CHARLES "PRETTY BOY" FLOYD
KANSAS CITY MASSACRE
62-28915
SECTION 17

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

FILE NUMBER 62-28915

SECTION NUMBER 17

SERIALS 496 — 530

TOTAL PAGES 162

PAGES RELEASED 162

PAGES WITHHELD 0

EXEMPTION(S) USED b7D

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

SPC:KP
62-28915

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

August 31, 1933

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Reference is made to the case entitled VERNE C. MILLER, et al Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash).

In connection with Pat Gardelle Sturney, a step-son of Subject Richard Tallman Glatas, and a student at the Unitersity of Alabama during the month of July, investigation conducted by Special Agent C. G. Schenken at Tuscaloosa, Alabama disclosed that Sturney was attending summer school and living at that time at the Lambda Chi Alpha Fraternity House. He is a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity and seems to have been residing at the Lambda Chi House because the Sigma Chi House was closed for the summer months.

Special Agent Schenken interviewed the Dean of Men and the Registrar of the University. The Dean of Men volunteered to call Sturney into his office and question him concerning his activities. He advised that this would not be unusual, in that he had called Sturney into his office on several occasions because of his unsatisfactory scholastic standing and failure to attend classes. The Dean did call Sturney into his office but later advised that he was unable to question Sturney concerning the whereabouts of his step-father because of Sturney's obvious apprehensiveness and evading any discussion of this subject.

The Dean of the University volunteered to submit any information that he was able to obtain concerning Sturney's parents to the Birmingham office. The Registrar of the University, who also is a Sigma Chi, also volunteered to cooperate with the Division should he be able to obtain any information.

A cover has been placed on the mail of Sturney and arrangements have been made with the Western Union and Postal Telegraph offices to notify the Birmingham office should any messages be sent or received by Sturney. It does not appear, however, that any information of value has been obtained from these sources.

The file does not reflect anything to indicate that Sturney will not attend school during the next school year, except the fact that the Dean of Men has advised that his work has been unsatisfactory, and the further fact that he is reported to be a heavy drinker. A letter is being directed to the Birmingham office to advise the Division immediately if and when Sturney registers at the University for the coming school year.

62-28915-496

Respectfully,

S. P. Cowley

S. P. COWLEY.

SEP 5 - 1933

Sep 2 1933

NATHAN

FILE

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Kansas City, Mo. FILE NO. 62-785

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Cincinnati, Ohio	8-30-33	8/12-19-22-24/33	F. E. Hurley MJ

TITLE:
VERNE C. MILLER, with aliases - FUGITIVE, I. O. #1195;
RICHARD TALLMAN GALATAS, with aliases - FUGITIVE, I. O. #1201, et al

CHARACTER OF CASE:
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
(Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

King Klein, Louisville, Ky., is known as a whiskey salesman. His reputation is questionable but not criminal so far as known. Is not considered trustworthy. No information of value learned through the local telephone company. E. M. Goldman, formerly of Kansas City, Mo., not known to cooperators in Louisville. Subject Wilbur Underhill has a brother named Robert living in Louisville. Residence covered without results. Continued contacts with Robert Underhill being maintained by confidential informant. Dr. F. E. Poe, Vincennes, Ind., identifies E. M. Goldman as a race horse tipster who called Dr. Poe on several occasions, but not, however, under the name of Goldman. No information available at present as to whereabouts of said party, but Dr. Poe is cooperating with local telephone company and in event information is obtained the manager will notify the Cincinnati Office.

P.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT. OF JUSTICE DIVISION ONE SEP 5 1933 AM

REFERENCE: Letter to the Director from Cincinnati Office dated 8-3-33; letter from the Kansas City Office dated 8-2-33.

DETAILS:

67D

DETAILS: AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Agent ascertained from [redacted] Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., Louisville, that telephone number Wabash 1736, Louisville, is installed at the Elks Club, Henry Clay Hotel, 3rd and West Chestnut Streets. It was developed as result of the confidential conversation with [redacted] that King Klein, a brother of Harry and Isadore

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

62-29915-497

RECORDED AND INDEXED: SEP 5 1933

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SEP 5 1933 A M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1933

7—1333

Klein, partners in the Motor Car Finance Company, 915 South 3rd St., Louisville, is a notorious character. [redacted] supported by the statements of [redacted] of the above named telephone company, advised that Harry and Isadore Klein bear good reputations, especially Harry, the eldest brother. Nothing could be learned from [redacted] relative to the reported telephone call from E. M. Goldman, Kirkson Apartments, Kansas City, Mo., and King Klein, Louisville, on 1-15-33. Furthermore, [redacted] informed agent that no investigation was requested of him by representatives of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Kansas City, with the view to determining the identity of Goldman or with the view to attempting to recover from the man the unpaid telephone bill of $194.82 as incurred by Goldman at Kansas City, Mo., at the time he occupied an apartment at 300 West Armour Blvd., last June. [redacted] assured agent that they would treat the above mentioned matters in strict confidence. Both men have fine reputations in cooperating with officers in locating criminals. b7D b7D

Lieut. Roy F. Parsons, Auto Theft Bureau, Louisville, Ky., Police Department, a most trustworthy cooperator, stated that Harry and Isadore Klein, brothers of King Klein, bear good reputations, especially Harry. The men have fully cooperated with him in the past. Harry is the President of the Motor Car Finance Co., 915 South 3rd St., Louisville. His brother, Isadore, is financially interested in the business and acts in the capacity of General Manager. King Klein has always borne a shady reputation. He has no criminal record so far as known. However, King Klein has been engaged in the whiskey racket in a big way for several years. He frequently returns to Louisville after periods of several weeks in other parts of the country. It is well known that he is engaged in the same racket at the present time. Harry J. Klein lives with his family at 2064 Douglas Blvd., while Isadore resides at 1621 Norris Place, Louisville. King Klein is not married and when in Louisville rooms with his brothers or with friends. He also lives at the Henry Clay Hotel, Louisville, at times. They are all interested in the activities of the B. P. O. of Elks. Lieut. Parsons is not informed as to the identity of the E. M. Goldman named in the Kansas City letter of 8-2-33.

Mr. John M. Malley, Agent in Charge of the U. S. Secret Service Division, Federal Building, Louisville, made similar statements with reference to the Kleins as previously related by Lieut. Parsons. Mr. Malley has more or less regard for Harry and Isadore Klein but is very suspicious of King Klein. However, nothing of any consequence could be learned as to the activities of King Klein, other than the latter doesn't "pull" anything in, or about, Louisville.

Mr. Joseph Phillips, Deputy Administrator, Bureau of Prohibition, Federal Building, Louisville, stated that he knows Harry J. Klein very well and is inclined to trust the man. He could give but little information as to King Klein other than he is known to be in the whiskey racket. However, Mr. Phillips had no record against the man in his office and knew of no arrest in which King Klein figured. Mr. Phillips is still identified with liquor enforcement activities at Louisville but he has recently been demoted. He is a most conscientious and trusted Federal representative.

Mr. Phillips, as in the case of Lieut. Persons and Mr. Malley, advised against holding an interview with King Klein. They do not trust him.

Messrs. George E. Little, Edwardsville, Ind., and H. B. Welsh, Laconia, Ind., men who are reported to have held telephone conversations with E. M. Goldman last June from Kansas City, Mo., will be investigated in the immediate future.

During the course of investigations, more particularly during recent inquiries, Agent learned from Detective Cecil Ezell, Police Department, Louisville, that Subject Wilbur Underhill, Fugitive, I. O. #1191, has a brother named Robert Underhill residing with his family at 34 James Road, Clifton Hills District, Louisville, Ky. Robert Underhill's family consists of three small children his wife and himself.

Through District Superintendent W. J. Turner, Crescent Hills Post Office Station, 2028 Frankfort Ave., Louisville, agent learned that James Road is on the route of John Reinhard, Rural carrier. Agent questioned Mr. Reinhard relative to the family of Robert Underhill. He instantly recognized the photograph of Wilbur Underhill, Fugitive, as being that of Bob's brother. He added that the resemblance is very close. Reinhard failed to recognize the photographs of the several other members of the Vernon C. Miller gang as being persons seen or known to him. He added that Bob Underhill is an inoffensive and friendly type of man whom he has known in an off-hand way for several weeks. Bob, according to Reinhard, is engaged in the sale of whiskey. He is not in good financial circumstances and the family live quite poorly. Mrs. Underhill is reputed to be little better than a prostitute. They have three children whose ages range from three to seven years. Mr. Reinhard agreed to watch the house more closely and report any fact that may prove of some consequence. It developed that Bob Underhill's family formerly resided at Shelbyville, Ky. They correspond quite frequently with a Lily Cornelius, Route #4, Shelbyville.

Detectives William Forry and Chester Richards, Auto Theft Bureau, Police Department, Louisville, informed agent that they have a well tried and consistently trustworthy contact named John H. Schweitzer, 1887 Brownsboro Road, Louisville. They admitted that Schweitzer handles beer but that he is absolutely reliable and of proven value to the police.

Accompanied by Detectives Forry and Richards, agent interviewed Schweitzer. The latter stated that the photograph of Wilbur Underhill closely resembles the likeness of Bob Underhill. However, he is certain that Wilbur and Robert Underhill are not the same person. Furthermore, Schweitzer added that he sees Bob nearly every day; that he is more than reasonably certain that Bob has not been away from his home and the city of Louisville this summer. It was also learned that Bob Underhill does not own a car. This fact was later corroborated at the automobile registration bureau, Louisville. Schweitzer added that Bob Underhill has a shady friend named Reuben Crenshaw with whom he associates a great deal. The latter also

lives in the environments of Louisville. Schweitzer promised Detectives Forry and Richards, also Agent, that he would make every discreet effort to obtain some information of value as to the whereabouts of Subject Wilbur Underhill, one of the Kansas City fugitives. However, he added that Bob Underhill is very close about giving information as to his family. Up to the time Schweitzer was contacted, he had no idea that Bob Underhill had a brother. So far as could be learned, the Underhills formerly lived in the vicinity of Shelbyville, Ky., and that Bob was originally reared in or near Barbourville, Ky.

Patrolman Carter C. Smith and Otis Mills, Jefferson County Police Department, Louisville, informed agent that they are well acquainted with Bob Underhill and the latter's associates; that they well know the environment of the Underhill home and as a matter of duty. Much of the information relating to the Underhills as obtained from those previously interviewed was corroborated by Officers Smith and Mills. They too recognized the photograph of Wilbur Underhill as being that of a relative of Bob Underhill. However, they pointed out enough difference to prove to their satisfaction that Bob and Wilbur are not the same person.

In cooperation with Patrolman Mills and Carter Smith, agent contacted one Andrew Singer, Cleveland Boulevard, Louisville. The said officers previously advised agent that Singer formerly worked for Underhill and had ready access to the letter's home. Furthermore, they have the greatest faith in Singer's ability to reach Bob Underhill in an intimate manner in the latter's home. Also, that Singer will not break faith with them. Singer, in arrangement with the said officers, visited Bob's home. The premises were covered by agent, accompanied by Mills and Smith out of uniform. The conversation that transpired between Underhill and Singer was, in the main, heard. Singer later reported the names of the persons that were in the house at the time. He also stated that none of them resembled the photographs of the fugitives named in this case. Singer promised to continue his efforts to obtain information of value. He, too, stated that Bob Underhill has always been reticent about his past family history. However, Singer stated that such attitude is often characteristic of the man born in the Kentucky mountains. Up to the time Singer was contacted, he did not know that Wilbur Underhill was related to Bob. He also stated that there is no question that Bob Underhill is related to Wilbur Underhill; that the photograph of Wilbur resembles Bob quite closely; that any person who knows Bob would recognize the photograph of Wilbur as being close of kin. Full cooperation of Singer was promised. Officers Mills and Smith have considerable faith in him. Captain Ambrose Hagerman, County Police, Louisville, has advised agent that Smith and Mills are two of his most dependable and trusted officers.

