question.

Inquiry was made in Mishicot, Wisconsin, and [redacted] who appeared on the list of Deputy Sheriffs in the Sheriff's office in Manitowoc, was interviewed. However, he stated that he had not yet filled out the necessary papers to qualify as a deputy sheriff. He was unable to provide any information pertinent to this investigation.

[redacted] Mishicot, Wisconsin, was also contacted. Upon being shown a photograph of Kelly and Miller, he stated that two men purchased four gallons of gasoline and a

All b7C

part of 1933 from his garage on Friday afternoon, September 28, 1935, and that one of said men slightly resembled Miller. These men were riding in an old 1934 Ford coach. The four gallons of gasoline which they purchased did not fill the tank of the car, but they only desired four gallons. They were dressed in a rough manner. It appears highly improbable that these men could be Miller and Kelly.

Information was received that there are cottages in Shoto, Wisconsin, which men might possibly rent as a hideout. At Shoto it was developed that the owners of said cottages are [redacted] and [redacted]. [redacted] Shoto, Wisconsin, upon interview was shown the photographs of Kelly and Miller but he stated that he has never rented cottages to these individuals or anyone resembling them.

[redacted] Shoto, Wisconsin, was also interviewed. He stated that cottages have never been rented to men resembling either Kelly or Miller. Neither [redacted] have rented cottages to anyone recently, according to them.

About nine o'clock Sunday night, September 24, 1935 the Two Rivers, Wisconsin, Police Department, received information from an individual who was spending the evening with [redacted] Two Rivers, Wisconsin, that the wife of a [redacted] who lives in DePere, Wisconsin, had been stopped on a highway Saturday morning by two men who resembled the photographs of Kelly and Miller and that these individuals inquired concerning the route to Seymour, Wisconsin. It was stated that [redacted] was in Michigan on Sunday attending a wedding, and could probably be reached for more details on Monday. The individual who was visiting [redacted] could not provide any additional information.

Immediately upon receipt of this information I telephoned [redacted] Chief of Police, Seymour, Wisconsin, and provided him with the above information. I instructed him to be on the "look-out" for Kelly and Miller and informed him that I would attempt to obtain more definite details from [redacted] and that I would contact him on Monday.

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De Pere, Wisconsin, upon interview, advised the writer that on Saturday morning between eleven and eleven thirty o'clock, September 28, 1933, she drove her automobile to the farm of her husband; that as she was proceeding in a northerly direction on a lonely road known as County Line Road (this road was further described as being the first road West of the Town of Hobart cheese factory and is located seven miles directly West of De Pere), she observed a large dark blue sedan parked in the road; that it was unusual to her, inasmuch as she has never before seen a high powered car on this road, which is not hard surfaced and which is surrounded by woods most places; that as she approached this car one man stood directly in the center of the road waving his hands up and down, making it impossible for her to pass, and forcing her to stop; that the large blue sedan was facing South; that two men appeared to have been in the adjoining field; that the man who stood in the center of the road appeared to be the chauffeur of the car; that one man near the fence also waved for her to stop; that she drove her car directly alongside the car in which these men had been riding; that she shut off the motor to her car and stopped; that the chauffeur asked "Can you tell us how to get to Seymour?"; that she told them to proceed South as they were then headed to the first corner, a distance of about three city blocks, and to turn right at that place on the Route 1, De Pere Road, and to follow that road until they came to the Ridge Road which would take them directly into Seymour, Wisconsin; that the chauffeur did all the talking; that during the conversation, the man she later identified as Kelly walked towards the car and got in the front seat; that the man she later identified as Miller walked around the west side of the car to the east side of the blue sedan; that he never once took his eyes from her face; that as she finished directing them to Seymour, Miller said "Thank you, lady" in an even voice three times, during which time he backed towards the sedan and seated himself in the sedan; that he kept "eying" her during the time he backed in the car; that the chauffeur then asked her in a deliberate manner, "Where did you come from now?" in such a fashion that it appeared of considerable importance where she might have driven her car from; that the manner in which he asked this question somewhat frightened her; that they drove off in a Southerly direction, apparently as she had instructed them, and that she then proceeded to her farm.

All b7C

[redacted] stated that she is of the opinion that the dark blue sedan in which these men were riding was either a Buick or a Cadillac; that she did not observe the license plates; that the feature that particularly attracted her attention, however, was the fact that the back of the front seat appeared to be approximately a hand and a half wider than it originally was constructed; that over the back of said front seat was thrown a quilt containing a design of red and blue stripes on a light background; that the design was rather modernistic; that she also noticed that there were many bundles in the car; that she could not determine the nature of said bundles, but that same had the appearance of possibly being bedding; that it is possible that the bundles could have been almost anything, however, and that she is unable to definitely describe same. [redacted] described the chauffeur as follows:

Age	35 to 40 years
Height	5' 8"
Weight	140-145 lbs.
Hair	Black-combed straight back
He was bare-headed and very closely resembled Wallace Ford, the movie actor;	
He wore light amber glasses or goggles with a dark rim;	
He also wore a round neck, sleeveless sweater rather dark in color. Under the sweater he wore a light colored shirt, open at the neck, and the sleeves of his shirt were rolled up to his elbows.	

The man she identified as Miller was dressed as follows: He wore a gray cap which was pulled down even with his eyebrows. His shirt was of a rather peculiar grayish color and his trousers were of dark gray figured material.

The man [redacted] identified as Kelly was dressed as follows: He wore a suede jacket of brown color. This jacket had an elastic band around the bottom which was lighter than the balance of the jacket. The jacket was open in the front and she does not believe that it was of the "zipper" type. He wore a brown cap which was pulled down even with his eyebrows.

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The writer exhibited photographs of Kelly and Miller to [redacted] she stated that she is positive that the men she saw as described above were Kelly and Miller. She stated that she talked with these men for six or eight minutes and probably longer; that she obtained a good view of all three men and that there is not any doubt in her mind as to the identification of Kelly and Miller.

Immediately after providing you with the above information by telephone, I returned to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where I contacted both the Sheriff's office and the Police Department.

The above information was provided in detail to [redacted] of the Sheriff's office, who made complete notes of same. I located the Identification Orders of these men from their files for her and she promised that all the information which I gave her would be furnished each member of the Sheriff's office, including all motorcycle "cops" in the county tonight.

Deputy Sheriff [redacted] Green Bay, Wisconsin, was also present and promised the most complete cooperation in this matter.

At the Green Bay, Wisconsin, police department, I interviewed [redacted] Captain of Police, [redacted] Chief of Police, and [redacted] of the Identification Bureau. The information obtained from [redacted] was provided these officers in detail and it was promised that same would be furnished to each member of the Green Bay Police Department tonight by bulletin.

The writer then proceeded to Seymour, Wisconsin, where [redacted] Chief of Police, was contacted. He stated that he has been unable to develop any information tending to show that Kelly or Miller were in Seymour, Wisconsin, on Saturday. He stated that immediately after I called him on Sunday night, he contacted each restaurant in Seymour, as well as all taverns, but apparently Kelly or Miller had not frequented these places.

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Agent in Charge with Chief of Police [redacted]
interviewed the following filling station proprietors, each of
whom was on duty all day Sunday and Saturday night (September
1, 1935).

[redacted] Seymour, Wisconsin

[redacted] Seymour, Wisconsin

[redacted] Service Auto Station, Seymour,
Wisconsin

[redacted] Seymour, Wisconsin

[redacted] Seymour, Wisconsin

[redacted] Seymour, Wisconsin

The only remaining filling station proprietor in Seymour
operates the Standard Oil filling station. Chief of Police [redacted]
interviewed him in my absence. Each of the above named individuals
stated that individuals answering the descriptions of Kelly and
Miller have not purchased gasoline at their stations. Photographs
were exhibited to each filling station proprietor but they were
unable to identify same.

Pursuant to your telephone call of tonight, I telephoned
[redacted] The lady who answered the phone stated that same
is that of [redacted] Manitowoc, Wis-
consin. [redacted] was working and could not be reached by telephone.
She apparently understood the nature of the call, however, and
promised to have him available for interview between twelve and two
tomorrow and after four thirty tomorrow evening in the event I am un-
able to obtain transportation which will bring me to Manitowoc at
noon. I will cover this lead at the earliest possible hour tomorrow."

On Sunday morning, at approximately 11:30 o'clock, Special
Agent in Charge J. M. Keith of the Washington Field office arrived in
Chicago to assist in this matter. During the afternoon of this day,
Special Agent in Charge Keith went to the [redacted] ad-
dress, where he was able to view the premises and get a line on the setup
there. Special Agent in Charge Keith made a very discreet investigation
at this [redacted] tavern and at the Grand Park Hotel, which adjoins the tavern,
the night of September 29th for the purpose of obtaining any information
he could relative to [redacted] but was unable to obtain any definitive
information with reference to this individual.

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Surveillances at the Special Delivery window of the Post Office and at [redacted] were again taken up on the early morning of September 22.

On the afternoon of that day, after communicating with the Oklahoma City office, it was decided that a telegram would be prepared addressed to [redacted] at [redacted] and that same would be delivered by an Agent of this office dressed in a Western Union messenger's uniform. Special Agent in Charge J. M. Keith arranged with the Western Union Company to fix up this message, which as stated was addressed to [redacted] instructing him to tell K-- to call [redacted] at the Wells Roberts Hotel at 5:00 P.M., and signed "Luther". This telegram was typed up to indicate that it was mailed from Oklahoma City and in all respects appeared to be a bona fide telegram from that city. A Western Union carrier's uniform was borrowed from the Western Union Company, and it was arranged for Special Agent [redacted] to dress in this uniform and deliver the telegram to the above address. At approximately 3:00 or 3:30 P.M. Special Agent [redacted] dressed in the uniform and departed with the telegram for [redacted].

Special Agent in Charge J. M. Keith departed from this office with Special Agent [redacted] to the vicinity of [redacted]. Mr. Keith stationed himself across the street from this address while Agent [redacted] proceeded there to deliver the telegram. Agent [redacted] first went to the Grant Park Hotel, which adjoins this beer tavern and announced to the clerk that he had a telegram for [redacted] whereupon the clerk informed him that no [redacted] was at that hotel, and that the telegram must be for [redacted] the bartender next door.

Thereafter, Special Agent [redacted] went to the beer tavern at [redacted] where he announced to the two barkeepers that he had a telegram for [redacted] one of whom said that [redacted] was not there and that he was in California. Agent [redacted] then inquired as to whether he could furnish a forwarding address, but was told that he did not have a forwarding address. Agent [redacted] then stated that he would leave the telegram there, since it was addressed to that address and that [redacted] might call back for it, and that if the telegram were returned to the Western Union Company, it would be discharged, whereupon the bartender took the telegram and went back to a booth in the tavern, where he conversed with a party sitting in the booth who could not be observed by Agent [redacted]. The bartender, after talking with this unknown party for a few minutes, turned the telegram over to him and then told Agent [redacted] that it would be O.K. to leave it there. It is believed

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At the party, with [redacted] bartender, [redacted] in the booth was [redacted].

After departing from this address, Agent [redacted] proceeded up Michigan Avenue, where he was later contacted by Special Agent in Charge Keith in an office building, and there related the developments that had taken place at the above address.

On this same afternoon, the writer was instructed to proceed to the vicinity of [redacted] for the purpose of contacting Special Agent in Charge J. M. Keith relative to this matter. While in this vicinity a man was observed on Michigan Avenue who at the first glance appeared to be a dead ringer for George Kelly and a surveillance was immediately begun by this Agent on this unknown party. After following him for approximately thirty minutes, it was believed that this man acted in a very suspicious manner, by reason of the fact that he would walk up and down Michigan Avenue in the vicinity of [redacted] stopping occasionally and looking around. The following memorandum is the result of this surveillance:

"Special Agents [redacted] while walking on South Michigan Avenue this afternoon around 3:30, observed a man, who appeared to be a dead ringer for Kelly. They trailed this man for some distance, in various directions. His actions were very peculiar, and after [redacted] and [redacted] had followed him for some time, they picked him up to determine his identity. His fingerprints were found not to coincide with those of Kelly.

He gave the name of [redacted] stating that he is from Cleveland, Ohio. He was about:

Height	5' 9"
Age	35
Hair	Black, with streaks of gray
Weight	175
Build	Somewhat muscular
Complexion	Dark
Extraction	Irish (Italian appearance)
Eyes	Black (dark)
Teeth	Very good

At the time Agent [redacted] talked to this person he said "I guess you're looking for George Kelly". He was asked why he asked such a question, and he replied "I have read about

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for the last three weeks in the papers, and judging from his picture and descriptions, I imagine we are somewhat similar in appearance."

This man was first observed in the vicinity of the address on South Michigan Boulevard, close to the beer joint, which is kept under surveillance, as the relay station on Kelly.

He had in his possession a bank pass book on the Mercantile Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, showing deposits from December 6, 1930, until May 27, 1932. He explained that on the latter date he was transferred to Cleveland with the Multigraph-Addressograph Company, where he has been until several days ago, when he came to Chicago on a vacation, and to visit his family and attend the World's Fair."

On Tuesday morning at approximately 12:30 A.M., Special Agent in Charge J. M. Keith received a call from the Director, informing him that George Kelly was at that time located at a certain address in Memphis, Tennessee, and instructing him to charter a plane and immediately proceed to that point for the purpose of assisting in the apprehension of Kelly.

Special Agent in Charge Keith made arrangements for chartering a plane and at approximately 2:00 A.M. on the morning of September 26th departed from Chicago, Illinois, for Memphis, Tennessee.

This office was subsequently advised of the apprehension of George Kelly and Kathryn Kelly at Memphis, Tennessee on the early morning of September 26th.

Subsequent to the date on which this report was dictated additional leads have been received at this office in connection with this matter, and this case is being carried as

PENDING.

201 Liberty National Life Building,
Birmingham, Alabama

October 6, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Division letter dated September 26, 1933, directed to the Dallas, Texas, Office concerning the machine gun carried by Special Agent [REDACTED]

This is to advise that the machine gun carried by Special Agent [REDACTED] is assigned to the Birmingham Office and at the time that he had it in his possession it was enclosed in the case that has been provided for this purpose.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER
Special Agent in Charge.

CC: Dallas

I still do not understand how it became noticeable if our agent exercised the proper care.

**RECORDED
&
INDEXED**

UL 20 1933

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OCT 9 1963
DIRECTOR
C. C. C.
U. S. O.
TOLSON

7-115-725

RECORDED

October 17, 1933.

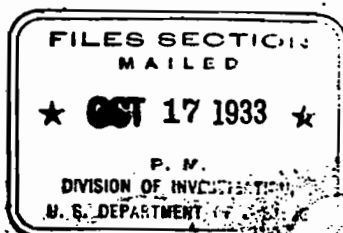
OCT 20 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
201 Liberty National Life Building,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of October 6, 1933, and to Division letter of September 28, 1933, addressed to the Dallas office, concerning the machine gun carried by Special Agent [redacted] in travelling by air from Birmingham to Oklahoma City.

The Division desires that you submit a statement by Agent [redacted] as to all of the circumstances connected with this travel. This statement should set forth anything which Agent [redacted] might have said to officials of the Aviation Company as to what was in the package he was carrying, or if he made any statement about it. It should also contain any facts which might have aroused the suspicion of the officials of the company, as to the contents of the package.



Very truly yours,

Director.



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U. S. Department of Justice
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
~~Bureau of Investigation~~
224 Federal Bldg.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

October 6, 1933



RHC
7-6

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

Dear Sir:

Re: George R. Kelly with aliases, et al,
Kidnaping.

Replying to your letter of October 3, 1933 request-
ing transcript of the testimony and motions filed in the above
case, please be advised that arrangements have been made with
the Court reporter to furnish this office with a copy. The re-
porter advises, however, that the same will not be written up
for two or three weeks. As soon as I receive same they will be
forwarded.

Very truly yours,

R. H. Colvin

R. H. Colvin,
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED

OCT 10 1933

7-115-726

OCT 9 1933

Unit One

SRC

U. S. Department of Justice
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
~~Bureau of Investigation~~
224 Federal Bldg.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

October 6, 1933

RHC:
7-6

b7c

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

Dear Sir:

Re: George R. Kelly with aliases, et al
Kidnaping

Replying to the Division's letter dated October 3, 1933 I wish to advise that all ransom money recovered in this case has been turned over to Mr. Charles F. Urschel, who is perfecting arrangements to have the same forwarded to the Treasury Department at Washington for cancellation and some arrangements made whereby new currency will be issued to him in lieu thereof.

As soon as time permits, a complete list of the ransom bills recovered will be furnished the Division for their records. In this connection it is desired to state that there is \$1000 of this money personally in the hands of the Court here, this \$1000 having been produced under subpoena duces tecum by the Hennepin State Bank of Minneapolis, who apparently are the lawful owners thereof and which money apparently cannot be recovered by Mr. Urschel. I do not know what arrangements will be made to return this money to the bank or what arrangements can thereafter be made for its appropriate cancellation.

Very truly yours,

R. H. Colvin

R. H. Colvin,
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

OCT 12 1933

COPIES DESTROYED
185 MAR 17 1965

DIRECTOR
NATHAN
Unit One

OCT 9 1933

7-115-727

[illegible]

7-115-728
Jett
OCT 9 1964
DIRECTOR
TOLSON
100-443888-100

7-115-728

RECORDED

October 13, 1933.

OCT 17 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
201 Liberty National Life Bldg.,
Birmingham, Ala.

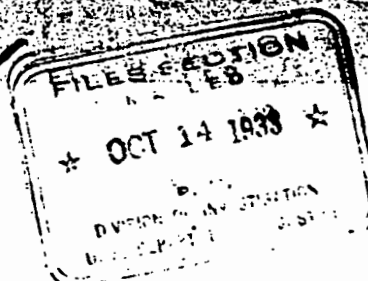
Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter of the 6th instant, with reference to the firearms found at the home of J. R. Tichener at the time of the apprehension of George and Kathryn Kelly, it is noted that one of these firearms is marked as the property of Mrs. J. R. Tichener and is represented as an heirloom.

The matter of returning this pistol to Mrs. Tichener should be left to the discretion of the United States Attorney. It is suggested that you consult him and be guided by his advice in the premises.

Very truly yours,

Director.



W
hc

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

201 Liberty National Life Bldg.,
Birmingham, Alabama,
October 6, 1933.

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

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

OCT 12 1933

Re: GEORGE KELLY BARNES, with a. 1932; V.M.
CHARLES F. URSCHEL - VICTIM
Kidnaping

Dear Sir:

While questioning Mrs. Kathryn Kelly Barnes, she advised me that a few years ago when Francis L. Keating and Thomas Holden were fugitives from justice, being sought by this Division, she addressed a typewritten letter to this Division at Washington, D. C. in which she informed that they could be located at the Minnesota Apartments (name of city is not recalled by me) in which they maintained an apartment. Her purpose in furnishing this information was to impress the fact that she had on occasions cooperated with the Government. In connection therewith, she also stated that this Division was undoubtedly aware of the fact that George Kelly Barnes, her husband, while a trusty driving a truck at the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, had materially assisted in the escape of Keating and Holden.

In connection with the above information, while interviewing George Kelly Barnes, he stated that several years ago, while in Chicago, he was informed by underworld friends that Keating and Holden were going to kill him on sight. He stated that at that time he could not understand why Keating and Holden should have any grievance toward him, particularly in view of the fact that they should have been greatly obligated to him. At the time this information was furnished agent, and at the present time, Kelly is not aware of the fact that Kathryn had informed us that he was involved in the escape of Keating and Holden. He stated that he later determined that Keating and Holden had been misinformed, and the threats made upon his life by Keating and Holden were the result of a misunderstanding, which was later straightened out.

From the above statements it appears that while George and Kathryn were in Chicago, after George had received information that Keating and Holden would probably kill him, he became afraid and he and Kathryn possibly sought to have them taken into Federal custody for the protection of their own lives.

Kathryn Kelly Barnes further advised that when George Kelly Barnes was released from Leavenworth, he immediately contacted Keating and Holden, who had \$60,000.00 between them, and who furnished George with money and told him that if he ever needed money, or any assistance, that they would gladly render it to him.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Rohrer

W. A. ROHRER,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc-Oklahoma City.

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Hughes.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Looke.....

October 3, 1933.

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CALL

I advised Mr. Nathan that after talking with the Attorney General, it was decided that our status should remain the same at Oklahoma City, until the return of Mr. Keenan to Oklahoma City. Mr. Nathan stated that the Marshal had already employed the three additional deputies, and I advised we could release three of our Agents, leaving one of our men in charge. I advised, however, it was possible, although not entirely probable, that Mr. Keenan could settle the matter at Oklahoma City by long distance and not have to return to Oklahoma City. I stated that orders had been today issued that no person was to see the prisoners without permission from Mr. Nathan, and no steps were to be taken toward State prosecution until after the return of Mr. Keenan to Oklahoma City. I stated that Mr. Keenan told Mr. Stanley he had never intended that they be prosecuted in the State court, and that he had told Mr. Hyde he should not "bluff" them like that. Mr. Nathan stated the Marshal will have four men on each shift, and our Agent will be in charge. I stated our case will go to trial next Monday.

I stated Mr. Keenan is opposed to our withdrawing from the guarding of these people, as the Marshal told him he would not assume the responsibility.

I then contacted Mr. Larson at Detroit and he advised Mr. Keenan had left at 5:45 p.m. for Cleveland, and that it was his belief he was planning to leave Cleveland early tomorrow morning for Washington.

RECORDED

OCT 9 - 1933

7-15-730
OCT 9 1933
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
Unit One

COPY FILED IN

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Dallas, Texas**

FILE NO. **62-468**

REPORT MADE AT: Oklahoma City, Okla.	DATE WHEN MADE: 10-1-33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1933-34	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE: THOMAS GROVER REVAL, alias JACK REVAL			CHARACTER OF CASE: Obstruction of Justice - Release of Federal Prisoner Harvey J. Kelley

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

As all leads in the Oklahoma City district have been covered, this case is

B.W.C.

REFERENCE: Letter of SAC W. J. Blake, Dallas, Texas, 9-19-33 and report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Dallas, Texas, 9-19-33.

DETAILS:

Apparent leads in the Oklahoma City district were covered by Agent [REDACTED] in an interview with Attorney James Mathers, on his recent visit to Oklahoma City; therefore, in view of the fact that no further investigative action is required in this district, the case is being -

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

DETAILS:



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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-115-731	RECORDED AND INDEXED: OCT 9 - 1933
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 2-Dallas 2-Oklahoma City COPIES DESTROYED 185 MAR 17 1965		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: <i>[Signature]</i>	CHECKED OFF: OCT 10 1933 JACKETED:

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

Oklahoma City, Okla.

FILE NO.