A description of King Klein as known to Lieut. Parsons, Operative Malley and other persons interviewed is given herein, as follows:

Age	About 35 years
Height	5' 5"
Weight	155 lbs.
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark and ruddy; smooth shaven
Teeth	Perfect
Build	Stocky and athletic; erect; walks briskly
Occupation	Motor car salesman and whiskey racketeer
Mar. Stat.	Single
Residence	Louisville, Ky., ordinarily
Relatives	Residents of Louisville

Special Agent E. J. Wynn conducted the following investigation at Vincennes, Indiana:

Telephone 374 Vincennes, Indiana, is that of Dr. F. E. Poe, not (Dr. Pal). Mr. Poe is a follower of the horses and apparently books horses in a small way. Upon interview, he stated that Mr. Finical, manager of the local telephone company, had asked him about a party by the name of Goldman who had called the doctor on several occasions from Kansas City, Mo., and he was at that time, as at the present, unable to recall any person by the name of Goldman, but did recall that a man called him on several occasions from Kansas City, Mo., to give him tips on the "ponies", and these were the only calls received by him from any person in Kansas City; that he cannot recall the name given by this individual inasmuch as he was not interested in his information; that in view of the fact that Dr. Poe is known to bet on the "ponies", he frequently receives calls of a like nature from tipsters; that he has promised Mr. Finical of the local telephone company to inform him in the event this party calls again, in order that the telephone company may locate him; that Dr. Poe is of the opinion he can identify this individual by his voice.

Mr. A. C. Finical, manager of the Vincennes telephone office, was furnished the address of the Cincinnati Division office, and promised to forward any information developed in the future through the arrangement with Dr. Poe, as above outlined. The telephone company is interested in locating E. M. Goldman for the purpose of collecting the unpaid bill at Kansas City, and the latter office of the telephone company has requested the local exchanges covering the localities to which E. M. Goldman placed long distance calls to contact the persons called for the purpose of obtaining some information concerning him.

Dr. F. E. Poe has been in Vincennes some years, is a married man, and considered respectable by the Chief of Police, T. M. Martin. His most apparent weakness is a fondness for betting on race horses.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

KANSAS CITY OFFICE at Kansas City, Mo. Note the information contained herein to the effect that the Kansas City telephone exchange is endeavoring to locate E. M. Goldman through local exchanges, and it is to be

presumed that replies of the local exchange managers will be found in the files at Kansas City. Development of this phase is left to the discretion of the Kansas City Office.

CINCINNATI OFFICE at Louisville, Ky. Continued contacts will be maintained with Detectives Forry and Richards, Police Headquarters, Louisville, and through them, contact with W. H. Schweitzer. Contacts will also be maintained with Patrolman Mills and Smith, County Police, Louisville, through Capt. Ambrose Hagerman, County Court House. Likewise, Supt. W. J. Turner and Carrier John Reinhard, Crescent Hills Post Office station, Louisville, will be frequently interviewed for any results of value. If thought necessary, as a result of future investigations, the inquiries will be continued at Shelbyville, Ky., and possibly Barbourville, Ky. Inquiries will be continued at any point should the facts in the future warrant.

At Edwardsville and Laconia, Indiana. Mr. George E. Little and N. B. Welsh, residents of the above named towns, will be investigated as requested in the letter of reference from the Kansas City Office.

PENDING

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

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

311 Hurley-Wright Building
Washington, D. C.

September 1, 1933.

MEMORANDUM TO THE DIRECTOR

Re: Benjamin Harrison Covell

Pursuant to your telephonic instructions on August 30, 1933, Special Agent L. P. Oliver was assigned to locate the above-named individual who supposedly had been acquainted with Frank Nash, deceased, and who had made the statement that the man responsible for the massacre of certain officers and Frank Nash at Kansas City, Missouri, is "a big Polack of New Orleans."

At the Division of Identification, it was determined that Covell as B. H. Covell, Register No. 20641, was received U.S.P. Kansas February 1, 1924, from Washington, D. C., crime forging and uttering U. S. obligations; sentence 5 years - 9 to 5 years concurrently. As Ben Covell, #9056, arrested PD, Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1933, charged investigation (forgery); released to Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1933, charge false pretense; as Benj. Covell, #11714-33, received Asylum and Jail, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1933, charge false pretense; held to Grand Jury.

I have also obtained photographs of Covell, register No. 4142 PD, Miami, Fla. Two copies of this photograph are attached hereto.

Efforts were made to locate Covell at the Willard and Washington Hotels without success. It was learned from Lt. Clarence Kelley and Officer Eugene Davis of the Check Squad, Detective Bureau, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C. that Covell formerly resided at 1910 K St., N. W. On August 31, 1933 Agent Oliver contacted Covell at Apt. 404, 1910 K St., N. W., with the result that Covell voluntarily came to the Washington Field Office where he was interviewed by myself and Agent Oliver.

Covell stated that he was released from the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, on August 27, 1927, that he went to Detroit, Michigan, remaining there for fifteen months and then moved to Washington, D. C., where he has resided continuously except for occasional visits to Chicago and elsewhere. He claims to have been engaged in the contracting business at Washington, D. C. from November 10, 1928 until he went into bankruptcy, that he operated 12 trucks and owned a steam shovel, further that since failing in business he had been engaged in bootlegging activities.

Covell denied being intimately acquainted with Frank Nash and claims that he did not know him before he met him at Leavenworth and has not seen him nor heard from him since his (Covell's) release. When asked how well he knew Frank

62-28915-496

SEP 5 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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NATHAN TOLSON | FILE

Nash, Covell stated "Well, no better than you would know any man among the three thousand who were in Leavenworth." He claimed to have been a trusty under Deputy Warden Zerbst and to have seldom been within the prison walls during his incarceration.

Covell denied making any statement to anyone to the effect that the man who was responsible for the massacre at Kansas City is "a big Polack of New Orleans." He admitted knowing various individuals in New Orleans, but emphatically denied making any such statement.

This informant advised that the only conversation he can recall relative to Frank Nash was between himself, Norman Coles and a man named Sullivan, that this conversation arose due to the appearance in a local newspaper of the photograph of Nash, together with an article relative to his death. He stated that he and the other men simply talked about Frank Nash and Leavenworth Penitentiary.

When questioned concerning a newspaper item appearing in the Washington Herald, Covell stated that on August 31, 1933, he filed suit against Drew Pearson and the Washington Herald alleging defamation of character, etc. Covell denied having made the statement to Pearson attributed to him in the article in question.

Covell is driving a Lincoln Sedan 1927 model, bearing D. C. license plates M-2493. He, his wife and his two sisters have occupied Apt. 404, 1910 K St., N. W. for the past three years, but on this date are moving, he and his wife to take up their residence at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Covell stated that if he did have any information relative to the persons responsible for the massacre at Kansas City, Missouri, he certainly would have no reason for not disclosing the same. Covell is a typical confidence man and it is certain no dependence whatever can be put in anything he might say.

Covell is described as follows: Age: 41; Weight: 177 lbs; Height: 5'7½"; Build: Stout; Complexion: Medium dark; Color of Hair: Black streaked with gray; Color of eyes: Hazel; Scars and marks: deep scar on cheek opposite righ ear; scar corner right; left leg off 5½ inches below knee, wears a wooden leg; Register No. 4142 PD, Miami, Fla.

Dwight Brantley
Dwight Brantley,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

LPO:CSM
cc Kansas City

Benjamin Harrison Covell

62.28915-498

JEH:BCB

September 1, 1933.

62-28915-498

RECORDED

INDEXED

SEP 5 - 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM STANLEY,
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I am attaching hereto a copy of a memorandum of the Acting Agent in Charge of our Washington, D. C. Office relative to an investigation of Benjamin Harrison Covell. This is the party whom Mr. Shreve of the Prohibition Unit referred to our attention recently.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Incl. #676068

Trans. to hands.

T ✓

BUREAU MAIL DIVISION
AUG 1 1933

SEP 2 1933
FILE

311 Hurley-Wright Building
Washington, D. C.

September 2, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

Re: Vernon C. Miller with aliases -
Fugitive I. O. 1195, et al
Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor
to Deliver Federal Prisoner
Frank Nash)

Inclosed is a photostatic copy of the photograph appearing upon application for passport of one Beatrice Buchalter which was obtained from the Passport Division of the State Department. Examination of the files of the State Department discloses that Beatrice Buchalter was the only individual who had made application for passport who might possibly be identical to Betty Buchalter.

It is noted from the file at the Passport Division that Beatrice Buchalter, who made application for passport in May of this year, gave her address as 115 West 86th Street, New York City; that this same individual had also made application for passport in 1931; and it is further noted from the file that Beatrice Buchalter is married to one Louis Buchalter.

Although the description of Beatrice Buchalter, as noted from the files of the Passport Division, does not conform in every detail with the description as furnished by your office of Betty Buchalter, it was thought by this office that probably both are identical. The file at the Passport Division further discloses that Beatrice Buchalter stated on her application that she was born in London, England.

Very truly yours,

Deight Brantley,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

RES:CCM
CC-Director

60-28915-
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 5 1933 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Unit One
FILE

1900 BANKERS BUILDING,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

62-28915
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 5 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

September 2, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

In re: VERNON C. MILLER with aliases -
FUGITIVE; et al
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (Endeavor
to Deliver Federal Prisoner
Frank Nash)
CHICAGO FILE NO. 62-1649

This office has a connection with a man in the Chicago underworld who is personally acquainted with Vernon C. Miller and who formerly worked for Miller when Miller was connected with gambling at Montreal, Canada. This was between the years 1929 and 1932. Our informant recently advised that the Jewish pay-off man who controls Montreal, Canada, is Eddie Berman; that Eddie's wife's name is Ada and that they have one child. Eddie and Ada have separated recently and Ada left for points unknown with the child. The Montreal police are looking for Ada in order to locate the child. The informant describes Eddie Berman as being approximately 35 years of age, height five feet nine inches, brown hair, Jewish nose, a neat dresser, narcotic peddler, probably an addict, who is wide open and easy to meet. The informant further stated that Eddie Berman is now associated with Texas Guinan, the night club hostess, who recently proceeded to Los Angeles, California, to open a night club there. Texas Guinan is supporting Berman and has recently bought him a new automobile, according to our informant.

If Eddie Berman is in Los Angeles, he will contact Moss Barnett, mentioned in case entitled GEORGE R. KELLY with aliases; et al, CHARLES F. URSCHEL - Victim; KIDNAPING, CHICAGO FILE NO. 7-26. The description of Barnett was recently forwarded by this office to the Los Angeles office. Investigation in this case disclosed that Miller at this time is carrying credentials showing that he is representing a newspaper or newspaper syndicate at Los Angeles, California. Miller formerly controlled the gambling concessions at Montreal, Canada. [redacted] Berman was used as the pay-off man by Miller, so they are naturally close friends. [redacted]

b7D

Since it was first ascertained by this office that La Voy was an alleged associate of subject Galatas, a cover has been maintained on all mail addressed to 7361 21st Avenue N.W., Seattle. To date one letter and one post card have been delivered to this address:

Letter postmarked Temperance, Mich., Aug. 14, 1933 and addressed to Nick La Voy, 7361 21st Avenue N.W., Seattle, Wash., with return address Isadore La Voy, Temperance, Mich.

Postcard, postmarked U. S. Railway Car Exhibit, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15, 1933, addressed to Nick La Voy & family, 7361 21st Avenue N.W. Seattle, Wash., with following message:

"Hello Everybody Mother & I drove here Sunday for Fair, When are you coming? Father wouldnt go - I hope this finds you-all fine

(signed) Love, Lambert".

These tracings are being transmitted to the Kansas City office herewith.

Agent ascertained through George Dean, General Manager of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Seattle, that Nicholas La Voy first had his phone installed during 1916, and at the present time his phone number is Sunset 1592. Mr. Dean had an examination made of his records, but failed to find that any long distance calls had been made from this number for the past six months. Arrangements were made whereby any long distance calls were made or received from this phone that agent would be immediately advised.

Through the cooperation of Post Office Inspector I. I. Imus, Seattle, arrangements have been made with mail carrier Phillips, who delivers mail at the home of Nicholas La Voy, 7361 21st Avenue, N.W., in case he notices anything unusual at above address, or strangers visiting that he will immediately advise P. O. Inspector Imus, who will convey information to this agent.

A search of the criminal records at the Seattle Police Department and the King County, Washington Sheriff's office, fails to disclose any record of Nicholas La Voy.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS.