7-6

REPORT MADE AT: Oklahoma City,	DATE WHEN MADE: 10-5-33	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 9-9 to 30-33	REPORT MADE BY: Gus T. Jones
TITLE: GEORGE KELLY BARNES, alias GEORGE KELLY, alias "MACHINE GUN" KELLY; MRS. GEORGE KELLY BARNES, alias KATHRYN KELLY, et al CHARLES F. URSCHKE - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: Kidnaping <i>Recovery conviction acquittal</i>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Luther W. Arnold, employed by Kathryn Kelly as contact man, together with his wife, Flossie May, and his daughter, Geraldine, agreed to assist the Government in apprehending the two Kellys. Information developed from Geraldine Arnold that resulted in apprehension of George and Kathryn Kelly. George Kelly wrote threatening letter to Charles F. Urschel, Oklahoma City from Chicago, Ill. \$72,950 of the ransom money dug up on farm of Cass Coleman, Coleman, Texas. Court sustained demurrers as to Peter Valder and Sam Wolk. Jury returned verdict of guilty as to R. G. Shannon, Mrs. Ora L. Shannon, Armon Shannon, Albert L. Bates, Harvey Bailey, Clifford Skelly and Barney Berman, and verdict of not guilty as to Isadore Blumenfeld, Sam Kronick and Sam Kozberg; sentences to be passed October 7, 1933. George and Kathryn Kelly apprehended Memphis, Tenn., September 26, 1933.

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DETAILS:

On September 9, 1933, through [redacted] and an attache of the law office of James H. Mathers, Oklahoma City, this office was advised that an attorney, [redacted] Enid, Oklahoma, had stated that he had been employed in the Kelly case by a contact man, who had been sent to him from Fort Worth, Texas by Kathryn Kelly, and at that time [redacted] was visiting an unknown man in Room 805 Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. A confidential investigation developed that Room 805 was assigned to Luther Arnold and family; that Arnold was accompanied by two women, neither of whom was thought to be his wife. This room was kept under surveillance by Division Agents for two or three days and it developed that it was being visited by Attorney Sam Sayers, representing the Shannons, Attorney [redacted] previously mentioned, and that considerable

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>RH Coleman</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-115-732	RECORDED AND INDEXED: 5018-1933
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 1-Chicago 1-Birmingham St. Louis Dallas 1-San Antonio 4-Oklahoma City COPIES DESTROYED 186 MAR 17 1965		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: <i>FILE</i>	CHECKED OFF: OCT 10 1933 JACKETED:

liquor was being consumed in this room.

On Monday, September 11, 1933 Luther Arnold disappeared from Oklahoma City and from confidential information it was ascertained that he had made a trip to Texas, exact point unknown. / Arnold returned to Oklahoma City on or about September 14, 1933 and upon his return he was detained in the lobby of the Skirvin Hotel by Division Agents and City Detectives. The two women with him, who gave the names of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were likewise detained on a pretext of a violation of the White Slave Traffic Act. The two women admitted that they were not related to Arnold in any way and had accompanied him in an automobile from Fort Worth, Texas. Upon locating a 1933 Chevrolet Coupe, in which Arnold and the two women had come from Fort Worth, Texas, it developed that this was the identical Coupe purchased in Chicago, Illinois by George and Kathryn Kelly and licensed at Davenport by this couple in the name of Fred E. Coleman.

Arnold was interviewed at length in the Division Office at Oklahoma City by this Agent, part of the time in the presence of S.A.C. Colvin. He at first stated that he had been employed by attorneys for the defense in this case to drive an automobile and simply run errands for them; that he did not personally know George and Kathryn Kelly and had never seen them in his life. After some further interview by this Agent, Arnold made the following statement:

"I, Luther William Arnold, make the following free and voluntary statement to Gus T. Jones, Special Agent, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, knowing that anything that I say herein may be used against me.

"The only home I now have is at 160 Mancke Court, San Antonio, Texas. My wife rented this house about one week ago. Previous to that the last place I lived was at the home of my uncle, Colonel Arnold, 40 miles northwest of Ardmore near a small town called Tussy, Oklahoma. I left that place about two months ago with my wife, Flossie May, and my twelve year old daughter, Geraldine, seeking work. The reason I left was because my uncle sold his place. We were hitch-hiking and first went to the home of my [REDACTED] Sunset, Texas near Bowie, Texas. From there we hitch-hiked to Jacksboro, Graham and other points in the Panhandle and Western Texas. At Graham, Texas the City Marshal there gave us our breakfast one morning. We finally wound up at Temple, Texas the early part of September - I think about the 1st or 2nd. We remained two nights in Temple; I recall the first night was on a Friday night and a Baptist minister, I think named [REDACTED], paid for a room at the Martin Hotel where I registered as L. W. Arnold and family. On Saturday night we stayed at the Salvation Army headquarters, Temple, Texas. On the next Sunday, which was the day before Labor Day, and would be September 3, 1933, we hitch-hiked out of Temple, Texas by catching rides to the first small town on the Fort Worth highway out of Waco, Texas. One of the citizens at this town took myself and family in and kept us for the night.

"On Monday, Labor Day, September 4, 1933, myself and family hitch-hiked to a small town called Itasca, Texas, ten miles north of Hillsboro, Texas on the Fort Worth highway. At the last filling station on the right side of the highway to Fort Worth in the outskirts of this town, the filling station man

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allowed me to shave in the rest room and this man would know that we were there trying to catch a ride. We had a small handgrip with us. About the middle of the evening of September 4, 1933 we were about 100 yards beyond this filling station when a woman came driving from the direction of Waco, Texas in a Model A Ford light delivery. I do not recall the license plates. No one was with her. This woman stopped and asked if we wanted a ride. We got in the car with her. This woman was about 30 or 35 years old, about 5' 8" tall, would weigh about 140 lbs., and had red hair. The woman asked me what I was doing and I said: "Nothing, but am looking for anything to do to feed three hungry people." She said, "I live on a ranch near Brownwood, Texas and might be able to help you."

"When we arrived at Cleburne, Texas we drove through the town and on a highway leading south from Cleburne. We crossed a bridge and stopped at a tourist camp a short distance from this bridge. This camp only has four frame cabins and we rented two of them. Myself, my wife and child occupied one cabin and the woman the other. After we drove into the camp the woman gave me some money and told me to go out and register and pay for the cabins. We arrived at this camp about 6:00 or 7:00 P.M., Monday night, September 4, 1933. In conversation that night the woman asked me many questions about my past life and my identity and also asked me if there was anything against me or if I was wanted. I told her that there was nothing against me and I was not wanted for any offense. She also asked my wife many questions concerning my identity and past life.

"The next morning, September 5, 1933, this woman took my wife and girl to town and bought them some house dresses. That morning she said: "I like you people and would like to fix it so you could make a little money." She then said, "Can I trust you?" I replied, "Absolutely". She then said, "I have driven three thousand miles to see my lawyer and he failed to meet me. I came all the way from Gulfport, Mississippi." She then said, "What would you people think if I told you who I am?" I said, "Go ahead and tell me, you can trust us." She then said, "I am Kathryn Kelly, whom you no doubt have read about in the papers, and am wanted for questioning." She then said, "Mr. Arnold, I am going to place a big trust in you. I want you to go to Fort Worth and contact my lawyer, Sam Sayers, of the firm of McClain, Scott and Sayers." She said, "I want you to ask Sayers for the details of the situation up to date and to specifically ask him what has happened concerning my offer of compromise by surrendering Kelly for the release of my father and mother." She also asked me to find out how her father and mother were being treated in jail and whether or not they needed anything. She then gave me about \$50.00 cash. She instructed that I go to Fort Worth and return to Cleburne that day sure. She gave me an unsigned note to Sam Sayers telling him that I was O.K. and to give me all details. She instructed me that all I would have to do to identify myself to Sayers was to say that I was "Ingersoll".

"I left Cleburne that morning by a bus early and arrived at Fort Worth about 7:00 O'clock. I called Sayers' office from the coffee shop of the Texas Hotel. I talked to him personally and told him that I was "Ingersoll" and wanted an

an appointment as soon as possible. He said, "Come right on up now." This was about 10:00 A.M. I went to his office on the 12th floor of the Sinclair Building, I believe. I met Sayers immediately and delivered to him the note. He said, "I am certainly glad to see you. I know Kathryn is plenty sore because I failed to meet her in Waco. You can tell her that I went to Waco and got a lawyer friend of mine to go to the hotels there but he could not find her registered there under the name she gave me." Sayers also said, "Kathryn is probably sore because we have not obtained the release of the Shannons on bond. I want you to impress on her that this firm and all other lawyers connected with the case did everything they could, and are still doing all they can, but the Judge just wouldn't grant the bond." He further said, "You can tell Kathryn that I put her proposition up to them and talked trade but couldn't get any satisfaction out of the Judge or the United States Attorney." Sayers also said, "I am awful glad that she has got somebody she can trust to make contact and will not have to do it personally herself." I forgot to mention that Kathryn had asked me to ask Sayers if he received the diamond and the \$1000.00 by the messenger from Mineral Wells, Texas. I asked Sayers this question and he said, "You can tell Kathryn that I received the diamond ring and the money."

"After this conversation with Sayers, I caught the bus and went back to Cleburne to the tourist camp and saw Kathryn Kelly and delivered to her the message that Sayers had sent. Kathryn Kelly then said to me, "You are an Oklahoma boy, you ought to know some good lawyer in Oklahoma that I could employ." I then told her I knew [REDACTED] Enid, Oklahoma, whom the Governor of Oklahoma at one time had employed to prosecute [REDACTED]. She then said, "Do you think he would be good in this case to assist in selecting a jury?" I told her that I thought so. She then asked me if I would go to Enid, Oklahoma and employ [REDACTED] for her if she could furnish the money. At the time she asked me concerning the Oklahoma lawyer we had left Cleburne in the Ford car en route to Brownwood, Texas, where Kathryn had said she had to go. When I was about 15 miles north from Cleburne, she stopped the car and said, "I believe I'll take you to Fort Worth and let you catch a train and go to Oklahoma and see this lawyer [REDACTED]." On the way to Fort Worth, Kathryn said, "How had you rather travel to Oklahoma, by plane, by train or by automobile. I have a new Chevrolet Coupe that Sam Sayers has in Fort Worth." I then said, "I had rather travel by car." She then stopped at the side of the road and wrote an order to Sam Sayers to deliver to me a Chevrolet Coupe. We arrived at Fort Worth, Texas about 10:00 P.M. She stopped the car on Hemphill Street and I caught a bus to town. She told me that she would take good care of my wife and little girl. At this time she told me when I returned from Oklahoma to come to San Antonio, Texas, call at the General Delivery for a letter addressed to L. W. Arnold, and a letter would be there for me furnishing the address in San Antonio where she and my wife could be found.

"Upon arriving down town in Fort Worth, I tried to contact Sam Sayers over the telephone but could not reach him. I then asked a Yellow Taxi driver named [REDACTED] who drives out of the Union Bus Station, where I could find a quiet place in the residential section where I could get something to drink. He took me

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to some place - the address of which I don't remember - where I bought some beer. The landlady of this place, which I do not recall, phoned for a girl to come over and a girl named [REDACTED] came over. This is the largest of the two girls that are registered with me at the Skirvin Hotel, Room 805. I then bought a case of beer and the taxi driver [REDACTED] took me and the girl to [REDACTED] Apartment D. This is where the girl lived. The only name I know her under is [REDACTED]. Later the other girl, who is registered with me at Room 805, Skirvin Hotel, came to Apartment D. [REDACTED] I spent the night of September 5th at the [REDACTED] address.

"The next morning, September 6, 1933, I got Sam Sayers over the telephone and told him that I had an order from Kathryn Kelly for a 1933 Chevrolet that she had turned over to him. I then asked him if he would drive it to [REDACTED] as I was not very well acquainted in the city. This he did, arriving in about an hour. When he drove up, [REDACTED] looked out the window and said, "Why, that's Sam Sayers, the lawyer, I know him." I went out in front and met Sayers and told him to drive me down to a bank where I could get change for a \$100.00 bill. This he did, driving me to a bank, the name of which I do not remember, near the Court House. I got the \$100.00 bill changed and then Sayers drove me back to the [REDACTED] address. On this trip in the car I told Sayers that I was going to Enid to employ [REDACTED] for Kathryn Kelly. He said, "That is fine. I believe he can do us some good in Oklahoma." Sayers then told me goodbye and wished me luck. I told Sayers for all of the lawyers to be sure and be in Oklahoma City on Sunday as Kathryn had told me to be sure and have an understanding that all of the lawyers would be satisfied with the employment of [REDACTED]. Sayers said that he and the other Texas lawyers would be at the Skirvin Hotel in Oklahoma City on Sunday, September 10, 1933.