PORTLAND OFFICE: At Seattle, Washington, will continue all sources of surveillance over the home of Nicholas La Voy, V361 21st Avenue N.W., Seattle, for any information that may assist in apprehending subject Galatas.

PENDING.

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Kansas City, Missouri

FILE NO. 62-1043

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Portland, Oregon	8-31-33	8-4/26-33	W. K. Bowling

TITLE:
VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases - FUGITIVE, I. O. #1195
RICHARD TALLMAN GALATAS, with aliases - FUGITIVE, I. O. #1201, et al

CHARACTER OF CASE:
Obstruction of Justice
(Endeavor to deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Surveillance over home of Nicholas La Voy, 7361 21st Avenue N.W., Seattle, Washington, an alleged associate of subject Galatas is being maintained; to date no information of value has been obtained.

P.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT. OF JUSTICE DIVISION
SEP 5 1933 PM

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent W. K. Bowling, Portland, Oregon, 8-4-33.

DETAILS: At Seattle, Washington.

Agent has visited the vicinity of 7361 21st Avenue N.W., Seattle, the home of one Nicholas La Voy, an alleged associate of subject Galatas, on numerous occasions since 8-4-33, and made discreet inquiry as to any strangers having visited the above address, but to date no information has been obtained to the effect that any strangers have been seen at above address.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

RECORDED AND INDEXED: 62-29915-499

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Portland - 2

WKB:FD

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 5 1933 A M
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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203 Post Office Building,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

September 1, 1933.

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 5 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Re: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases,
I. O. 1195 - FUGITIVE, et al.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
(Endeavor to deliver Federal
Prisoner Frank Nash).
St. Paul File No. 62-888.

Reference is made to the telephone call of Special Agent W. F. Trainor to this office at 6:30 p.m., on August 29, 1933, requesting photographs of all persons alleged by one Johnson, alias Red Price, to have some connection with the June 17th massacre, particular reference being made to the report of Special Agent A. R. Gere dated June 26, 1933, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

A perusal of the report in question discloses that the only individuals who might be known in St. Paul, Minnesota, to law enforcement officials and who, as far as the record of the St. Paul office discloses, have any connection with the underworld in the Twin Cities are Jack Pfeiffer and Tom Banks.

There is attached hereto for the Kansas City office a photograph of Jack Pfeiffer. By way of explanation, Jack Pfeiffer has an interest in and takes part in the operation of the Hollyhocks Inn, a gambling establishment located on the Mississippi River Boulevard on the outskirts of the city of St. Paul. Jack Pfeiffer is reputed to be a lieutenant of Leon Gleckman, Twin City underworld leader. Pfeiffer's activities are confined principally to running the gambling joint and taking care of slot machine and gambling interests in Minneapolis.

As far as can be determined, Tom Banks, alias Little Caesar, has never been photographed or arrested. Tom Banks was at one time a bellboy in the Dykeman Hotel in Minneapolis. He enlarged upon his bootlegging activities to the extent that recently he is reputed to

be the main supplier of the legal liquors to Minneapolis. His activities are confined principally to the liquor racket and gambling interests which he has in connection with Jack Pfeiffer. He is also a member of the Leon Gleckman gang. Tom Banks is described as being about 6 feet 8 inches, 150 pounds, dark hair thin on top, about 38 to 40 years of age, nationality Scotch.

Big Homer, mentioned in the report in question, is unknown to law enforcement officers in the Twin Cities.

The Senator Hotel, mentioned on page 2 of that report, was at one time owned by Tom Banks and Lou Banks, the latter being a Jew. Jack Pfeiffer at one time was a clerk in the Senator Hotel. The Senator Hotel was sold by those interests and is now operated as the Admiral Hotel. It is a second-class hotel located in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

As a point of information, the Hollyhocks Inn is not located in South St. Paul, but in St. Paul. South St. Paul is located in Dakota County, whereas St. Paul is located in Ramsey County.

Very truly yours,

WERNER HANNI,
Special Agent in Charge.

OCHLHVS
Enc.
Cc Bureau
Cc Chicago - 2

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

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

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCT'G INFMN.

TIME FILED

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

SALT LAKE CITY UTAH
SEPT. 2, 1933

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
SEP 7 1933 AM

R. E. VETTERLI
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
905 FEDERAL RESERVE BUILDING
KANSAS CITY MO.

SANMO STOP STREET AND SMITH'S WESTERN STORY MAGAZINE ISSUE OF AUGUST TWENTY-SIXTH CONTAINS FOLLOWING QUOTE NOTICE VERNE MILLER SMOKY REID AND SMOKY GREEN THEY WERE LAST HEARD FROM IN HURON NORTH DAKOTA VERNE MILLER WAS DEPUTY SHERIFF AT HURON WHERE ARE YOU ALL DO YOU REMEMBER A CERTAIN BRAKIE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM ANY AND ALL OF YOU WRITE TO R.M. CARE OF THIS MAGAZINE UNQUOTE THIS MAY NOT HAVE HERETOFORE BEEN BROUGHT TO YOUR ATTENTION

WINE ACTING

62-28915
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 5 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LDW EM

CC: DIVISION

INDEXED

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

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,

Kansas City, Missouri.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 15 1933 PM
DIVISION ONE

September 2, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
801 Title Guaranty Building,
St.Louis, Missouri.

62-7489-5
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 5 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Dear Sir:

In the matter of Vernon C. Miller and others, Obstruction of Justice(Endeavor to deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash), a group of Missouri license tag numbers has been assembled from information secured from various parties, who believe they correctly noted the number of the license tag used on the Chevrolet car driven by the killers at the Union Station, Kansas City, Missouri, June 17, 1933. While the license numbers, are in each case different, the serials assembled no doubt contain within the group the correct number. Those numbers have been traced thru the office of the Secretary of State at Jefferson City, Missouri, and it is found that the following were issued for parties in your District:

TAG NUMBER- Date issued:	ISSUED TO	ADDRESS	KIND OF CAR	MOTOR NO.
1933 Missouri License 498239 4-29-33.	Joe P. Gilder	Jackson, Mo.	Hupmobile Sedan	69256
1933 Missouri License 498329 4-28-1933.	Fred Parker	Neely's Landing, Mo.	Chevrolet Coach	1091940
1933 Missouri Licenes 428329 Date of issuance not stated.	John Sampson	Elmer, Missouri, (Macon County)	Ford Touring	6429394

It is requested that a discreet investigation be made at each point mentioned above, and that the individual who appears as the owner of the license tag, especially Fred Parker, Neely's Landing, Missouri,

who owns a Chevrolet car, be scrutinized. It is believed possible that when the proper license tag is located, some very definite information regarding the actual participants in the shooting can be secured.

It is requested that this investigation be conducted as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

R. E. VATTERLI
Special Agent in Charge.

WFT-ebc
cc-Division

8

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,

Kansas City, Missouri.

September 2, 1933

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

Dear Sir:

RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases - FUGITIVE,
I O #1195, ET AL
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (Endeavor to deliver
Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)
K.C. File #62-760-

Earl Doyle, alias Harry Harris, has been apprehended at Grand Haven, Michigan. There have been constant rumors that he was connected with the Union Station shooting. I suggest that he be very carefully interrogated, and that test bullets be forwarded here for comparison.

Very truly yours,

R. E. VETTELI
Special Agent in Charge.

REV-etc
cc-Division

62-28915
SEP 5 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

...GE TO THE ACCOUNT OF

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		FOREIGN	
...GRAM		FULL RATE CABLE	
...AY LETTER		DEFERRED CABLE	
...GHT MESSAGE		NIGHT CABLE LETTER	
...GHT LETTER		WEEK-END CABLE LETTER	
...P RADIOGRAM		RADIOGRAM	

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables — All America Cables

Mackay — Radio

RECEIVER'S NUMBER

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

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

Form 2

KPG:PS
SEPT. 2, 1933
11:15 AM

62-28915 7

Tax Exempt Charge of United States
Bureau of Investigation, New York City

SEP 5 1933

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Unit One — FILE

M. H. PURVIS
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1900 BANKERS' BUILDING
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION · DEPT. OF JUSTICE · DIVISION ONE · SEP 1 6 1933 AM

KANMO REFER REPORTS FROM THIS OFFICE IN NASH CASE STOP MRS. J. WERTZ WILTON CONNECTICUT MOTHER MARY PHILLIPS RECEIVED LETTER POSTMARKED ENGLEWOOD STATION AUGUST TWENTY EIGHTH RETURN ADDRESS EIGHT FOUR HUNDRED PAXTON AVENUE CHICAGO POSSIBILITY BERNARD PHILLIPS NOW CONTACTING WIFE MARY PHILLIPS

cc: Division
62-4949

CULLEN

FORM No. 2

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Kansas City, Missouri

FILE NO. 62-456

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Oklahoma City, Okla.	9-2-33	8-20-33	C. G. Schenken

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
VERNON C. MILLER with aliases, FUGITIVE, I.O. No. 1195, et al	Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

C. F. Willis, 509 East Young Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma, advises that he has seen "Pretty Boy" Floyd recently and believes that Floyd is residing in his neighborhood at the present time.

P.

REFERENCE: Division letter dated August 9, 1933.

DETAILS:

The letter of reference advises that Mr. C. F. Willis, 509 East Young Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma, in an application to the Department for an appointment as Deputy United States Marshal, reports that he is acquainted with "Pretty Boy" Floyd and could inform the Government of Floyd's whereabouts.

Special Agent H. E. Hollis interviewed Mr. Willis at his home at Tulsa and ascertained that Floyd, his wife and son lived next door to Mr. and Mrs. Willis for approximately six months during 1932. Mrs. Willis was present during the interview with her husband. Both claim to know Floyd on sight and to be well acquainted with Ruby Floyd, the wife of Floyd. This acquaintance grew up during the six months that the Floyds lived at 513 East Young Street. Mr. Willis stated that he had seen Floyd a few times while he was living at the above address but did not know who he was. Mrs. Willis made the same statement. Both Mr. and Mrs. Willis went into great detail in describing the raid made by the Police on the Floyd home in February, 1932 in an effort to catch Floyd, which failed. Mr. and Mrs. Willis claim that Floyd has been seen in the neighborhood several times in recent months. Mrs. Willis is positive that she could not be mistaken and stated that it was only a few days ago when Floyd passed her near her home. Mr. Willis

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. A. Colson — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

62-29915-510

RECORDED AND INDEXED: SEP 5 1933

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3-Division
2-Kansas City
2-Oklahoma City

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40 AUG 20 1964

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION — SEP 5 1933 A.M. — DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHECKED OUT: SEP 7 1933

JACKETED:

ROUTED TO: — FILE

LMF

is of the opinion that Floyd is again living in that section of town and he advised that he was making some contacts within the next few days which he believed would result in obtaining information relative to the approximate location of Floyd's present residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis stated that if Agent would place himself nightly for a period of time at a corner near the Willis home, Floyd would be seen passing. Mr. Willis advised that he would call on Agent at Tulsa within the next few days to furnish additional information.

Mr. C. F. Willis is employed by the M.K. & T. Railroad and has been so employed for approximately twenty years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Willis seem very sincere but it is hard to say whether or not they actually see Floyd.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

OKLAHOMA CITY OFFICE at Tulsa, Oklahoma will again interview Mr. C. F. Willis, 50? East Young Street, to ascertain whether he has any more recent information concerning Floyd.

PENDING.

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Oklahoma City, Okla. FILE NO. 62-456

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Oklahoma City, Okla.	9-2-33	8-28-33	Paul Hansen

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
VERNON C. MILLER with alieses -FUGITIVE, et al I.O. 1195	Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
SEP 5 1933 PM

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: No information could be obtained at McAlester, Okla. regarding the identity of the person who is alleged to have bought a Hart-Schaffner and Marx suit and who had one leg shorter than the other. Record has been kept of purchasers of suits by the Goldberg-Joseph Company since August, 1932 and the names of the persons who registered at the Byron Hotel at Kansas City, Mo. 6-16-33, do not appear in this record.

P.

REFERENCE: Letter from the Kansas City Office dated 7-20-33.