"At the time Sayers delivered the car to me, I asked him if the car was all right and he said, "Yes, it's all right, it's paid for and here are the title papers for it." Sayers then delivered to me the following papers on this car:

1. Invoice from the Michigan Avenue Chevrolet Company, Chicago, Illinois, No. 1288, dated 8-10-33 for -
Chevrolet Sport Coupe, Motor No. 3740186, sold to
Fred E. Coleman, No. 8000 St. Charles St., New
Orleans, Louisiana - \$630.15. Stamped paid 8-10-33.
2. State of Iowa 1933 license receipt for -
Chevrolet Sport Coupe, Motor No. 3740186, issued to
Fred E. Coleman, covering Iowa license No. 17210, dated
8-11-33.
3. Owner's identification card issued by the Michigan Avenue
Chevrolet Company for -
Chevrolet Sport Coupe, Motor No. 3740186, issued to Fred
E. Coleman, No. 8000 St. Charles St., New Orleans, L.

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4. Owner's service police issued by the Michigan Avenue Chevrolet Company, Chicago, Illinois, to -
Fred E. Coleman, covering the above described car, dated 8-10-33.
5. Texas 1933 license receipt No. 41744, issued by the Tax Collector, Tarrant County, Fort Worth, Texas, for -
1933 Chevrolet Coupe, 3740186, covering Texas license No. 993-344.

"At the time this car was delivered to me by Sayers at Fort Worth, Texas, it bore Texas license plates.

"I left Fort Worth, Texas about 11:00 A.M. September 6, 1933, accompanied by the two girls, [redacted] and [redacted] arriving at Oklahoma City about 9:00 o'clock and stopped at the Park-O-Tell Tourist Camp near the Capitol. I do not recall whether I registered there or not. The three of us spent the night at this auto camp, leaving on the morning of September 7, 1933 en route to Enid. Near Perry, Oklahoma the car turned over with us bruising the two girls considerably, although not seriously. I had some minor repairs made on the car at Perry and proceeded on to Enid, arriving about 5:00 P.M. [redacted] was in the country and I located his boy and we started to the country and met [redacted] on the road. [redacted] returned to Enid with me and went to my room in the Youngblood Hotel, where I had registered as L. W. Arnold and family. I told [redacted] that I had been employed by Kathryn Kelly as a contact man and had authority to employ him if it was satisfactory with the other lawyers, and that he should arrange to go to Oklahoma City, where a meeting of the other lawyers would be held, Sunday, September 10, 1933.

"The girls and I remained all night at Enid and left Enid Friday morning, September 8, 1933, for Oklahoma City in the Chevrolet Coupe, accompanied by [redacted]. We were able to take them as the Coupe had a rumble seat. We arrived in Oklahoma City during the evening of September 8th and I registered at the Skirvin Hotel as L. W. Arnold and family and was assigned to Room 805. [redacted] registered at this hotel and was assigned to Room 810. I agreed to pay [redacted] hotel bill at the Skirvin Hotel. I neglected to state that Kathryn Kelly had given me \$300.00 for the expenses of this trip. The money she gave me was in three \$100.00 bills.

"Sam Sayers came in Friday night and registered in Room 504, Skirvin Hotel. As soon as he arrived he called my room and asked me if Attorney [redacted] was there. I told him he was. I asked him when the other lawyers from Texas would arrive in order that the meeting could be held. Sayers said that he thought Attorneys [redacted] and [redacted] would arrive Saturday, September 9th; however, he had heard that the Federal officers had gone to the Shannon farm and taken the nigger maid away and that the two Texas lawyers were remaining there to see about that, and that they would be in Sunday, September 10, 1933. I introduced Attorney [redacted] and Sam Sayers and they

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had several talks together. Sayers was agreeable to the employment of [REDACTED] as I had already had his O. K. before leaving Fort Worth.

"On Sunday, September 10th, Attorneys [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] arrived at the Skirvin Hotel, bringing a secretary with them. On Sunday night a conference was held between Sam Sayers, [REDACTED], Attorneys [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] myself, and [REDACTED] wife. The secretary brought by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was present and made notes of the conference. At this meeting all of the attorneys agreed to the employment of [REDACTED] by Kathryn Kelly. Sayers said that practically all of the work concerning the case was completed and that it might be beneficial to them to employ an Oklahoma lawyer to help handle the jury proposition and that since they had talked to [REDACTED] they believed that he could be of assistance along that line. It was agreed that Attorneys [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] would handle the matter of getting witnesses. In the discussion someone stated - I do not recall who - that they would wait until the Government had subpoenaed their witnesses as the Government might subpoena some of the same witnesses they wanted to use and thereby they would save this expense. At this conference [REDACTED] stated that his employment had been arranged by me, at which time one of the Texas lawyers remarked to [REDACTED] that their fees had already been arranged for and that [REDACTED] would have to make his arrangements with me for his fee, whereupon [REDACTED] said, "Arnold and I will get along all right about that."

"On Monday, September 11th, I took [REDACTED] back to Enid. At this time I told [REDACTED] that I would see Kathryn Kelly again and would tell her that I had employed him. I then asked him what about the fee he wanted and I told him that Kathryn had said that if he could do any good in the case, he would be well paid. He then said, "Well, I will take that as an agreement and will think the matter over, and if I decide that I can do any good in the case, I will accept the employment and will let you know definitely when I come back." Sayers told me after the conference that I could tell Kathryn that the employment of [REDACTED] was satisfactory to all the lawyers.

"I left Enid Monday, September 11th, in the Chevrolet Coupe and went direct to San Antonio, Texas, arriving there Tuesday afternoon about 2:00 P.M. I called at the General Delivery and received a letter addressed to me, in which was a slip of paper with the following address: "160 Mancke Court". I left the Chevrolet on a parking lot near the Post Office and caught a taxicab and went to 160 Mancke Court, where I found my wife and daughter, and Kathryn Kelly. This is a five room, furnished house. Kathryn and my wife fixed some food and a few minutes later Kathryn said, "I want you to meet my boy friend." At that time George Kelly walked in the sitting room in pajamas. I had never seen him before. I have identified a photograph of him, although his appearance has been changed. His hair is of a very funny yellow color; it looked like he had attempted to "blondine" it and had made a bad job of it. While we were at the table eating, Kelly remarked: "Out in west Texas I had a tough break and lost my outfit."

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"During this talk I detailed to Kathryn what had happened in Oklahoma City and that the employment of [REDACTED] was satisfactory to the other lawyers. Kathryn wanted to know what [REDACTED] fee would be and I told her that [REDACTED] had said that she could pay him whatever she thought he was worth after the case was over and if he was able to do her any good, and at this time all he asked was for expense money until the case was over. Kathryn then said, "If he does me any good, I will pay him well, if I live." Kathryn further stated, "We're awful short of money and will have to rustle some and Kelly will go East early the next morning to see what he can do about getting money and will either be back Tuesday or Wednesday of next week or try to send some money." Kelly then left early Wednesday morning, September 13, 1933, before I got up. Kathryn took him somewhere in the Ford truck and was only gone a few minutes. I am sure that she took him somewhere to get a car as I had heard him say that he had to go get a car. Kelly only took a small handbag with him. I did not see how he was dressed. I know he took the handbag because I saw it there the night before. Shortly after Kathryn returned Wednesday morning, she said to my wife, "I am going to take Jerry with me (meaning our little girl) and will take good care of her. I am going about 250 miles and will be back tomorrow night (meaning Thursday night, September 14, 1933)."

"After Kathryn left, my wife told me that they had come direct from Fort Worth after letting me out there and had only been in San Antonio three or four days and that Kathryn Kelly had given her money and she had rented the house in my name; that the evening before I arrived - which would be Monday, September 11, 1933 - Kathryn left in the Ford car and returned with George Kelly and he had been at the house since that time. There was no baggage at the house that I could observe except a small handbag and an overnight bag, and very few clothes in the house. Before she left, Kathryn told me to return to Oklahoma City, contact [REDACTED] and do whatever I could to assist him. She gave me \$225.00 for expenses, which I was supposed to split with [REDACTED]

"I left San Antonio about 10:00 A.M. Wednesday, September 13, 1933, in the Chevrolet Coupe, arriving at Fort Worth about 9:00 P.M. Wednesday night. I placed the Chevrolet Coupe in a storage garage across the street from the Union Bus Station. There I contacted the Yellow Cab driver [REDACTED] whom I have previously mentioned, and rode in his cab to different drinking establishments in Fort Worth until about 2:00 A.M. I was then afraid to drive the Chevrolet Coupe to Oklahoma City as I had lost so much sleep and I hired a young man named [REDACTED], who was in some way related to the taxicab driver [REDACTED] to drive the car for me to Oklahoma City. We arrived in Oklahoma City about 1:00 P.M. I went to the Skirvin Hotel and paid the bill to Room 805. The two girls, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], had remained in this room during my absence. Shortly after that I was picked up by officers and brought to the Federal Building in Oklahoma City.

"Before reaching Oklahoma City, I telephoned [REDACTED] at Enid, Oklahoma from Purcell, Oklahoma and told him that I would arrive in Oklahoma City during the evening and to meet me there. I had previously tried to get

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[REDACTED] over the telephone from the Yellow Cab station in Fort Worth. I talked to [REDACTED] in Room 805 of the Skirvin Hotel from the Yellow Cab station in Fort Worth and told her I would be in Oklahoma City some time Thursday morning. From Purcell, Oklahoma, I also called the office of the Skirvin Hotel and arranged for the two girls in 805 to obtain credit in the dining room.

"From what I overheard in a talk between George and Kathryn Kelly in San Antonio, they were hard up for cash for the reason that they were some distance from where they had some of the ransom money "planted", as on one occasion I heard George remark to Kathryn, "Well, you know it takes dough to get East", and I also heard him say something about "sending money to the cleaners". By this I took it that he meant exchanging some of the ransom money.

"While at San Antonio, my wife advised me that Kathryn had made one other trip from the house in San Antonio to some point two or three hundred miles from San Antonio, and had taken our little girl with her.

"My opinion is that the day Kathryn picked my wife and me up on the highway, she was in such a state of mind that she would have picked up most anybody to use in trying to find out the status of the case and facts concerning her father and mother, as she said to me, after she told me who she was: "I am in a desperate condition and have no way to turn and have to take a chance on somebody."

"While at the house in San Antonio, I heard Kathryn and George discuss the matter of her attempting to make a deal to surrender him in exchange for her father and mother in this case. At that time, Kelly said, "Well go ahead and make your dicker and when you get it made, let me know. "I'm willing to go, but you know I can't go to them and do any dickering."

"Kathryn Kelly at San Antonio before I left there Wednesday, delivered to me a sealed envelope with the following address on it: "J. E. Brooks, 126 1/2 West Reno, Ryan Rooms". She did not tell me what was in this envelope. She said that Brooks was her real father and was very peculiar; that I should give him this envelope without opening it because if I did, it would give him confidence in me. I have examined this envelope after it was opened since my arrest and note that on the inside of the flap of the envelope is written:

"Give this man my pistol and any cash I send you later through Maggie."

"All I know about this message is that Kathryn told me that her father had a small pistol belonging to her and that he would give it to me to bring back to San Antonio. She had previously stated that if she could find no other way to get cash to me or [REDACTED] she might find a way to send it to her father, Mr. Brooks, and he would deliver it to me.

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"I recall that while at San Antonio, I heard Kathryn Kelly say something about them having a big Cadillac car. I also overheard Kathryn and George discussing, when they were fixing to leave Wednesday morning, whether or not Kathryn should go East with him or whether or not he should go with Kathryn. It may be that they both went together to the point 250 miles from San Antonio and would both go East from there. I heard Kathryn say to Kelly, "Why not take plenty of money this time. Maybe I had better go with you." Kelly said, "Do you think I am a fool to get caught with all that money." I took it from this conversation that I overheard that this money may be at a "plant", probably the point to which Kathryn was going, and that they were taking this money, as Kelly had formerly remarked, "to the cleaners". I am sure that Kathryn Kelly will return to San Antonio at the time she said she would on account of having my little girl with her and my wife being at the Mancke Street address alone, and it may be that George Kelly will return there with her.

"I have never been convicted of a felony and the only time that I was ever fingerprinted was in Los Angeles, California. I was picked up on a check charge, for which I was not convicted. I have never used an alias in my life.

"I realize that I have been very foolish in engaging in this proposition of being a contact man for Kathryn Kelly and I am willing to tell the Government representatives anything else that I can think of concerning this matter and it is my desire to wash my hands of the entire proposition, and I hope any leniency possible will be shown me in connection with my actions in this matter.

"This statement is the absolute truth and is made voluntarily."

(Signed) L. W. Arnold
Luther William Arnold

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
September 14, 1933.

WITNESS:

R. H. Colvin
Gus T. Jones

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
this 15th day of September, 1933.

Grace M. Hussey
Notary Public.

My Com. Exp. 12-12-36.

Upon Arnold's agreement to cooperate with the Government the White Slave Complaint was filed against him under the name of John Williams, charging him with transporting the two women above mentioned from Fort Worth, Texas to Oklahoma City. He was arraigned under the name of John Williams, entered a plea of not guilty and was remanded to the Oklahoma County Jail by the U. S. Commissioner in default of \$1000 bail. The two women in question were released on their personal recognizance as witnesses in the case. The two women had previously denied any knowledge of the Kelly case and as indications were that they knew nothing of the case, no attempt was made to prevent them from leaving Oklahoma City, which they did immediately.

On September 16, Arnold under the name of John Williams, made bond in the sum of \$1000 through the assistance of defense attorneys in the Kelly case. He told these attorneys that he had told Agents that his correct name was John Williams and that the name Luther Arnold, which he used in registering at the Skirvin Hotel, was a fictitious name and that although Agents had endeavored in every way to get him to make a statement concerning his knowledge of Kathryn and George Kelly, he had steadfastly denied any knowledge and had apparently convinced Government Agents that he was not in touch with the Kellys. On instructions from this Agent, Arnold checked out of the Skirvin Hotel and registered at Room 319 Wells-Roberts Hotel, Oklahoma City, as Sam Jones. Arrangements were made to keep in constant touch with him, also to keep him under surveillance.

Immediately upon obtaining information from Arnold, as noted in his signed statement, to the effect that Kathryn Kelly and Arnold's wife, Flossie May Arnold, were at 160 Mancke Court, San Antonio, Texas, the San Antonio Office was called over long distance and instructed that an immediate surveillance be placed upon this house and every effort be made to apprehend George and Kathryn Kelly. An investigation by the San Antonio Office developed that Kathryn and George Kelly had previously left San Antonio and would not return to that city. Mrs. Arnold was taken into custody and a detail of Agents and local officers surreptitiously placed in the house in case of a possible return of the two Kellys.

b7C While Luther Arnold was being held in the Oklahoma City Office on the night of September 14th, Agent caused Mrs. Flossie May Arnold to be brought to the office of the Division in San Antonio and Luther Arnold talked to her over long distance telephone, telling her that he had told the entire truth and instructing her to also cooperate with the Government. Upon instructions of this Agent Mrs. Arnold was brought to Oklahoma City by Special Agent [REDACTED] of the San Antonio Office, arriving shortly after noon on September 16, 1933. Every precaution was taken to see that she was not under surveillance by anyone connected with Kelly and when this had been determined she was taken to the apartment of S.A.C. Colvin, 701 N. W. 28th Street, Oklahoma City, where she was interviewed by this Agent, S.A.C. Colvin and Assistant Director, Harold Nathan.

Before her departure from San Antonio a letter was received there addressed to Mrs. Arnold from Kathryn Kelly, mailed at Iowa Park, Texas, advising Mrs. Arnold that she, Kathryn, did not intend returning to San Antonio and that she, Mrs. Arnold, should proceed to Oklahoma City immediately, bringing with her

all of Kathryn's clothing; that she should go to the Ryan Rooms, 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Reno Street and register there as Mrs. E. L. Moore. At that place she was to contact J. B. Brooks, the father of Kathryn Kelly and for the purpose of identification she was to show the letter received to Mr. Brooks, and that she was to remain there for further instructions.

Upon arriving in Oklahoma City Mrs. Arnold agreed to cooperate with the Government. She was given the letter in question that had been intercepted at San Antonio and she proceeded to the Ryan Rooms and registered as per instructions. Close surveillance was placed on the Ryan Rooms, including the telephone of that place, as well as surveillance on Mrs. Arnold.

b7C No contact was made with Luther Arnold or his wife by either of the Kellys until September 21, 1933, when an airmail, special delivery letter was received addressed [REDACTED] Ryan Rooms, 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Reno, Oklahoma City, postmarked, "Chicago, Illinois September 20, 1:30 P.M. Lake Street Station." In this letter was the following note:

"If you have a Mrs. E. L. Moore stopping there, please give her the enclosed at once.

Thanking you,
Yours truly,
Mrs. John R. Dayton."

together with an envelope addressed to "Mrs. E. L. Moore", containing the following letter:

"Wednesday

"Dear "Midge"

"How are you? I am just fine, so is the baby. She has a lot of new clothes. Shoes, and etc. so, is having a nice time. Tell the "boy friend" I want him to drop me a letter to the below address and tell me what is needed when he wants to meet me etc. Tell him his friend has been Swell in my estimation, and I believe I will have my part here fixed within the next week anyway as I am waiting on some New York people. If he wants me at any time write that address, below, and tell him any thing to do for those people, to do it. Make a trade, bond, or anything in the world to get them out, and one thing sure, I read that Gay Coleman's testimony in the paper, and he deliberately lied for the Government. He never heard anyone discuss in any way, anything. Guess they paid him to lie I am taking care of the baby honey. She's never out of my Sight, and Be careful to take care of my clothes for they are all I have so don't lose them. You'd better stay by your self, until this is over, and let him read this at once and any way he wants any thing. Tell him to communicate with -

"Burt Edwards
1150 South Michigan Ave.
Chicago Ill

P.S, Received the papers O.K.

[redacted] of the Ryan Rooms and is an old sweetheart of J. B. Brooks, father of Kathryn Kelly. This letter was delivered at the Ryan Rooms, however, immediately upon receipt of same [redacted] apparently recognizing the handwriting of Kathryn Kelly and herself desiring to get in on any reward for Kathryn or George Kelly, contacted [redacted] county attorney of Oklahoma County whom she has known since boyhood, and advised him of receipt of this letter. [redacted] immediately contacted the Oklahoma City Division Office and through prior arrangements caused [redacted] to go to a designated place in Oklahoma City for a conference with the writer, S.A.C. Colvin and Assistant Director Harold Nathan. At this conference [redacted] agreed to cooperate with the Government. At this conference no intimation was made to [redacted] that this office had any knowledge of the identity of Mrs. E. L. Moore, who was registered at the Ryan Rooms. At this conference [redacted] stated that a woman had registered at the Ryan Rooms on or about September 16, 1933 as Mrs. E. L. Moore and that this woman had contacted J. B. Brooks, father of Kathryn Kelly, who also resided at the Ryan Rooms, and from information imparted to [redacted] by Brooks, this woman and her husband, whose name was thought to be Arnold, had been in personal contact with Kathryn and were now awaiting some personal word from her. Arrangements were made with [redacted] to keep the writer and S.A.C. Colvin advised of future developments at her Rooming House. The actions of [redacted] enabled this office to keep a double check on the Arnolds.

[redacted] was instructed to deliver the letter addressed to Mrs. E. L. Moore to the woman registered at her rooming house. Immediately upon receipt of the letter Mrs. Arnold contacted the Oklahoma City Office, as well as did Arnold, to whom she had exhibited the letter. Under instructions and supervision of the Oklahoma City Office, Arnold wrote a letter to Kathryn Kelly, addressed to Burt Edwards, 1150 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advising that he was short of funds and to wire him by Western Union, identification waived, to [redacted] Wells-Roberts Hotel, \$500. Arrangements were then made over long distance telephone by Assistant Director Harold Nathan and S. A. C. Colvin for a proper cover to be placed on the address mentioned in Chicago by the Chicago Office, advising them of the contact established in Oklahoma City. The Chicago Office will report in detail concerning their investigation there, the substance of which was that the airmail, special delivery letter written by Arnold was not delivered at the address mentioned in Chicago, which proved to be a gangsters hang-out garage. The parties there refused to accept delivery of the letter, stating that the person addressed had gone to California and would probably not return. After waiting a day or so, and being unable to deliver the letter in question, Arnold was instructed to and did send a Western Union telegram addressed to Edwards in Chicago. However, no results were obtained from the sending of this telegram. No other contact was made by Kathryn Kelly with the Arnolds until September 25, 1933 when the following Western Union telegram was received by Arnold:

"SK23 7 -WD

Ft. Worth Tex 25 1233P VIA SK

L. W. ARNOLD
Try Care Room 319 Wells Roberts Hotel
Oklahoma City Okla.

MEET ME ROCKISLAND STATION TEN FIFTEEN TONIGHT

Gerry"

AIH/b7C

This telegram was from Arnold's 12 year old daughter, whom Kathryn Kelly took with her when she left San Antonio, Texas.

Arrangements were made for Arnold and his wife to meet their daughter upon her arrival in Oklahoma City. This meeting was properly covered by Division Agents and when it was determined that the girl was not under surveillance, the Arnolds took her to the apartment of S.A.C. Colvin, 701 N.W. 28th Street, where she was interviewed by S.A.C. Colvin and Assistant Director Harold Nathan. Geraldine stated that she had accompanied the Kellys from San Antonio to the home of Cass Coleman near Coleman, Texas, from there to Seymour and Iowa Park, Texas, where the letter previously mentioned was mailed by Kathryn Kelly to Geraldine's mother at San Antonio; that from there they proceeded to Chicago, Illinois and from Chicago she had accompanied George and Kathryn Kelly to Memphis, Tenn., where they had arranged to be sequestered in the home of a man who was partially paralyzed on the right side and who operated a used car business in Memphis; that this man was called "Tish" by George Kelly. Geraldine, while she could not recall the number of the house, did describe its exact location.

Previous to the arrival of Geraldine in Oklahoma City, the Dallas Office had been advised over long distance telephone of the receipt of the Western Union message above quoted and through the cooperation of City Detectives in Fort Worth, Texas, ascertained that the message in question had been filed by a 12 year old girl accompanied by a man about 25 years of age; that both of these people looked as if they had lost considerable sleep and appeared to be weary travelers. The City Detectives at Fort Worth in locating the telegram in question, also ascertained that the same man had sent a Western Union telegram to J. R. Tichenor, Memphis, Tennessee, in substance advising that "the deal had fallen through and asked that he be advised at Gainesville, Texas any further instructions". The Dallas Office ascertained that a telegram from Memphis, Tennessee had been received at Gainesville, Texas by Langford Ramsey, instructing him to proceed on to Oklahoma City and complete business there. The latter two telegrams mentioned developed positively that the name of "Tish" was J. R. Tichenor. Upon being reminded of this Geraldine stated that she now recalled that the name of the man in whose home Kathryn and George were sequestered was Tichenor.