DETAILS:

Mr. Leo Goldberg, General Manager of the Goldberg-Joseph Co., McAlester, Oklahoma, advised the writer that his company is the only firm who handles Hart-Schaffner and Marx clothes at McAlester and has been the only company handling this line for about five or six years. Mr. Goldberg advised that the company has kept a record of every suit and overcoat which had been sold by that company since August, 1932, as to the model of the suit, the color, the style, the price, and the name and address of the purchaser. None of the five names used by the persons, who registered at the Byron Hotel in Kansas City, Mo. on the night of June 16, 1933, appear in this record. Mr. Goldberg carefully went over this record and as he is personally acquainted with almost every person who has bought a Hart-Schaffner and Marx suit there since this record was kept, he felt able to say who from this record would be considered as a suspicious person and one who would be at all likely to be in trouble. There were only three names that Goldberg felt were at all suspicious.

On October 7, 1932 Elmer Cothron purchased a gray, single breasted Hart-Schaffner and Marx suit, size 42, for $22.50. Cothron, Goldberg says, is about

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	62-28915-501	RECORDED AND INDEXED: SEP 5 1933
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 2-Division 2-Kansas City 2-Oklahoma City		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SEP 5 9 33 AM DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	CHECKED OFF: SEP 7 1933 JACKETED:
		ROUTED TO: / FILE	

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40 AUG 20 1964

OEB

30 years of age, married, and has one child. His home was in McAlester, Oklahoma until about a year ago when he moved to Oklahoma City, where he is now working in some drug store. Goldberg said that Cothron's father-in-law and brother-in-law, whose last names are Lacy, are "no good", and one of them (he does not remember which one) was involved in some short of a murder charge in McAlester. Goldberg said that he did not believe Cothron would be in any trouble and gave as the only reason that he might be considered suspicious the fact that his father-in-law and his brother-in-law are "no good".

On October 29, 1932 Lee Weaver, a stranger, purchased a grey, single breasted Hart-Schaffner and Marx suit, size 38 for $22.50. No further information is known about Weaver.

On December 24, 1932 John Luth, a stranger, purchased an Oxford gray, single breasted suit, size 38, for $22.50. This sale was made by John Weeks, an extra clerk, and no further information is known of him.

Goldberg could not remember of having sold a suit to any person fitting the description of the individual described in letter of reference with one leg shorter than the other one. He viewed the photographs of Bailey, Brady, Underhill, Davis, Clark, Miller, Phillips and Floyd and stated that he could not remember of ever having seen any of these persons.

Mr. Goldberg also stated that Mr. Gee Jones is the regular clothing salesman with his company and it is possible that he would remember of selling a suit to a person described in letter of reference, but this sale he is sure would have been before August, 1932 and he therefore feels that it would be very improbable that Jones would remember the sale. At the time this Agent was in McAlester Jones was in Texas on a vacation and would not return until two days later.

Mr. William Johnson, a clerk with Goldberg-Joseph Company, viewed the photographs of the above mentioned persons and said that he did not recognize any of them. He also could not remember having seen a person in the store answering the description of the individual described in letter of reference with one leg shorter than the other.

Mr. J. Joseph, co-partner with Leo Goldberg in the above firm, also stated that he could not remember having sold a suit to any person answering the description of the individual described in the letter of reference with one leg shorter than the other. He also viewed the photographs of the above mentioned persons and could not remember having seen any of them.

Miss Ester Arndt, who works in the Ladies Ready to Wear Department of this store and who also does practically all of the altering, said that she could not remember specifically of altering a pair of trousers with one leg shorter than the other for any stranger. She said, however, that there are three or four persons in McAlester, one being the sheriff there, who had their trousers altered with one leg shorter than the other, but she could not remember of any man answerin

the description of the person in the letter of reference with a short leg, who had purchased a suit and had had his trousers altered accordingly. She also viewed the photographs of the above mentioned persons but could not remember having seen any of them.

PENDING.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. FILE NO. 62-474

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
Salt Lake City, Utah	8-31-33	8-28-33	A. R. GERE RM

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
VERNON C. MILLER, with Aliases, FUGITIVE, IO #1195, ET AL	OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: The party calling Clifford H. Jennings, Salt Lake City, Utah, by long distance telephone from Kansas City, Mo., on June 13 and 15, respectively, gave the name of Elmer Anderson and the same party is believed to have called Fred E. Smith of the First Security Trust Company, Salt Lake City.

RUC

REFERENCE: Letter from the Kansas City Office dated August 2, 1933.

DETAILS: AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Fred E. Smith, First Vice-President of the First Security Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, advised that on or about June 12, 1933, a party called him by long distance telephone from Kansas City, Mo., but that he did not understand the name furnished by the party calling on account of the connections being very poor; that he understood the party calling to make a proposition with regard to horse-racing or some get-rich-quick scheme and that he responded to the party calling by stating that he was not interested and that the telephone conversation consumed not over one minute.

Clifford H. Jennings, Manager of the New Grande Smoke House, 373 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, stated that he recalled a party calling him three or four times from Kansas City, Mo., over a period of two or three days; that the party gave his name as Elmer Anderson, and this party offered to give him a "tip" on a horse named "Beaver"; that the party claims that he worked for the General News Bureau in the Kansas City, Mo. office and that the horse race would be run at Chicago and that he was in a position to hold up the telegraphic returns on the race in Kansas City for five minutes in order that Mr. Jennings might accept a bet on the horse race after the race was in; that Elmer Anderson directed him

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Louis D. Wine, acting SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

62-29915-502

RECORDED AND INDEXED:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

2 Division
2 Kansas City
2 Salt Lake City

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CHECKED OFF: SEP 7 1933

ACCEPTED:

ROUTED TO: FILE

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~~40 AUG 20 1964~~

to send any money which he was able to obtain as a bet to Elmer Anderson at some hotel in Kansas City, Mo., the name of which he cannot now recall but that it might have been the Muehlbach Hotel; that no bets were received or transmitted to Elmer Anderson at Kansas City, Mo.; that he does not know Elmer Anderson and never heard of him or communicated with him before.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

MS:OmB
62-456

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
August 3 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

Re: Vernon C. Miller with aliases -
FUGITIVE, I.O. #1195 - et al
Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor to
Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)

Reference is made to letter from F. B. Fay, Assistant Special Agent in Charge, New York City, dated July 31, 1933 and memorandum of Special Agent W.D. Desderick, Oklahoma City, dated 7-31-33.

Investigation at Hugo, Oklahoma failed to disclose any information of value. The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company of Hugo, Oklahoma has no record of the call and telephone No. 627 is not now being used and has not been used during 1933. Post Office at Hugo, Oklahoma has no record of Mrs. Sam Finkel and she is not known to local officers at Hugo. Valliant, Oklahoma is 26 miles east of Hugo.

Agent interviewed Mary Moore, Postmistress at Valliant, Oklahoma and she stated that Mr. and Mrs. Sam Finkel are merchants, in the dry goods business, and had been in Valliant for the last three or four years; that both are Jewish and came to Valliant from New York; that Mrs. Finkel has two daughters and one son by her first husband, all three living in New York City; that Mrs. Betty Buckwalt is a daughter of Mrs. Finkel; that Mrs. Finkel was in New York City during May and June, 1933 and just came back to Valliant in the early part of last July.

SEP 7 1933 RECORDED 62-28915-503

At the office of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Valliant, Oklahoma, Agent was informed by the operator in charge that during the month of July, 1933 she had two calls from New York City to Valliant, Oklahoma, one was from Betty Buckwalt to Mrs. Sam Finkel and the other was from Mrs. A. S. Trigg, Valliant to Mrs. Hellen Morris, her daughter, New York City; that Betty Buckwalt is a daughter of Mrs. Finkel and calls her mother over long distance occasionally.

A. D. Hodge, merchant, Valliant, Oklahoma stated that Sam Finkel is the second husband of Mrs. Finkel; that she has no children by her present husband but she has three grown children from her first husband; that one of the girls and the boy came to visit Mr. and Mrs. Sam Finkel last year at Valliant. He learned that the girl's name was Betty and the boy's name was Jack but he does not know their last name. Mr. Hodge stated that he has not seen any strangers at the store or residence of Mrs. Finkel in Valliant, Oklahoma.

FILE

From the information obtained it appears that the telephone call on July 13, 1933 from Mrs. Betty Buckwalt at New York City to Mrs. Sam Finkel, her mother, at Valliant, Oklahoma was a family call.

cc: Director
Kansas City
New York City

E. Sorola,
Special Agent.

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

SEP 5 PM 3 09

WASHINGTON

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

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

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

1933 SEP 5 PM 4 5

CC816 15/13 GOVT COLLECT=PN BIRMINGHAM ALA 5 337P

NOTES IN TRANSIT

FULL-RATE — DAY LETTER

DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHDC=

KANMO REYOURLET FIRST UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA NOT REGISTERING

STUDENTS UNTIL SEPTEMBER SEVENTH=

HANSON ACTING.

Mr. Clerk
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson

62-28915-504

RECORDED

SEP 6 - 1933

SEP 6 1933

JUSTICE

Unit One

FILE

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

1216 Smith Young Tower
San Antonio, Texas.
August 31, 1933.

GET/ML

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
900 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

GEORGE R. KELLY et al
Kidnaping - Chas. F. Urschel,
Victim.
VERNON C. MILLER et al
Obstruction of Justice.

Dear Sir:

Referring to report of Special Agent G. F. Trainor, Kansas City, Mo. for July 28, 1933, entitled Vernon C. Miller, et al, on page 7, it is noted that the telephone located at the furnished house rented and occupied by Dick Galates at Hot Springs, Ark., had been installed in the name of Mrs. Geo. N. Bates.

In view of the fact that this is one of the aliases used by Albert L. Bates and he is commonly known as George Bates, I believe it advisable to obtain all of the records from the Telephone Company concerning the installation of this telephone, who had it done, obtain the original signature to the contract and any references given. It is quite possible that George Kelly and George Bates were implicated in the Kansas City shooting.

Due to the great physical likeness between George R. Kelly and Charles (Pretty Boy) Floyd, it is quite possible that the matron at the Union Station, in identifying the picture of Floyd, actually saw George Kelly participating in the shooting.

It is believed advisable to ascertain positively whether or not the telephone installed at Hot Springs, Ark., has anything to do with George Bates implicated in the Urschel case.

Very truly yours,

62-28915

Gus T. Jones,
Special Agent in Charge.

SEP 5 1933

cc Division
cc Dallas
cc Oklahoma City

1900 Bankers Building
Chicago Illinois

September 1, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
801 Liberty National Life Building
Birmingham, Alabama

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
SEP 5 1933 AM

Re: VERNON C. MILLER with aliases -
FUGITIVE, et al.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (Endeavor to
deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter, dated August 31, 1933, in which you requested that investigation be made at Appleton, Wisconsin, to establish the identity of the parties at 903 Alton Street in that town.

Investigation at Appleton, Wisconsin was conducted by Special Agent J. J. Keating, who established that the property at 903 East Alton Street is a private home owned by a divorcee, named Mrs. Miller nee Dorothy Gray. This residence, since September, 1932, is occupied by one Dawson Zaug, his wife and a small child, a girl of three years of age. Dawson Zaug formerly resided at 825 South Elm Street, Appleton, Wisconsin. Zaug is now an employee of the American Plywood Company at New London, Wisconsin. He formerly resided with his wife and child at New London, Wisconsin and in September, 1932, moved to Appleton, Wisconsin, as his wife preferred that town. He drives daily from Appleton to New London, Wisconsin, returning home each evening.

Dawson Zaug is reported to be a son of a wealthy lumberman at New London, Wisconsin. Several years ago he was manager of the American Panel and Veneer Company at Montgomery, Alabama, leaving this position in August, 1929. While employed at Montgomery, Alabama, he lived at 806 Lebron Avenue, Montgomery. His salary was $350.00 or $400.00 per month. After leaving Montgomery, Alabama, he was employed at Atlanta, Georgia, by the R. E. Clark Veneer Company, later working in Evanston, Illinois, for the same company.