At 11 P.M. September 25, 1935 Assistant Director Harold Nathan called the Birmingham and St. Louis Division Offices, giving them full information as to the location of George and Kathryn Kelly and instructing that airplanes should be immediately chartered and Division Agents, with such assistance as necessary in Memphis, should conduct a raid on the Tichenor home in Memphis, preferably before daylight the next morning. The details of this raid and the apprehension of George and Kathryn Kelly will be noted in report of Agent [redacted] Oklahoma City, dated October 2, 1935 and report of Agent [redacted] of the Birmingham Office, date unknown.

Geraldine Arnold advised that Attorney Langford Ramsey was some relation to George Kelly and had been instructed by George Kelly to go to the Cass Coleman farm near Coleman, Texas and request of Cass Coleman that Kathryn's "furs" be delivered to him, it being understood that this referred to money; that George Kelly had intended accompanying Attorney Ramsey to Texas, however, at the last moment decided not to go, consequently Geraldine was sent with him for the purpose of piloting

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him to the Cass Coleman farm and for the further purpose of serving as identification and entree to Coleman by Ramsey, as Geraldine had previously accompanied Kelly and Kathryn to the Coleman farm; that Kelly furnished Attorney Ramsey with the same automobile in which he, Kathryn and Geraldine had driven from Chicago to Memphis; that she and Attorney Ramsey left Memphis at 4 A.M. on September 24, arriving at the Cass Coleman farm near Coleman, Texas shortly before daylight on September 25, 1933; that Ramsey remained in the car and she went into the Coleman house and brought Cass Coleman out to the car; that Kelly's message was delivered to Coleman, however, he refused to deliver the "furs", stating that "it would be impossible for him to do anything as his farm was under close surveillance by Government officers"; that she and Ramsey then left the Coleman farm, proceeding to Fort Worth, Texas, where she sent the message above described to her father.

On the early morning of September 26, 1933 efforts were made to apprehend Ramsey, however, it developed that he had left Oklahoma City early that morning en route back to Memphis, Tennessee.

In view of the fact that it was apparent that some of the ransom money was hidden on the farm of Cass Coleman, the writer and S. A. C. Colvin immediately left Oklahoma City via automobile, previous arrangements having been made to pick up S.A.C. Blake at Dallas, Texas and to proceed to the Cass Coleman farm. It was deemed advisable to take Luther Arnold, his wife and daughter out of Oklahoma City and they were taken by Agent and S.A.C. Colvin to Dallas, Texas where they are now located under assumed names and are under the surveillance and care of the Dallas Division Office.

Immediately upon hearing of the arrest of George and Kathryn Kelly at Memphis, Tennessee, Cass Coleman was placed under arrest by Sheriff [redacted] of Coleman, Texas and Special Agent [redacted], both of these officers having had Cass Coleman and his place under constant surveillance.

Before departure of this Agent and S.A.C. Colvin from Oklahoma City, Assistant Director Harold Nathan instructed that Cass Coleman be taken from jail back to his farm and kept under surveillance and guard there. This Agent and S.A.C. Colvin, after picking up S. A. C. Blake at Dallas, arrived at the Coleman farm at approximately 10:30 P.M. September 26, 1933 and it developed that shortly prior to Agents' arrival Cass Coleman had admitted to Agents [redacted] and Sheriff [redacted] that George and Kathryn Kelly had made two or three trips to his farm and that at that time there was buried on his farm part of the ransom money, amount unknown to Coleman. After Agents' arrival at the Coleman farm and after a short talk with Cass Coleman he stated that he knew where the money was buried; in fact, he had assisted George Kelly in burying same. He then directed Agents to a spot in approximately the center of a 240 acre cotton field, where in the presence of the writer, S.A.C. Colvin, S.A.C. Blake, Special Agent [redacted] and Sheriff [redacted] he first dug up a thermos jug and a short distance away dug up a two gallon tin syru bucket. These containers were opened by this Agent in the presence of the above named persons and were found to contain a quantity of Federal Reserve Bank Notes of the Kansas City Federal Reserve District in denominations of \$20.00 each. This money appeared to be in the original packages of two thousand dollars each, bearing

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the original band, with the exception of a quantity of loose bills. At the time of digging up this money the work was done by flash lights and consequently no attempt at that time was made to count each bill. The packages were counted and the loose bills were individually counted; the amount at that time was \$73,250; that is, had the original packages labeled \$2,000 each contained that amount of money. Due to the late hour of night and the isolated section of country, it was deemed advisable to immediately take this money to a safe place. Agents then proceeded to Coleman, Texas, where Cass Coleman was placed in the Coleman County Jail by Sheriff [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted]. The writer, S.A.C. Colvin and S.A.C. Blake then proceeded to Dallas, Texas, arriving at approximately 7 A.M. Special Agent [redacted] was left at Coleman, Texas with instructions to obtain a detailed signed statement from Cass Coleman and thereafter to file a complaint against him, charging him with obstructing federal justice and harboring and concealing federal fugitives from justice. The writer and S.A.C. Colvin proceeded on to Oklahoma City via automobile, arriving at approximately 12:30 P.M. September 27, 1933. The ransom money recovered was immediately placed in a sealed vault in the First National Bank at Oklahoma City. It was later counted and each bill checked against the list of the ransom bills, this check being in the presence of Agent [redacted] of the Oklahoma City Office, the representative of the First National Bank at Oklahoma City and a representative of Charles F. Urschel. A correct count of this money revealed that it totalled \$72,950. The count developed that some of the \$2,000 packages were short one or two bills each. Under instructions from United States Attorney Herbert K. Hyde this money was delivered to Charles F. Urschel, however, it will be held intact in a safe deposit box by Mr. Urschel for further use as evidence in this case.

On the morning of September 19, 1933, the following airmail letter was received by Charles F. Urschel at his home, 327 N.W. 18th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, postmarked "Chicago, Ill. September 18, 12 noon, 1933:

"Ignorant Charles,

"Just a few lines to let you know that I am getting my plans laid to destroy your so called Mansion, and you and your family immediately after this trial, and young fellow I guess you've began to realize your serious mistake.

"Are you ignorant enough to think the government can guard you forever. I gave you credit for more sense than that, and figured you thought too much of your family to jeopardize them as you have, but if you don't look out for them why should we. I dislike hurting the innocent, but I told you exactly what would happen and you can bet \$200,000 more every thing I said will be true. You are living on borrowed time now. You know that the Shannon family are victims of circumstances the same as you was.

"You don't seem to mind prosecuting the innocent, neither will I have any conscience qualms over brutally murdering your family.

"The Shannons have put the heat on, but I don't desire to see them prosecuted as they are innocent and I have a much better method of settling with them. As far as the guilty being punished you would probably

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have lived the rest of your life in peace had you tried only the guilty, but if the Shannons are convicted look out, and Good help you, for he is the only one that will be able to do you any good.

"In event of my arrest I've already found an outfit to take care of and destroy you and yours the same as if I was there. I am spending your money to have you and your family killed - nice - eh!

"You are bucking people that have cash - planes - bombs, and unlimited connections both here and abroad. I have friends in Oklahoma City that know every move and every plan you make and you are still too dumb to figure out the finger man there.

"If my brain was no larger than yours the government would have had me long ago, as it is I am drinking good beer and will yet see you and your family like I should have left you at first stone dead.

"Don't worry about Bates and Bailey they will be out for the ceremonies, "Your slaughter".

"Now Sap - it is up to you, if the Shannons are convicted you can get you another rich wife in Hell, because that will be the only place you can use one.

"Adios" smart one

Your worst enemy,

Geo. R. Kelly.

"I will put my prints below so you can't say some crank wrote this.
(finger prints)

"Give Keenan my regards and tell him maybe he would like to meet the owner of the above."

"See you in Hell."

There was also received by the Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, the following letter, also postmarked "Chicago, Ill., Sept. 18, 12 noon, 1933":

"The Daily Oklahoman -

Dear Sirs:-

"You will please publish the enclosed in your paper as I want the Shannons to be sure to read it.

"Yours truly,
Geo. R. Kelly.

(Finger prints)

"Gentlemen:-

"I desire the public to know that the Shannon family are innocent victims in the Charles F. Urschel case the same as Urschel was.

"I understand they are now government witnesses also defendants and I don't want them convicted, for I desire to settle with them in my own way, and with no assistance from the government.

"Mr. Urschel and the government prosecutors know that the Shannons had no part or no intentions of aiding in that matter and were

forced to do so the same as Urschel was forced to leave his home.

"Why didn't Urschel call the law in Norman when he was released instead of riding a cab peacefully into the city and waiting a given time to call them. Fear, Gentlemen, fear, the same fear that dominated the Shannons.

"I hate and despise the Government for their crooked dealings, and do not wish them to convict people innocent of that crime and guilty of one thing talking on me. I can take care of my end and will, the way I want to. You might state for Mr. Keenan's benefit that he has never come anywhere near catching me although I have even been in Oklahoma City four nights and up town each day.

"We will all know how the trial progresses and can adjust our end accordingly. I am putting my prints on this so you will know it is genuine."

Yours truly,
Geo. R. Kelly."

(Finger prints)

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The Urschel letter was apparently timed to reach him before he testified in the trial of this case, and both were no doubt for the purpose of intimidating Urschel and also setting up a defense for the Shannons. The text of these letters indicate that they may have been inspired, if not actually written, by Kathryn Kelly. The check of the fingerprint impressions on both letters by the Identification Division of the Oklahoma City Police Department and by the Division in Washington, reflects that the prints are those of George Kelly. In a cursory examination of the handwriting of these letters by [redacted] handwriting expert of Oklahoma City, comparing the handwriting with the known handwriting of Kathryn Kelly, [redacted] states that in his opinion both of these letters were written by Kathryn Kelly.

On September 21, 1933 the following letter was received at Oklahoma City by Hon. Joseph B. Keenan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, the letter being postmarked, "Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1933, 1:30 P.M. -Airmail, Special Delivery":

"Mr. Joseph B. Keenan.

"Dear Mr. Keenan:

"I came to Oklahoma City, last week for the sole purpose of meeting and talking with you, but after reading of the unjust, unfair way, you and your associates have and are treating my innocent parents, (The Shannon Family) I came to the conclusion that what I have heard about your fairness heretofore was all bosh! and that I would not get justice from you or the government, no matter how innocent I might be, but I do intend to see you immediately after this trial, at your hotel in Okla. City as I am leaving here, tomorrow, to stay with friends there until the trial is over and if my innocent people get a fair deal, and justice, they will be freed and I will at once confer with you and you alone, as I have lots I want to

discuss. I know, Mr. Keenan, you can with a clear conscience see that my parents are freed. They are not criminals, altho you people have treated them as desperadoes. They never harmed anyone in their life, and if Mr. Kelly ever told you, to do something, like he has others, you would be only to glad to comply, and just why you and Mr. Hyde will not release the innocent for a criminal I do not know. Thro' an attorney I made you a proposition to give you Kelly, for the release of my people, as for myself it really doesn't matter. I can prove to your satisfaction I had no part, or did not have any knowledge, beforehand, of the Urshell kidnaping. I would step into the electric chair now to save my loved ones, even undergoing a trial with unfair people like you. I know their honesty and goodness, and the two little girls need them at home, and the whole community needs them, yet, Mr. Keenan, you are willing to let the Big Shots go, and let the innocent suffer. Do you really, and truly, believe you are doing your duty by your country in prosecuting the Shannons? Now, Just between you and I, think it over, would their imprisonment stop any crime? No -, and if they were released they would go home, raise their kiddies, plow their fields, and be assets in their community, and be a help. They welcomed G.R.K. because he was my husband, but all I am interested in Sir is my people. I love them more than the whole world and I would have seen Mr. Kelly surrendered, regardless, if you had really had the worlds sake at heart and interested in the criminal element enough to have released the innocent. I expect society as you call it could be aided immensely if you had a few of the right ones. I would have told you plenty, not that I ever doublecrossed friend or foe in my life, but I will do anything for my people and here's one thing I'll tell you right now, I've heard Kelly and his associates laughing over you being too dumb to figure out the finger man and I heard them say who he was, and why you and Mr. Urschel don't know by now is beyond me. Well, it is Jarrett, and if you'd watched him you'd probably have caught on. I don't believe you know about it, and if certain parties would break their "gang land" code of not talking I expect it would be proven easily. Why didn't you arrest him.