62-28915 1

SEP 5 1933

He came to Evanston, Illinois in June, 1930, and obtained the position at New London, Wisconsin sometime during the year, 1932. His wife, Ruth Zaug, is a Southern girl and believed to be a native of Montgomery, Alabama. Apparently Zaug or his wife is related to Mrs. Myrtle G. Duncan of Montgomery, Alabama. He was not interviewed, as it is evident he has no connection with this case or could be of any assistance in giving information as to the possible whereabouts of Subject Galatas.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS
Special Agent in Charge

JJK:AB
CC-Division
Kansas City
62-1649

8

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

EPG:PS
62-4949

September 2, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

Re: VERNON C. MILLER
I. O. #1195, et al
Obstruction of Justice
(Attempt to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)

Confirming my wire of even date, you are advised that Special Agent T. G. Melvin was advised today by Deputy Sheriff D. E. Roche, Wilton, Conn., that a letter was received at the Wilton, Conn. Post Office addressed to Mrs. J. Wertz from her daughter, Mary Phillips, with aliases, wife of Bernard Phillips, alias B. A. Courtney, I. O. #1196, from Chicago, Ill. This letter was postmarked at the Englewood Station 8/28/33 and bore the return address of 8400 Paxton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

In this connection, please refer to letter dated November 1, 1932, directed to this office by Special Agent in Charge Werner Hanni of the St. Paul office, a copy of which letter was sent to your office in the case entitled FRANK NASH with aliases-FUGITIVE, I.O. #1166 - Escaped Federal Prisoner, and, further, to reports of Special Agent T. G. Melvin, New York, dated December 10, 1932, December 24, 1932, and also to reports of Special Agent J. E. Brennan, St. Louis office, dated February 25, 1933, and March 7, 1933.

It will be noted that at that time the cover on the mail of Mary Phillips by the St. Louis Office proved unproductive, but it is thought that Bernard Phillips may again be contacting his wife, Mary Phillips, in Chicago, and it is suggested that appropriate investigation be made.

Very truly yours,

T. F. CULLEN
Special Agent in Charge

62-28910

cc: Division

cc: Kansas City

9

DIVISION
XXXXXXXXX

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building
Kansas City, Missouri
September 1, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

IN RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, FUGITIVE.
I. O. #1195, et al - OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (Endeavor to deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)
Kansas City File 62-760

It is requested that discreet inquiry be made at Aurora, Minnesota, through the telephone company if sources there are available, to determine whether or not the parents of Mrs. Frank Nash make long distance calls to her.

Mrs. Nash is now located at Kansas City at an unknown address and this office desires to locate her residence. She can be easily reached through her attorney, John G. Madden, 2400 Fidelity National Bank Building, at Kansas City, and this procedure has been followed whenever an interview is desired. Due to the fact that her residence address is being guarded by her attorney it is believed possible that some of the members of the Nash gang are in communication with her, and possibly furnishing her means of support.

In the event there has been a change of postmasters at Aurora, and that postal officials would now treat this matter confidentially and in a manner friendly toward the Government, it is desired that inquiry be made to determine to what address the parents of Mrs. Nash send her mail. Under no circumstances should the fact be made known that this office desires to know her residence address.

Very truly yours,

62-28915

R. K. VETTERLI
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 5 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WFT:os
cc - Division

5

1900 Bankers Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

SPECIAL DELIVERY September 2, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

Re: Vernon C. Miller, with aliases - Fugitive;
I. O. 1195, et al. Obstruction of Justice
(Endeavor to deliver Federal Prisoner
Frank Nash)

Through a confidential source, this office ascertained that one Sam Davis, a Jew approximately forty years of age, who is race track follower from St. Paul or Minneapolis, Minnesota, is frequenting race tracks in the vicinity of Chicago and that yesterday Davis advised a woman friend that Vernon C. Miller was shot in the chest, bled inwardly and died recently.

It is highly probable that members of the Miller mob may be circulating the rumor that Miller has been killed, for the purpose of eliminating interviews of his associates and connections. However, it is believed that inquiry should be made immediately through the St. Paul and Minneapolis Police, with a view of ascertaining if Sam Davis is known there, and obtain all information available regarding Davis, in order that further inquiry may be made in Chicago.

Kindly give this matter immediate attention and advise the Chicago Office at once.

Very truly yours,

P. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge

62 28415
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 5 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DOS/RMP
CC Division ✓
62-1649

9

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,

Kansas City, Missouri.

September 2, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

RE: V RON C. MILLER, with aliases - FUGITIVE,
I. C. #1195, ET AL
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (Endeavor to Deliver
Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)
K.C.File #62-760-

I notice in the newspaper that a few days ago a shooting occurred at St. Paul, wherein a machine gun was used. I suggest that test bullets be forwarded to Kansas City for comparison in the Union Station shooting.

Verh truly yours,

H. E. VETTERLI
Special Agent in Charge.

HEV-ebc
cc-Division

SEP 15 1933 PM
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-28415
SEP 5 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Unit One FILE

DWL:KP
62-28915 - 505

September 5, 1933

RECORDED

SEP 6 - 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

RE: VERNE C. MILLER et al
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
(ENDEAVOR TO DELIVER FEDERAL
PRISONER FRANK NASH)

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith a copy of an anonymous letter received by the Department, postmarked Milan, Missouri, August 28, 1933, concerning Subject Harvey J. Bailey. The letter relates considerable personal history of Bailey and mentions a number of his relatives who reside at or near Green City, Missouri.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Incl. 676535

cc Okla.City

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
SEP 5 1933
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COPY

Milan, Mo. August 28 '33

Joseph B. Keenan
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Here are some facts about Harvey Bailey's family (the notorious gunman now in custody in Tex.) Harvey Bailey is the son of Captain John Bailey (Civil War veteran, now dead). The family came from W. Va. to Sullivan Co. many years ago and settled near Green City on the farm his aged mother and sister Lue Green now live. There were five boys, Will, the eldest now in South America - Jim, dead - Robert, Harvey and Err -, two daughters, Lue Bailey Green and Havaline, wife of Harvey Cunningham of near Pollock and Green City - this brother Bob Bailey is in the same business as Harvey. Did you know that? - and has been gone from this co. for several years. He poses as an electrical engineer - he picture in the papers of Frank Nash - the old residents of Pollock say is Bob Bailey - He was bald headed. Elgin K. Holliday, veteran of Spanish Am. & World War was a close friend and one time suitor of Havaline Bailey, and Holliday say he is positive in his identification (He is reliable) - others who knew Bob Bailey can see no resemblance - Lue Green, sister, says Bob is alive and in Chicago. He is as dangerous as Harvey. Here is something else - the right kind of man could gain much information from Lemen Atherton, Milan lawyer. Harvey Cunningham employs him as attorney - so did Bailey and Dr. A. W. Herington, Milan dentist, is close personal friend of Harvey Bailey and does all dental work for family, also for Fred Burk when he was here. Atherton and Herington are both garralous and will tell a lot, if approached right. Herington bought or was given all the whiskey he wanted by Bailey. Atherton does not drink, but he is attorney for several K.C. Mo. underworld characters. This is anomomous but I fear to sign my name - none. Salisbury at Pollock knows all about the Lincoln Neb. $2000000 being divided among the gangsters (7) at the Harvey Cunningham barn - Find Bob Bailey - he is a bad man.

Let to K.C. 9-5-33 DWM.

RECORDED & INDEXED

SEP 6 - 1933

62-28915-515
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 6 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI FILE NO. 62-678

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
PITTSBURGH, PA.	9-6-33	8/26 - 30/33	J. C. RIDER

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
VERNON C. MILLER with aliases - FUGITIVE, I. O. # 1195, et al.	OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Fred A. Sacher, 1928 Brownsville Road, Pittsburgh, Pa., Phone Carrick 2200, and R. D. Lake, Phone 22625, Charleston, W. Va., recalls receipt of Kansas City phone communications from a person, identity not known, on two succeeding days, during June, 1933 and had reference to a "tip" on horse races. No later communications received from same person.

- NUC -

REFERENCE: Letter, Kansas City, Missouri, Division Office, 8-2-33.

DETAILS: AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent ascertained through the office of J. R. Breene, Special Agent, Bell Telephone Company, that the company has no Terrace exchange; that phone listed as Carrick 2200 is that of Fred A. Sacher, Real Estate Agent, 1928 Brownsville Road.

From the same noted source Agent learned that Charleston, W. Va. phone 22625 is that of the Globe Furniture Company, Kanawha Street, and that R. B. Lake is the Manager of the company.

Through the office of the Identification Division, Agent was advised that their records make no reference to Fred A. Sacher, later ascertained to be a member of the Board of Assessors, City of Pittsburgh.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

62-29911.5-506

RECORDED AND INDEXED SEP 7 1933

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SEP 7 1933 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHECKED OFF SEP 8 1933

JACKETED:

ROUTED TO: FILE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

Division 2
Kansas City 2
Pittsburgh 2

COPIES DESTROYED
40 AUG 20 1964

TM

Upon interview Mr. Sacher stated that he has an indistinct recollection of having received on two successive dates, during the early part of June, 1933, phone calls from a man, then in Kansas City, whose name or other information concerning identity he did not recall; further, that he had never met this person who gave him what purported to be a "hot" tip on a race, to be run the day following receipt of first phone call, and at Latonia or some other track in Kentucky, name of horse, ET CETERA; that on the occasion of the second phone call, about noon, this same man inquired whether he had made a bet and was advised in the affirmative and that he played the mentioned horse which finished as an "also ran" and that since the occurrence, foregoing incident, he had received no additional communications from this same person.

Mr. Sacher also stated that he is positive that he had never met the herein mentioned man and that his (Sacher's name) was evidently on a "sucker" list; further, that while at Miami, Florida, during the Winter, 1932-33, he had attended and played the races, therefore his name and address might have been made a matter of record. He stated that the man calling from Kansas City, as now recalled, asserted as a matter of introduction that he had met him on a prior date but cannot recall the circumstances alleged by the man, who may have given him an address at Kansas City, also a name, to be used in case the tip on ET CETERA proved to be profitable, but that having made the bet and lost, he kept no notes in the matter and had forgotten the incident.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent W. H. Heywood at Charleston, W. Va.:

B. D. Lake, Globe Furniture Company, Charleston, W. Va., advised that the telephone number at his place of business, is 22625; that for many years he has played the horse races and placed bets on tips furnished him by race track touts; that in June, 1933, exact date not recalled, he received a long distance telephone call at about 11:00 A. M. from a man named Anderson who was talking from Kansas City; that this man was unknown to him; that this man requested him to place a bet of $100 on a horse, name not known, which was racing either that day or the next day, at a track near St. Louis, Mo.; that Anderson advised that the race had been fixed by the owner of some horses, and a relative of the owner, so that the time of the race would be set back, thus enabling him, Lake, to place a bet on the horse after the race had been run.

Mr. Lake further stated that he was unable to see how any such arrangement could be made and therefore would not agree to place the bet; that in the afternoon of the same day, Anderson called him again from Kansas City and stated as follows: "The race is on and horses running. Hold the line a minute", and then gave the name of a horse, this name not being spoken distinctly; that after

receiving this call, he went to "Shorty" Wilson, a bookie in Charleston, W. Va., and ascertained that the horse mentioned by Anderson was running at the track; that he placed a $10.00 bet for himself and a $10.00 bet for Anderson; that the horse did not run in the money.

Mr. Lake further stated that whereas he could not distinctly understand the name of the horse as given by Anderson, he bet on a horse, the name of which sounded similar to the name furnished by Anderson.

Mr. Lake was unable to furnish any information as to the identity of Anderson.

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Room 1403
370 Lexington Avenue
New York City

THT:MH
62-4949

September 6, 1933

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

Re: Vernon C. Miller with aliases - Fugitive, I.O. 1195, et al
Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor to deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)

Dear Sir:

With reference to the above investigation, attention is directed to one Sam Schrager, alias William Cohen, alias Louis Tessler, alias Samuel Martin, New York City, PD #B-51868.

It is believed that Schrager has information concerning the location of Fugitive Miller and the New York City office is making every effort to locate Schrager. Inasmuch as Schrager has a criminal record, it is requested that the Division take appropriate steps whereby notice will be placed on his fingerprint record whereby the New York office will be notified by telephone in the event he is again arrested and record of the arrest received at the Division.

As stated above, this office desires to be notified telephonically in order that immediate steps may be taken to interview him with respect to this investigation to determine what he knows concerning the location of the Fugitive Miller.

Very truly yours

T. F. Cullen

T. F. CULLEN
Special Agent in Charge

62-2894-50

SEP 7 1933

SEP 11 1933

RECORDED & INDEXED

cc: Kansas City

EPC:EB
62-28915-507

RECORDED

SEP 11 1933

September 9, 1933.

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

Re: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases,
Fugitive, I. O. #1195, et al,
Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor to
deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of September 6, 1933, concerning the above case, wherein you ask for a stop notice to be placed against the record of Sam Schrager, with aliases, you are advised that an appropriate notice to the effect that this individual is wanted by your office for questioning has been filed against his fingerprint record and you will be advised by telephone of any subsequent information received concerning him.

Very truly yours,

Director.

COPY

PRITCHARD'S LUNCH ROOM
Walter R. Pritchard
Proprietor

Telephone 58284

Stock Yards
Sioux City, Iowa.

August 19, 1933

Mr. President
Your Honor

Dear Sir: -

Pardon me for taking your time with this but I thought this story might do some good toward betterment of the gang rule.

My home and family are in Galveston, Indiana, where I had a business of my own until a few months back. You can find my record there so you will know this is not a dream.

I was hitch hiking thru Missouri just after the shooting was pulled in Kansas City Union Station I by chance road with a man that I do not know but I got his attention and he told me he was well acquainted with "Pretty Boy" Floyd. The man they gave credit for this job he told me he was at his hang out near his home in Miami, Okla. This man told me there was forty or fifty of our worst gangsters made there headquarters on Carters Bros. ranch that the community there helped to protect them and they where well hidden on this ranch living in ease and arm to the teeth.

He said the officers near there new better than to even try to squak.

I am just a good American and a life long Democrat broke out here in Sioux City Union Stock Yds. trying to pick up a little work.

Thanks.

Walter Foreman.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

SEP 8 - 1933

62-27915-508

SEP 7 1933

Unit One

FILE

Ack
& Ltr Ohio City
9-6-33
Dmm.

DMM:KP

September 6, 1933

62-28915-508

RECORDED

Mr. Walter Foreman,
Galveston, Indiana.

SEP 8 - 1933

Dear Sir:

Your letter addressed to the President, under date of August 19, has been referred to this Division for attention.

The information furnished by you concerning the possible hide-outs of "Pretty Boy" Floyd is being given consideration. Your interest is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Director.

FEDERAL FILES DIVISION
MAILED
SEP 6 1933
P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SPC

DMA:KP

62-28915-508

September 6, 1933

RECORDED

SEP 8 - 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
224 Federal Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith copies of a letter addressed to the President, under date of August 19, 1933, from one Walter Foreman of Galveston, Indiana, relative to a possible hide-out of "Pretty Boy" Floyd.

Should this information appear to be authentic you should conduct the necessary investigation at the points mentioned.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inclosure 676615

cc Kans.City

HN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

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

VWH:RG

September 5, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

With further reference to the request of Agent in Charge Vetterli to transport three witnesses from Kansas City to Oklahoma City to view Harvey Bailey, I desire to advise that I conferred with Mr. Ridgely of the Criminal Division and he stated that he felt that there was absolutely no objection to this procedure, and that if the Accounts Division approved the expenditure of funds he was sure that the expenditure would be justified. I thereupon called Mr. Locke, who conferred with Mr. Matchett. I was informed by Mr. Locke that the procedure would be approved. I thereupon called Mr. Vetterli at Kansas City and so informed him.

Incidentally, I advised Vetterli that I had received a call from the Department inquiring whether the fingerprints of a man thought to be George Kelly, under arrest at Meade, Kansas, were in fact the fingerprints of Kelly. Agent Vetterli stated that he had looked into the matter in the morning and found that the man under arrest at Meade, Kansas, is not George Kelly.

Respectfully,

V. W. Hughes.

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SEP 8 - 1933

62-28915-509
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 7 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Four TOLSON | FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

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

VWH:RG

September 5, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Special Agent in Charge Vetterli called from Kansas City and stated that he had conferred this morning with the State Prosecutor and with the United States Attorney concerning the indictment of Harvey Bailey in the state courts for murder, growing out of the Kansas City shooting; that the state prosecutor had requested that the three witnesses be taken to Oklahoma City and given an opportunity to identify Bailey as the man they saw at the Union Station; that if these witnesses were in accord and made the identification they could then return the indictment within forty-eight hours. Special Agent in Charge Vetterli stated that he would send one of the agents to Oklahoma City with these three witnesses, issuing transportation requests for them, if that course of action was approved by the Director.

I advised him that the Division would inform him by wire this afternoon.

Respectfully,

V. W. Hughes.

NOT RECORDED

COPY FILED IN

66-3574

If this can be legally done, it is O.K. to me
9/5/33 J. E. H.

62-28915-509
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 7 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Unit One | FILE

Memo Director
9-5-33
VWH

SEP 8 - 1933

DWM:CJ SEPTEMBER 5 1933

D M LADD
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
801 TITLE GUARANTY BUILDING
ST LOUIS MISSOURI

FOLLOWING TELEGRAM RECEIVED TODAY QUOTE SEND MAN OF AUTHORITY CAN LOCATE CHAS PRETTYBOY FLOYD WITHIN SHORT TIME ALLEN OF THIS DISTRICT NOT AVAILABLE OR WANTED ANSWER WHEN VIA WESTERNUNION CHAS SHANK DANVILLE ILLINOIS UNQUOTE HANDLE

HOOVER

5 30 P
WESTERN UNION

62-28915-510
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 6 1933 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

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

VWH:DSS

September 6, 1933

62-27915-511

RECORDED

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 8 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

SEP 8 - 1933

Unit One
TOLSON

FILE

I called the Chicago office with reference to the article appearing in the Washington Star of September 5, page A-5, quoting an article in the Chicago Evening American of that date to the effect that an unnamed prisoner in the county jail had informed Federal Operators that Chicago gangsters had marked Mrs. Frank Nash for death, and furnishing certain other information. Agent in Charge Purvis stated that he knew to what prisoner this referred; that as a matter of fact the Agents had been in contact with this prisoner who had furnished this information to them. He was absolutely at sea, however, as to how the Chicago Evening American obtained the information and stated that he would make immediate inquiries in that connection. He hazarded the guess that inasmuch as this unnamed prisoner is [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] Purvis stated that he felt this prisoner was a source of good information, although, of course, he was not placing complete reliance upon his statements. Incidentally Agent in Charge Purvis stated that Doc Stacey had waived removal and the Marshal was planning to remove him to Kansas City when he proceeded with other prisoners to Leavenworth during this week. Purvis stated that no unusual steps had been taken to transport Stacey but that he would be along with six other prisoners with the usual detail of Deputy Marshals. Purvis inquired as to whether we thought Agents should accompany them and I told him by all means I thought he should confer with the Marshal and arrange to have very careful thought and attention given to the transportation of Stacey and that he should send along at least two Agents properly equipped at the time of the removal.

I inquired of Purvis as to the information developed relative to his check of the records of the several gangsters whose criminal records had been sent to him about two weeks ago by the Director. He stated that he had not completed his inquiries; that he had developed some information but was continuing with the investigation. I suggested that he send a night letter to the Director furnishing the information he had already received in order that the Director would have that information in the morning. He stated he would do so.

Respectfully,

V. W. Hughes.

62-15941-22

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

S

Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, piloting an air survey of the N

Herald 9/5/33

FLOYD FLEEING, SAYS SHERIFF

ENID, Okla., Sept. 4.—Charles ("Pretty Boy") Floyd is believed to have been one of three desperadoes who, with a woman companion, staged a furious gun battle today with Police Chief John Burns and Deputy Sheriff Elmer Hutchinson and escaped after a long chase.

During the chase the fugitives abandoned their own car, stole another, later abandoned it also, and stole still another car.

In one of the abandoned cars an unsigned letter was found addressed to Harvey Bailey, notorious outlaw who broke jail today at Dallas, Tex., and was recaptured at Ardmore, Okla.

This led authorities to believe one of the fleeing gunmen was Floyd, long known in the Southwest as a bank robber and ruthless killer. Floyd evidently had been stung by Bailey's recent remark that Floyd was "small fry."

The letter said:

"I may be small fry, but you will have to admit I am still on the outside while you are in jail trying to beat the gallows."

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 7 1933
NEW YORK OFFICE
FILE

NOT RECORDED

62-28915

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

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building
Kansas City, Missouri
September 5, 1933

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

Dear Sir:

As of possible interest to the Division on the question of the law covering removal proceedings, there is being transmitted, herewith, a copy of a brief prepared by United States Attorney Wm. L. Vandeventer and Assistant United States Attorney Thomas J. Mayson here at Kansas City, Missouri, relative to the removal of Louis Stacci, with aliases, from Chicago, Illinois, to Kansas City, Missouri. It will be recalled that Louis Stacci is one of the defendants in the case captioned Vernon C. Miller, with aliases - FUGITIVE, I.O. #1195, et al, Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash).

The United States Attorney's brief refers to several recent cases concerning the matter of removals and hence it is thought you may desire to refer the same to the Manual Committee of the Division in order that the recent decisions may be incorporated in the Manual at a later date.

CCA Cases

I desire to particularly call your attention to paragraph two, page fifteen, of the attached brief, also the last paragraph on page sixteen. Your attention is also particularly directed to page twenty-three concerning the right of the Commissioner to limit cross examination.

Very truly yours,

R. E. VETTERLI,
Special Agent in Charge.

MCS:B.

RECORDED & INDEXED

SEP 15 1933

62-28915-512

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Sep 8 1933 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIRECTOR

FILE

IN RE: United States of America,
Plaintiff,

vs.

Louis Stacci, alias Louis Stacey, alias Doc Stacey,
Defendant.

Removal.

BRIEF ON THE RIGHT TO REMOVE DEFENDANT STACCI FROM CHICAGO, ILLINOIS TO KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI.

1. Statement of facts.

The defendant together with a number of codefendants stands charged by indictment with having committed the crime and felony of a conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States of America, particularly Sections 753h and 753i U.S.C.A., Title 18. The indictment against the defendant Stacci together with others was returned in the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri at Kansas City, Missouri on the 1st day of September, 1933. The indictment is now pending in said court. Four of the codefendants are now in custody awaiting trial under said indictment. The indictment is in two counts. The first count charges that the defendant together

62-28915-512

with others conspired to effect the escape of one Frank Nash, an escaped prisoner and convict from the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. The second count charges that the defendant together with his coconspirators conspired to conceal the prisoner Nash after his escape from the penitentiary. There is but one overt act charged in each count of the indictment. The overt act is the same in each count, i.e., it being alleged that all of the defendants participated in an assault upon three named federal officers on the 17th day of June, 1933 at the Union Railway Station Plaza, in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri. That the assault on said federal officers was made for the purpose of effecting the object and purpose of said conspiracy, that is, to effect the escape of the prisoner Nash and also to prevent his apprehension and bring about his concealment as such escaped convict.

2. Defendant Stacci participated in overt act although not personally present at time assault was made.

Section 550 U.S.C.A., Title 18 (Criminal Code, section 332.) defines what is meant by a principal to a crime. The statute reads,

> "Whoever directly commits any act constituting an offense defined in any law of the United States, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, or procures its commission, is a principal."

Under this section an accessory before the fact may, at the pleader's option be charged directly with the commission of the crime, and such an indictment is supported by evidence that defendant aided and abetted its commission by inducing or procuring another, or others to commit the offense. Greenberg v. United States (C.C.A. Mo. 1924) 297 Fed. 45; Remus v. United States (C.C.A. Ohio, 1922) 291 Fed. 501, 518, certiorari denied (1924) 44 S.Ct. 180, 263 U.S. 717, 68 L.Ed. 522.

The above rule is universal. Jin Fuey Moy v. United States, 254 U.S. 189, 192; Collins v. United States (C.C.A. 8) 80 F.(2d) 574, l.c. 578.

Defendant Stacci's telephone call from Chicago to Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Moore, alias Verne Mason at Kansas City, Missouri, wherein defendant Stacci induced and procured Miller with the aid of the defendant Harvey J. Bailey and others to endeavor to

free Nash upon his arrival at the Union Station in custody of the federal officers was an act of aiding and abetting within the above statute. It was an act making him a principal to the acts and crime committed by Miller, Bailey and others in attempting to free Nash from the custody of the federal officers upon his arrival at the Union Station in Kansas City, Missouri in the early morning of June 17, 1933.