"Another thing, I want you to know I am not with Kelly and don't intend to be, and I don't want any more "bum" raps, on me, as I have a pretty good idea of what is going to happen right away, from he and his associates, and if I have to be in jail to prove an alibi I will, and I honestly don't believe they will be apprehended Mr. Keenan. They have too many worldwide connections and why you are not more interested in preventing a massacre than in aiding in prosecuting good citizens I do not know. I could find 25 criminals for you inside of three days if you would trust me in the least. You should know I don't want to be on the "law" I've never been and I need to be with my father and baby. I've had an awful hard time in my life, regardless of what you think and I've tried to raise my baby to grow up a good woman, and after I knew Kelly's activities I could not break with him. My poor parents are already ruined from this undue publicity and Mr. Keenan, how you have the heart to imprision these innocent people, I cant understand. I know you

can see that they are released. You are supposed to be an awfully smart man, and I'm ready to assist you in any way I can, Sir. Do something for them and I will come to you and Kelly and Miller will probably wonder how it all happened if you are fair with me. Another thing, do you recall a typewritten letter mailed from Chicago via air mail Special to your Dept. of Justice in Wash. just before Keating, Holden, and Bailey were arrested in K.C. Well, I figured Kelly would be with them also Bernard Phillips but they happened to escape you. I wanted to get away from that bunch and I didn't dare for every time I tried to discuss it sensibly with Kelly he beat me up, and even threatened to kidnap my baby and hold her until I returned to him, if I did leave. You can't know how miserable my life has been, yet you indict me for something I am entirely innocent of. Those guys never let their wives know their business, none of them, and what I do know is from being smart enough to over hear them. I want a chance for my parents and I to live in peace. I would love to discuss a lot of things with you, but you've put me in a position to where I can't - someone has got to be out to provide for those two little girls and until my parents are home with them its up to me to do it and if you will see they are released I will see you at once and the first thing will be the apprehension of Kelly and his two companions. They were here yesterday from New York and returned there, where no doubt they are having a hilarious time. When I asked Kelly last week for cash to go to Okla. City on, he laughed at me and I had to borrow money on my diamonds to go and he also said he would kill me when I did get out, if I gave up but I don't care now, then I found out while I've been nearly crazy, he has been wiring and dining a N. Y. girl. That's the kind of a guy he is but I know at all times where I can locate him, thro' others there, and anyway you will aid my people, I will do just what I say if not more, and if you ever tell it, you are meaner than either Kelly or any of the rest, and if you don't arrest the "finger man", I'll prove later on you are not trying to aid the government for I'm going to write Urschel and the newspaper the name of the finger, and I'll prove it. I want some of the guilty ones to suffer instead of the innocent. Please do something for my people, you can I know. You can talk to my attorney [REDACTED] and if you want Kelly you'll have him if you'll release those people, and I will confer with you. Please I beg you, keep this letter secret or I'll be slaughtered."

Yours truly
Kathryn C. Kelly"

This letter was apparently in the handwriting of Kathryn Kelly and was signed by Kathryn Kelly. Since being incarcerated in the Oklahoma County Jail, Kathryn Kelly has admitted the writing of this letter. [REDACTED] handwriting expert, Oklahoma City, will make an examination of this letter, admittedly written by Kathryn Kelly, with the handwriting on the two letters addressed to Urschel and the Daily Oklahoman, in order to ascertain if in his opinion all three were written by the same person. b7c

In the trial of this case, Federal Judge Edgar S. Vaughn sustained

a demurrer to the indictment as to Peter Valder and Sam Wolk, two of the Minneapolis defendants. On September 30, 1933 the jury returned a verdict of guilty as to R. G. Shannon, Mrs. Ora L. Shannon, Armon Shannon, Albert L. Bates, Harvey Bailey, Clifford Skelly and Barney Berman, and verdict of not guilty as to Isadore Blumenfeld, Sam Kozberg and Sam Kronick. The Court deferred sentence of those found guilty until Saturday, October 7, 1933. The trial of George and Kathryn Kelly has been tentatively set for Monday, October 9, 1933.

In connection with the activities of Cass Coleman, Coleman, Texas in harboring George and Kathryn Kelly and assisting in the burial of the ransom money, the following letter was intercepted at San Antonio, Texas, addressed: "L. W. Arnold, San Antonio, Texas, General Delivery":

"SAY WOMAN. GIRL PICK UP. & ALL IS HOT. AS HELL MAKE
CHANGE DONT MEAN MABY EITHER"

b7C The letter contained in the envelope was printed and bore no signature. Upon being questioned concerning this letter Cass Coleman admitted to Special Agent [REDACTED] that he wrote the letter and intended it as a warning to Kathryn and George Kelly that his place was under surveillance and they should move immediately if they were still in San Antonio. The reference to "pick up" had reference to a Ford Pickup truck in which Kathryn made her last visit to the Coleman farm. In other words, Cass Coleman meant to convey word to Kathryn Kelly that the fact that she and the little girl, meaning Geraldine Arnold, were traveling in a pickup truck on their last visit to his place, was known to federal officers.

Kathryn Kelly upon her arrival in Oklahoma City has steadfastly denied that she had any previous knowledge of the kidnaping of Charles F. Urschel and has vehemently stated that she would plead guilty in this case and intended to fight the charge to a finish.

George Kelly has intimated that he intended entering a plea of guilty, however, this is doubtful and can only be determined at such time as he is actually arraigned.

PENDING.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

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

VWH: **b7C**

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Hughes.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Locke.....
.....

October 6, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Nathan called and stated that there was an extra on the streets to the effect that George and Kathryn Kelly would plead guilty in the morning. He states the origin of this is that Kathryn told one of the Deputy Marshals that she and George were thinking about pleading in the morning. Mr. Nathan says there is nothing definite about it; that no one can foretell what they will do, as George is not talking and, of course, no one can rely on what the woman says.

I told Mr. Nathan at this time that arrangements had been made with Mr. Bates, who was sending a telegram to the Marshal at Oklahoma City authorizing him to carry the convicted prisoners to the Leavenworth Annex and they will be received when they arrive on Sunday. Mr. Bates also called Mr. Hudspeth, the Warden of the Leavenworth Annex, advising him of the expected arrival.

Respectfully,

V. W. Hughes

V. W. Hughes.

B. M. Pleaded "Not Guilty" 10/9/33

RECORDED

OCT 10 1933

7-115-733
OCT. 9 1933
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED

W
625 Lafayette Building
Detroit, Michigan
October 5, 1933

7-115-734

DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 6 1933 P.M.

RECORDED

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

OCT 11 1933

FILE

MEMORANDUM FOR SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, LANSING

Re: **WILLIAM R. KELLY**, with aliases, et al.
Kidnaping

Investigation at Cleveland was conducted on October 4 and 5, 1933. Through Superintendent of Service, [redacted] of Cleveland Hotel, inquiries were made of Ohio Bell Telephone Company for thirteen pay station phones in the Cleveland Hotel, none of which had any long distance phone calls placed on August 8 or 9, 1933, to St. Paul or Minneapolis, Minnesota. There was one long distance call from a pay station phone, Cherry 9123 to Garfield 3741, St. Louis, Missouri, on August 9, 1933. However, later inquiry at the Ohio Bell Telephone Company disclosed that a similar call was also made from this same station on August 13, 1933, which precludes the possibility that Kelly was the person making that call. There were no incoming telegrams for Kelly alias R. G. Shannon at the Cleveland Hotel on dates of August 7 to August 9, 1933.

Through [redacted] of the Ohio Bell Telephone Company a check was made of all telephone pay stations in the Terminal Tower Building, drug store and basement of Cleveland Hotel, there being about 15 pay station phones checked. None of these disclosed any record of a long distance call to St. Paul or Minneapolis, Minnesota, on dates of August 8 or 9, 1933.

It is stated that the Ohio Bell Telephone Company would have to check every pay station phone in Cleveland to ascertain if any long distance phone calls were made on August 8 or 9, 1933, there being no other method of ascertaining if such calls were made.

No phone calls were listed to the room occupied by Subject Kelly and wife as R. G. Shannon at the Cleveland Hotel on August 8 and 9, 1933.

No further investigation can be made at Cleveland concerning long distance phone calls to St. Paul or Minneapolis unless Kelly or his wife can be persuaded to furnish the location of the phone from which he made his call.

cc Division
Oklahoma City
St. Paul
Kansas City
Chicago
Detroit

[redacted]
Special Agent

All b7C

OCT 11 1933 PM

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JED: [redacted]

b7C

October 9, 1933.

Handwritten: I have just been advised by the Assistant Director of this Division, Mr. Nathan, who is at Oklahoma City and who has been in charge of the handling of the investigative work incident to the Urechel Kidnapping Case, that yesterday while he, Mr. Nathan, was at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, effecting the transfer of Bailey and Bates to the Federal Penitentiary, the Federal Judge at Oklahoma City issued three permits to three newspaper men, authorizing them to interview Kathryn Kelly at the Oklahoma City Jail. Previous orders had been issued by this Division that no one was to be permitted to see Kathryn Kelly or George Kelly, except their respective attorneys. This precaution had been taken in view of the notoriously dangerous character of these two individuals, and of the experience which we had at Dallas, Texas, on the escape of Bailey from the jail in that city. The three newspaper men, however, interviewed Kathryn Kelly, and the morning papers in Oklahoma City carry considerable space covering the interview of this woman. Not only do I think that this action was highly improper because of the possibility of effecting some means of escape for either of the Kellys, but I think it is particularly undesirable to allow either of these individuals to give vent to their ego-maniacal tendencies through the press, which in this instance was accorded Kathryn Kelly through the action of the Judge in allowing three newspaper men to interview her at the Oklahoma City Jail on yesterday.

I assume there is nothing which we can do about this matter, for the Federal Judge possibly was acting within his rights, but I wanted you to know of this development.

Respectfully,

Director.

FILES SECTION
MAILED

★ OCT 10 1933 ★

P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICERECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-115-735

OCT 10 1933

JHE: b7C

October 9, 1933.

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

As of possible interest to
you, I am attaching hereto a copy of a memorandum
which I have today directed to the Attorney General
concerning the issuance to three newspaper men yester-
day of permits to interview Kathryn Kelly in the
Oklahoma City Jail.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Incl.

48

100-818336

FILES SECTION
OCT 11 1933
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



RECORDED

7-115-736
10

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
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1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): duplication of 7-115-735

- ☐ For your information: _____

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7-115-736

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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re Jn

October 9, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I wanted to advise you immediately of an incident which occurred in the Federal Building at Oklahoma City this morning. While Kathryn Kelly and her husband, George Kelly, were being brought from their cells to the courtroom, Kathryn Kelly stopped in the corridor in an effort to talk to some friends and relatives who were standing in the corridor. She was ordered to discontinue this effort and to proceed on into the courtroom by Special Agent [REDACTED] of this Division. She thereupon slapped Agent [REDACTED] face, whereupon George Kelly, who was with her, raised his handcuffed hands in an effort to strike Special Agent [REDACTED]. Special Agent [REDACTED] thereupon hit Kelly on the top of the head with the butt of his revolver, which immediately restored order, and the prisoners then proceeded into the courtroom.