Was it necessary for defendant Stacci to have been in the Western District of Missouri in order to have committed the overt act as set forth in the indictment?

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, 8th Circuit, in the case of Collins v. United States, 20 F. (2d) 574, has held:

> "Moreover, it has been held that the aider and abettor need not be present at the actual commission of the offence, and consequently need not know all the details of the same." Citing Jin Fuey Moy v. United States, 254 U.S. 189.

The court in this opinion further held:

> "It has been held that an indictment may charge defendant with being a principal in the commission of an offense, and conviction will follow if the evidence sufficiently shows that he was merely an aider and abettor." Citing Jin Fuey Moy v. United States, supra and numerous other authorities.

In the above case of Collins v. United States, supra, the court in reviewing the evidence stated:

> "Defendant was not present at the actual commission of the offense, but he helped plan the robbery of the mail car. He helped procure the vehicle to carry his coconfederates

to the vicinity of the place of the robbery. * * *. He waited for them while they were robbing the car. He furnished means for carrying away part of the stolen goods. He shared in the spoils.

"It is true only five of the bags were brought to defendant, and that he never saw any of the five covered by the present indictment. But the evidence shows that he was an aider and abettor in the stealing of all ten bags, before any of the bags were brought to him. He could not thereafter limit his criminal liability for the stealing. On the contrary, being an aider and abettor in the whole scheme, and therefore under the statute a principal in the scheme, he and his copartners were mutually liable for each other's acts in carrying out the scheme: Provided, the acts were within the plan, scope, and purpose of the scheme." Citing authorities.

In the case of Pearce v. Territory of Oklahoma, 118 Fed. 425 (C.C.A. 8), the court held that under the statutory provisions concerning accessories, an indictment for the larceny of a buggy was sustained by evidence showing that defendant, though seventy-five miles from the place where the buggy was stolen, and in another county, had previously counselled and advised one of the persons who actually committed the theft to steal a buggy, promising to pay for it a portion of its value and that the defendant was guilty although the specific buggy to be stolen was not in the mind of the defendant at the time he counselled and advised the defendant who actually committed the theft.

3. Defendant Stacci guilty and subject to removal though never out of the City of Chicago.

Undoubtedly, the defendant Stacci will contend that the court in which the present indictment was found is without jurisdiction because of the fact that it has not been shown that he was ever in the jurisdictional boundaries of the Western District of Missouri.

In the celebrated case of De Nova, et al v. Levy, United States Marshal, et al, (C.C.A. 9, 1925) 5 F.(2d) 189, the Circuit Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit, speaking by Evan A. Evans, Circuit Judge, in habeas corpus proceedings for release from removal orders, held:

> "The sole contention of each appellant is that he was not and could not have been an accessory after the fact as charged in the indictment. This position is based on the fact that he was never in the State of Ohio where the indictment was pending. He, therefore, could not, so he urges, have violated section 197 of the Criminal Code (robbing the mail) in the State of Ohio, by merely becoming an accessory after the fact in Chicago some months later. In other words it is appellants' position that sections 333 and 334 define separate crimes, and the venue in appellants' case is different from the venue of the crime charged in the indictment.
>
> "Considerable misunderstanding has existed as to the issue triable under these removal proceedings (section 1014) apparently exists upon the occasion. Likewise, it seems that to obtain the relief sought in such proceedings is a most common one, also, too frequently, a successful means of securing delay." Citing Supreme Court of the United States as its authority.

Judge Evans cites the following from the Supreme Court of the United States:

> "The indictment was before the commissioner simply as evidence for the purpose of establishing or tending to establish the commission of an offense; and the commissioner had authority to pass upon its effect in that aspect only. The court reviewing the action of the commissioner under section 1014 upon habeas corpus was governed by the same rules and its decision was subject to the same limits. * * *
>
> "In other words, the commissioner, or the court in review on habeas corpus, for lack of power cannot conclusively adjudge the indictment, qua indictment, to be either good or bad or pass finally upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. * * * Upon the case here presented, the trial court alone had plenary jurisdiction over the cause and consequently alone had plenary power to pass upon the sufficiency of the indictment as the pleading which initiated and was the foundation of the prosecution."

Judge Evans continuing, states:

> "In other words, appellants' contention that they were guilty, if at all, of a separate offense, when charged in the indictment with being accessory after the fact, was a matter solely for the determination of the Judge in the Northern district of Ohio, before whom the criminal cause was pending.
>
> "The commissioner properly concluded that he was bound to respect the sufficiency of the indictment as returned by the grand jury, and was merely charged with the duty of ascertaining whether there was reasonable cause to believe the prisoner guilty.
>
> "The legal question (the construction of the indictment in the light of sections 332, 333 and 334 of the Criminal Code is one which can only be determined by the court where the indictment is pending."

In the late case of Grigg v. Bolton, et al, 53 F.(2d), 158, the court points out that by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States it is thoroughly settled as the law of conspiracy that

that a conspirator may be prosecuted either at the place where the conspiracy is formed or where an overt act pursuant thereto is committed; and that a defendant so charged may be removed to the district where such overt act was committed; even though he had not, prior thereto, been within such district. The court in citing the Supreme Court decisions cites the case of Hyde v. Shine, 199 U.S. 62 and Hyde and Schneider v. United States, 225 U.S. 347. The court further points out that the conspiracy may be alleged to have been formed at a place unknown, or it may be alleged to have been formed in several places or it may be alleged that the place where the conspiracy originated was declared to be unknown. The court also states that even though the indictment declares that the defendants conspired at a certain place, nevertheless that expression in an indictment would not limit the description of the place of the crime where the indictment is followed with an expression that the conspiracy was also had in places unknown to the grand jury.

4. When is there probable cause justifying removal?

In the opinion of the Hon. Evan A. Evans, Circuit Judge, in the case of United States, ex rel Stencek, et al, vs. Levy, United States Marshal, 3 F.(2d) 816, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in 268 U.S. 390, the learned judge with reference to removal proceedings has this to say:

> "One who commits an offense against the government should not be permitted to escape the consequences of his criminal misconduct. * * * To meet this situation, section 1014 was enacted. By it a procedure was outlined, whereby one accused of crime might be removed to the place of trial, which was also the place where the crime was committed.
>
> "Such difficulties as have arisen over the application of this statute are due to the fact that offenses to-day may, and often do, involve a large number of individuals, who reside in different and remote parts of the United States. In some of these crimes, the prosecution may be conducted in one of several judicial districts, because the offense is in fact committed in different districts. This is particularly true of such offenses as conspiracy, scheme to defraud, and the use of the mails in furtherance thereof, etc. If the defendants named in the indictments be numerous, and they reside in various districts, oppositions to removal may be successfully used as dilatory tactics. They may greatly delay the criminal prosecution. The result is more readily accomplished when the court commissioner misconceives his duties and sits as a trier of guilt and a reviewing court to pass upon the decisions and rulings of the court wherein the case is pending.
>
> "The court commissioner should only pass upon the issue of probable cause. The government is not required to prove defendants' guilt to the satisfaction of each and every commissioner who may be asked to direct the removal of the accused. The court commissioner is not to review

the evidence upon which the grand jury acted and set his judgment against the finding of the body created by law to vote and return indictments. He should ascertain whether the individual before him is one of the defendants named in the indictment, and the government must convince him that there is probable cause to believe such defendant is guilty of the offense charged in the indictment. This probable cause is ordinarily established by the indictment, and when an indictment is presented the burden shifts to the defendant to overcome the prima facie case thus disclosed. In fact, it is much more than a mere prima facie case. It requires a strong case on the part of the accused to justify a finding of no probable cause.

What is the test for determining probable cause? The answer is, that such evidence on behalf of the government establishes, and need only establish, that there is a bona fide and well founded issue between the accused and the prosecution, triable in the court to which removal is sought. If the government establishes that there is an issue relative to the alleged offense, removal of the accused to the trial court is not unreasonable, arbitrary and unjust.

In discussing the question of determining what is meant by probable cause in a removal proceeding Judge Linley in the case of United States v. Moore, et al (District Court, E.D. Ill, 1925) 7 F. (2d) 734, held:

"The tribunal hearing the removal proceeding can decide only whether these defendants shall attend the court which is ultimately to pass upon the question of their guilt or innocence. It is sitting merely as a committing magistrate. There is not and cannot well be any uniform rule determining how far an examining magistrate should hear the witnesses produced by an accused person, but the proceeding is not a trial. The issue is confined to the single question of

whether the evidence makes a prima facie case for the prosecution sufficient to make it necessary to hold the party for trial, and not to determine whether the evidence is sufficient to justify a conviction.

"Furthermore, the sufficiency o the indictment is to be determined by the court in which it was found, and is not a matter of inquiry in removal proceedings. In other words, the committing magistrate cannot conclusively adjudge the indictment to be either good or bad, or pass finally upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. His decision discharging the prisoner neither annuls the indictment nor blots out the offense. The trial court alone has plenary jurisdiction over the cause, and consequently it alone has plenary power to pass upon the sufficiency of the indictment as the pleading which initiated and is the foundation of the prosecution."

Judge Lindley of the District Court of the Eastern District of Illinois in the above case further held:

"The grand jury of the Northern District of Ohio, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, found that there was probable cause and returned an indictment. Final trial can be had only in the same forum. But it has been repeatedly held that in such cases the committing magistrate exercises something more than a mere ministerial function, involving no judicial discretion. He must look into the indictment to ascertain whether an offense against the United States is charged, find whether there was probable cause, and determine whether the court to which the accused is sought to be removed has jurisdiction of the same."

Judge Lindley further says:

"But the indictment is to be considered as competent evidence. The government submitted it upon such theory and rested. Certain evidence was then submitted by the defendants, and, in connection with its cross-examination of the defendants' witnesses, the government submitted additional evidence. Under the ruling of the Supreme Court, this court must accept every allega-

tion in the indictment at its full face value. Having given full faith and credit to every allegation in the indictment, the question before the court is: Does the indictment tell a story which leads the court to believe that there may be a legitimate legal question as to whether interstate trade in malleable iron castings has been unduly or unreasonably restrained as a result of the concerted activities of the defendants and their codefendants, and, if so, does the other evidence submitted overcome such prima facie case? * * *

"We have, then, an indictment, which is taken, not as a pleading, but as evidence, and which alleges that these defendants violated the Sherman Act. On the other hand, we have the testimony of defendants and other witnesses, tending to show that there was no violation of the Act. * * * It is not the duty of the court to go into the question of who tells the truth, to weigh testimony, or to go into the question of the credibility of witnesses. The question for the court to determine is, 'Is there evidence of probable cause?' It never was the intention of the law that the court, to which application is made for removal, should sit in judgment and try the case, hearing the evidence, and passing upon the credibility of the witnesses, and ultimately determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant. That is for the trial court, in which jurisdiction the indictment was found, and he could only refuse application where it appeared that the case is not triable within the district to which it is sought to remove, or that the court is without jurisdiction, or that the testimony wholly failed to establish probable cause. By the last qualification this court means that, if we had a state of facts here where, notwithstanding this indictment, there was some other material determinative feature in the case, of which the court could say, 'On account of this, this indictment must be brushed aside,' then the defendants could not be removed. But suppose that this court should conceive it to be its duty to go into the question as to who is right. Would the court be justified here in saying that one side is right, rather than the other, to the extent of saying that the evidence conclusively shows that this prima facie case made out by the indictment is destroyed? That is the extent to which this court would have to go, that the evidence here conclusively shows that the prima facie case is destroyed.

"Here the grand jury has returned an indictment aimed at the association. To attempt to enter into such an inquiry and to make such a decision would be upon the part of this court presumptuous and improper."