Respectfully,

Director.

All b7C

FILE
- 00

10-11-33

RECORDED

7-115-737
OCT 10 1933

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
311 Hurley-Wright Building
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Lester
Mr. Locke

October 9th
1 9 3 3

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

Dear Sir:

In conformance with oral instructions received from Mr. Hughes, of the Division, Special Agent [redacted] on October 5, 1933, contacted [redacted] of the American Railway Express, 1414 F. Street N. W.

[redacted] advised that Theodore and Edward Bentz were wanted by the American Express Company for a hold-up of the Peoples National Bank, at Grand Haven, Michigan, on October 18, 1933, in which hold-up the following American Express travelers' checks were taken: Nos. P2673731-9; P2107916-7 and P3022340-9, for \$50. each, and R951217-9 and R125000-9, for \$100. each. [redacted] had received telephonic information from [redacted] Chief Inspector, of the American Railway Express at New York City, that the Bentz brothers had been in New York City to see the ball game on October 4, 1933, and were allegedly coming to Washington on the 5th in an automobile bearing Illinois, 1933, license plates 865133, and were supposed to stop at the Willard Hotel. The make of the car was unknown. [redacted] had already taken steps to notify the Baltimore, Maryland and Richmond, Virginia, police, as well as the check squad of the local Metropolitan police. Subsequent to contacting [redacted], arrangements were also made at the local police force to notify all precincts in the city by teletype.

The manager of the Willard Hotel was shown photographs of the Bentz brothers, and advised in the event they put in their appearance at that hotel, he would immediately notify the Division, as well as [redacted]



RECORDED

All b7c

OCT 20 1933

7-115-738	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
OCT 12 1933 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
DIRECTOR	FILE

On the probability that Reo Verne Sankey and Gordon Francis Alcorn, subjects of I.O. No. 1183, possibly were with the Bentz brothers, arrangements were made through Inspector [redacted] office to furnish photographs of Sankey, Alcorn and the Bentz brothers to all detectives of the Metropolitan Police Force at local call on the evening of October 5, 1933. Inspector [redacted] assigned sixty detectives to cover all hotels in the city on that night.

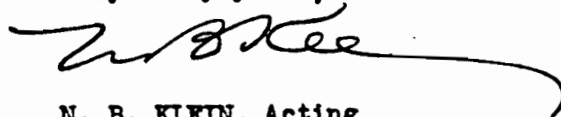
On the afternoons of October 6th and 7th, Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] maintained a look-out at all the entrances to Griffith Stadium, but nothing was seen of any of the above-mentioned individuals. Agent [redacted] inspected all the automobiles parked at the stadium, but found no Illinois licenses.

Careful check was also made of the alphabetical list of ticket holders maintained by [redacted] of the Ball Park, but none of the above-named individuals names were found thereon.

Inspector [redacted] at his request, has been furnished with the complete criminal record of Theodore and Edward Bentz, and also a photostatic copy of their fingerprints. A temporary want notice was also placed in the files of the Identification Unit, and [redacted] of the American Railway Express, agreed to transmit a letter to the Director on the morning of October 9, 1933, confirming such a want notice on these individuals.

There are returned herewith additional photographs of Theodore and Edward Bentz. Copies of the criminal record of Theodore Bentz, furnished to Special Agent [redacted] by Mr. Cowley, were left with Inspector [redacted] of the Metropolitan Police Department.

Very truly yours,



N. B. KLEIN, Acting
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted]
Encls.

All b7C

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

November 16, 1932

Chief of Police,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your print received Nov. 14, 1932, regarding Edward W. Bentz, #6371, the following is an abstract of subject's fingerprint record on file in the U. S. Bureau of Investigation:

Subject as Ed Bentz, #6373, received SF, Walla Walla, Wash., Jan. 27, 1912, from Pierce Co., crime, burglary - 2nd degree (held for attempting to break out of prison by force - a felony); sentence, 1 to 5 years.

As Ed W. Bentz, #2293, arrested PD, Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 5, 1916, charge, grand larceny; pending.

As E. W. Bentz, #6894, arrested PD, Seattle, Wash., Sept. 9, 1916, charge, grand larceny (warrant); pending.

As E. W. Bentz, #8208, received SP, Walla Walla, Wash., Jan. 6, 1917, from Pierce Co., crime, forgery - 1st degree; sentence 18 months to 20 years.

As Jack C. Kearns, #17194, arrested PD, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11, 1920, charge, suspected of violating Mann Act; disposition not given.

As Arthur Desmond, #10496, arrested PD, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 12, 1921, charge, investigation - impersonating an officer; fined \$100, Feb. 17, 1921.

As Ned Dewey, #17712, arrested PD, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 28, 1922, charge, store booster - larceny from store (daytime); disposition not given.

As Ned Dewey, #14134, received SP, Jackson, Mich., Feb. 10, 1922, from Detroit, crime, larceny; sentence, 1½ to 5 years.

COPIES DESTROYED
125 MAR 17 1965

1-115-738

Page 2,
Nov. 16, 1932,
Edward W. Bentz, #6371,
PD, Ft. Worth, Texas.

As Ned Rowland Dewey, #1-- , SO, Paw Paw, Mich., arrested June 15, 1924, in Antwerp Township by Deputy Sheriff, charge, possession of Jordan touring car stolen from Aurora, Ill.; disposition not given.

As Ned B. Dewey, #650, arrested PD, Aurora, Ill., June 20, 1924, charge, burglary and larceny; disposition not given.

As Ned Dewey, #16712, received SP, Waupun, Wis., Sept. 4, 1925, from Waukesha Co., crime, burglary; sentence, 1 to 3 years.

As Edward Bentz, #2744, received SO, Seattle, Wash., Dec. 18, 1931, charge, fugitive from justice; disposition not given.

As Edward Wilhelm Bentz, #10536, arrested PD, Dallas, Texas, Nov. 7, 1932, charge, bank robbery - at Colfax, Wash.; trans.

As Edward W. Bentz, #6371, arrested PD, Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 7, 1932, charge, fugitive Colfax and Port Orchard, Wash. - bank robbery; released to County on fugitive warrant.

The following notations appear on our records:

"As Ed Bentz, served 1 1/2 years Wash. Ref. School, Chahalis, Wash., for incorrigibility.
Wanted: in North Dakota, for stealing an auto, (as appearing on print #2293, PD, Tacoma, Wash.).
Monroe, Wash., #614, transferred to SP, Walla Walla, Wash., as #6373.
Chicago, Ill., speeding; released.
Chicago, Ill., parking car in Loop; released.
London, drunk; fined. (As appearing on print #16712, SP, Waupun, Wis.).
Tacoma, Wash., 1910, escaped from Jail; 1-5 years.
Escape Act - parole violator, 11-29-18; returned 12-2-18.
(As appearing on print #6894, PD, Seattle, Wash.).
Jack C. Kearns, #17194, St. Louis, Mo., arrested 12-11-20, charge, suspected of being a yegman.
12-26-20, wanted as a parole violator, Wash. St. Pen. (As appearing on print #6894, PD, Seattle, Wash.).
#6894, PD, Seattle, Wash., 2-24-31, investigation; robbery; released, 2-25-31.

Page 3,
Nov. 16, 1932,
Edward W. Bentz, #6371,
PD, Ft. Worth, Texas.

(Notations continued:)

#6298, SP, Wash., no longer wanted, 2-12-32, dropped from
role as inactive violator.

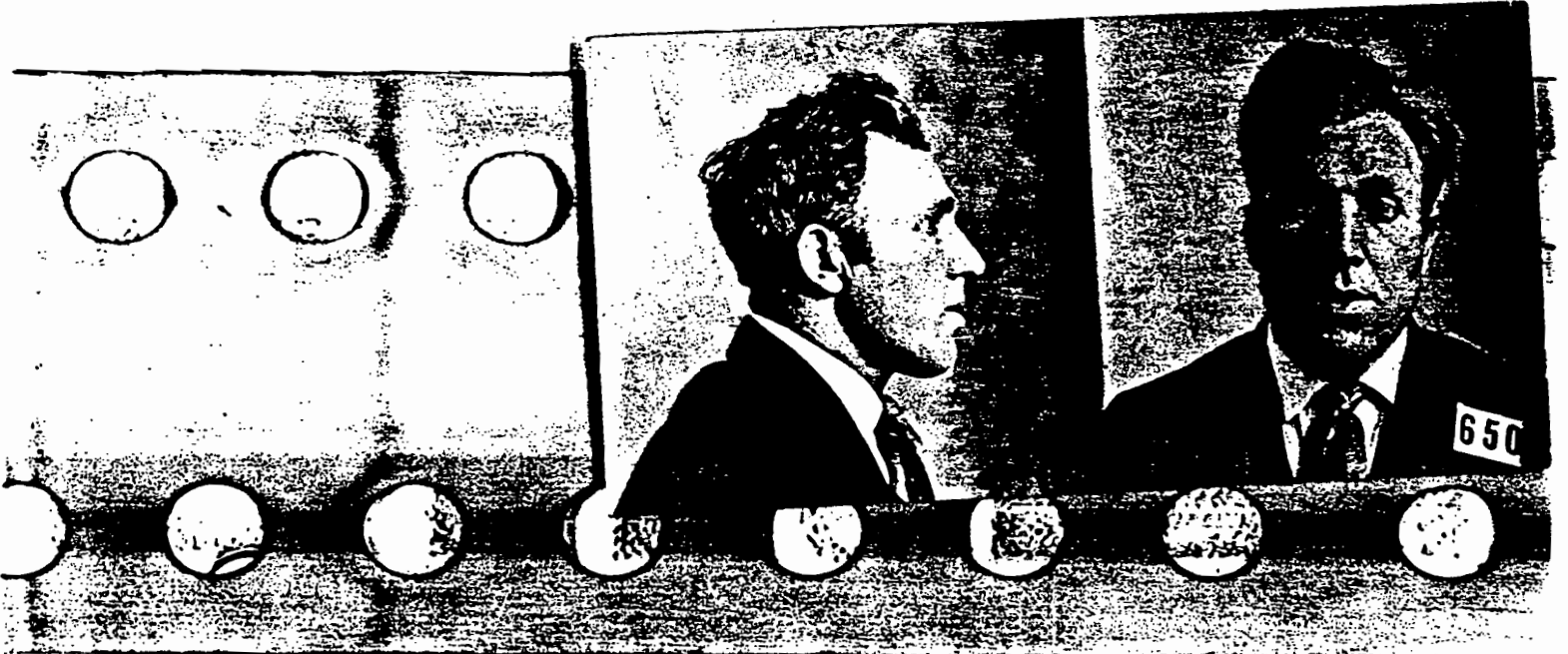
As E. W. Bentz, #6894, PD, Seattle, Wash., fugitive - bank
robber - Madison, Ind.; 3-25-32 dismissed."

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover,
Director.

Copy to:

PD, Dallas, Texas
SO, Seattle, Wash.
St.Pr., Waupun, Wis.
PD, Aurora, Ill.
SO, Paw Paw, Mich.
St.Pr., Jackson, Mich.
PD, Detroit, Mich.
PD, Kansas City, Mo.
PD, St. Louis, Mo.
SP, Walla Walla, Wash.
PD, Seattle, Wash.
PD, Tacoma, Wash.



Theodore Bentz,
San Francisco #48921.

29

218 lbs

Heavy Build

5'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Light Blue eyes

Fair complexion

Fair complexion

7-115-738

7-115-246

Edward W. Bentz

7-115-738

7-115-246