In the case of United States ex rel. Scharlon v. Pulver, United States Marshal, and the case of United States ex rel. Darvin v. same, decided together by the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals, 54 F.(2d) 261, the court points out the conflict in the decisions with reference to what is meant by establishing a prima facie case of probable cause, justifying removal. The court states:

"There is unquestionably much confusion in the books as to what is open for review upon such proceedings. While it is uniformly held that the indictment makes a prima facie case, what that means is not always clear. It may be no more than to establish a legal presumption of probable cause; on the other hand, it may itself constitute evidence of that fact. Very different consequences follow from these two views, pressed to their conclusions. A true presumption is not evidence, though it supplies its place and requires the other party to proceed with the negative. Unless he so does, he loses; when he does, the presumption is out of the case, and the issue is open. On this view, therefore, as soon as the accused puts in any proof, except possibly a bare denial--the equivalent of a plea of not guilty--the indictment disappears, the prosecution must proceed with evidence of probable cause, and the commissioner must decide only between the evidence in denial and the rebuttal. This we understand to be the doctrine laid down in Meehan v. U.S., 11 F.(2d) 847 (C.C.A.6), and Johnson v. Hotchkiss, 35 F.(2d) 914 (C.C.A.9).

"The other view results practically in circumscribing the writ to an examination of the regularity of the proceeding; that is, as to whether the commissioner allowed the accused proper latitude in presenting his case, and really considered his proof. If he has done so, his conclusion as

to the existence of probable cause is irreviewable, and the evidence in rebuttal is never important except in so far as he might without it have found the evidence of the accused persuasive. If the prosecution chooses to take the chance that the indictment alone will satisfy him, it will always be safe on habeas corpus. Perhaps the judge who orders the removal may think otherwise, but that is a different question. All this necessarily follows from the well-settled rule that in such cases--which are only a species of habeas corpus in general--the writ does not search the correctness of the conclusion as matter of fact. It only examines whether there was any evidence which could justify the finding of probable cause. Otoiza v. Jacobus, 136 U.S.330, 10 S.Ct. 1031, 34. L.Ed. 464; Bryant v. U.S., 167 U.S. 104, 17 S.Ct. 744, 42 L.Ed. 94; Hyde v. Shine, 199 U.S. 62, 84, 25 S.Ct. 760, 50 L.Ed. 90; Price v. Henkel, 216 U.S. 488, 30 S.Ct. 257, 54 L.Ed. 581; Rodman v. Pothier, 264 U.S. 399, 44 S.Ct. 360, 68 L.Ed. 759; United States ex rel. Hughes v. Gault, 271 U.S. 142, 46 S.Ct. 459, 70 L.Ed. 875. Once it be made needed that the indictment is itself evidence, the testimony of the accused can meet it only as proof against proof, and it will be alone enough to support the finding. The rebuttal is only cumulative, and it is never necessary to consider it upon habeas corpus."

The 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals in discussing the two views as above stated came to the conclusion that as long as the defendant had a full opportunity to put in his proof and it had been actually considered he could get no relief on habeas corpus. The court adopted the second view that the indictment was sufficient to justify a removal except in rare cases. The court reached the conclusion that the introduction in evidence of the indictment together with proof of identity was sufficient for removal without any rebuttal testimony on the part of the government. The court further stated that after the decision in the case of United States, ex rel Hughes v. Gault, 271 U.S. 142, it would require a strong abuse of the commissioner's powers

that would require a court to upset the commissioner's finding by habeas corpus proceedings.

In the case of Grigg v. Bolton, United States Marshal, et al, 55 F.(2d) 158, decided by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, 1931, the court declared that the proof before the United States Commissioner was sufficient to show probable cause and to sustain the order of removal. The court stated that the production of the indictment found by the grand jury, together with proof of identity of defendant, is sufficient upon which to base the order or removal, even though the defendant offers evidence denying his guilt and such evidence is not rebutted by the government.

5. <u>Indictment makes prima facie showing of probable cause.</u>

Introduction of copy of indictment makes prima facie showing of probable cause to authorize commitment and removal of accused indicted in one district and apprehended in another.

In re Cravens, 40 F.(2d) 931

In the above case of In re Cravens, supra, Judge Otis holds that when the government introduces the indictment at the removal hearing and rests, whereupon the accused takes the witness stand and swears positively that he is not guilty of the crime charged, nevertheless the indictment alone is sufficient to authorize removal. Judge Otis stated that he was convinced that the better view of the law with regard to removal is that the prima facie case made by an indictment is something more than a mere presumption of probable cause which takes flight on a contradictory showing. Judge Otis to support his view cites two Supreme Court decisions.

Introduction of indictment against defendant and testimony identifying defendant as the accused makes a prima facie case for removal for trial regardless of the evidence offered on behalf of the defendant.

United States vs. Hecht, (C.C.A.2)
48 F.(2d) 90.

In the above case of United States v. Hecht, supra, Judge Swan of the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals held that the government rested after putting in the indictment and the testimony of Mrs. Hess identifying the defendant. Judge Swan stated:

> "This undoubtedly made a prima facie case for removal."

In the case of Lefkowitz, et al v. Schneider, United States Marshal, (C.C.A. 3, 1931) 51 F.(2d) 686, the court held, that the usual way of proving a case of removal is for the government to prove the indictment which is itself evidence that there was probable cause for finding it. Such proof, however, is only prima facie. But when, as here, the indictment is not attacked or overcome by countervailing evidence, it is, conclusive unless it wholly fails to charge a crime.

In the case of Grigg v. Bolton, United States Marshal, et al, 53 F.(2d) 158, decided by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, the court holds, that the proof before a United States Commissioner on a removal proceeding was sufficient to show probable cause by the production of an indictment found by a grand jury together with proof of the identity of the defendant. That the indictment itself is prima facie evidence of the existence of probable cause and that if a defendant offers to rebut the evidence as made by the indictment, the burden rests with him and unless he completely overcomes the case he should be removed.

Apparently the conflict in decisions of the various courts concerning the quantum of proof required to justify removal has been finally and definitely settled by the recent case of Fetters v. United States, 288 U.S. 638. In this case Mr. Justice Sutherland delivered the opinion of the court and held:

> "On April 20, 1928, an indictment was returned by a grand jury in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, charging the respondent Cunningham with a violation of Sec. 102, R.S. (U.S.C., Title 2, Sec. 192), in having refused to answer pertinent questions put to him by a committee of the United States Senate. It is not necessary to reproduce the indictment. For present purposes, the facts pleaded therein sufficiently appear in the opinion of this court in Barry v. U.S. ex rel. Cunningham, 279 U.S. 597. After indictment, respondent was arrested in Pennsylvania upon a warrant issued under Sec. 1014, R.S. (U.S.C., Title 18, Sec. 591), and taken before a United States district judge sitting as a committing magistrate. Section 1014 provides:
>
> > "'For any crime or offense against the United States, the offender may, by any justice or judge of the United States, or by any commissioner of a circuit court to take bail, or by any chancellor, judge of a supreme or superior court, chief or first judge of common pleas, mayor of a city, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, of any State where he may be found, and agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in such State, and at the expense of the United States, be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by law has cognizance of the offense.'
>
> "That section further provides for the removal of the offender, if committed, to the district where the offense is to be tried.
>
> "At the hearing before the district judge the government, to show probable cause, introduced in evidence a certified copy of the indictment, and rested. Respondent challenged the sufficiency of the indictment upon the ground that the questions set forth therein, which he had refused

to answer, were not pertinent to the committee's inquiry, and introduced a transcript of the proceedings before the committee. The district judge ordered respondent's commitment and his removal to the District of Columbia. Respondent, thereupon, sought his discharge from the custody of the United States Marshal, and filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to that end in the federal district court presided over by the same judge. That court held the indictment sufficient to support the commitment and removal and dismissed the petition. 26 F.(2d) 272. On appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, the order of the district court was reversed on the ground that the indictment disclosed that the questions propounded to respondent were not pertinent to the inquiry, and, therefore, there was not probable cause for respondent's commitment and removal to another district for trial. 33 F.(2d) 261.

"After our decision in the Barry case, supra, the court of appeals granted a rehearing, but, upon consideration, adhered to its former decision. Thereupon, the United States Marshal applied to this court for a writ of certiorari, which was granted, but with an order vacating the judgments of both lower courts and remanding the cause to the district court with directions to dismiss the proceeding as abated. Matheus v. U.S. ex rel. Cunningham, 288 U.S. 80[illegible]. This was done because the United States Marshal named in the petition had gone out of office and no substitution had been made within the statutory period. Respondent then surrendered himself to United States Marshal Peters, who was then in office, and filed a new habeas corpus petition; and upon that petition, after a hearing, the district court ordered the respondent to be discharged, deeming itself bound by the opinion of the court of appeals upon the former appeal. It is this last order which is now here for review, this court having granted a writ of certiorari pending the disposition of an appeal therefrom to the court below."

"In proceedings under Sec. 1014, R.S. the inquiry is limited to the question whether there is probable cause to believe the prisoner guilty, so as to justify his commitment and removal for trial. This inquiry may take place in advance of indictment or without the production of the

the indictment if one has been returned. When the indictment is produced before the committing magistrate it is received not as a pleading, but as evidence establishing or tending to establish the commission of an offense; and the magistrate has authority to pass upon it only in that aspect. He has no authority to determine its sufficiency as a pleading. Morse v. United States, 267 U.S. 80, 83, and cases cited.

"Whether the indictment in this case properly could be held sufficient by the trial court upon demurrer, we have no occasion to consider. Without going into particulars, we think it clearly sufficient for removal purposes. The most that can be said is that the question whether the indictment is sufficient to put the respondent on trial is fairly debatable. It was never intended by Sec. 1014 that an examining magistrate should have the power in removal proceedings to hold the facts pleaded in an indictment insufficient to charge an offense when that question is reasonably open to a difference of opinion. Doubtful questions of law relating to the sufficiency of the indictment or the validity of the statute upon which the indictment is based, as well as all doubtful questions of fact, are matters to be left for the trial court to determine. Parker v. United States, 3 F.(2d) 903, 904, and cases cited.

"In Hughes v. Coult, 271 U.S. 142, this court, after pointing out that the proceedings under Sec. 1014, R.S. were intrusted not only to judges and commissioners of the United States and judges of state courts, but to any 'mayor of a city, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, of any State where (the accused) may be found,' said p. (p. 150):

> "'Obviously, in order to make it the duty of the judge to issue the warrant a mayor or a magistrate not a lawyer cannot be expected to do more than to decide in a summary way that the indictment is intended to charge an offense against the laws of the United States, that the person before him is the person charged and that there is probable cause to believe him guilty, without the magistrate's being held to more than avoiding palpable injustice.'

"A rule in respect of the power of one of the magistrates named in the statute, of course, applies to all."

"And see Rodman v. Pothier, 264 U.S. 399, 402; Henry v. Henkel, 245 U.S. 219, 229.

"The first order of commitment and removal made by the district judge was proper and should have been sustained. In the trial court the accused will have every opportunity to test the sufficiency of the indictment, since there it is not evidence, but 'the very foundation of the charge.' Benson v. Henkel, 198 U.S. 1, 12.

"The judgment of the district court must be reversed and the cause remanded to that court for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion."

6. Commissioner may limit testimony.

In the case of Grigg v. Bolton, United States Marshal, et al, 53 F.(2d) 158, the court held that the removal order of the commissioner was not invalid although the commissioner refused to hear all the testimony offered by the defendant.

In the case of Hughes v. Gault, 271 U.S. 142, the Supreme Court ruled that even if a commissioner's ruling in excluding testimony on behalf of the defendant is wrong, it would not be enough to invalidate the order of removal where the commissioner indicates by his finding that he thinks there is substantial ground for believing the defendant probably guilty because it is not for the commissioner to decide on the innocence or guilt of the defendant. The Supreme Court further stated that the commissioner is not intended to hold a preliminary trial and if probable cause is shown by the introduction of the indictment an the identification of the defendant he is not to set aside the showing of probable cause because on the evidence of the defendant he believes the defendant innocent.

7. Right of commissioner to limit cross-examination.

In the above case of United States v. Pulver, et al, 54 F.(2d) 261, supra, the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals held it was no error for the commissioner to exclude testimony at the hearing and the court expressly approved the commissioner's ruling in refusing to allow cross-examination of the identifying witness. The court held that the commissioner's refusal to allow cross-examination of the identifying witness was clearly right. The court pointed out that the ruling was correct because the witness was in any case available later, and could then have been freely cross-examined.

The court further states that so long as the commissioner considered all the evidence and did not unduly hamper its production his refusal to permit cross-examination of identifying witnesses in no sense invalidated removal proceedings.

The same conclusion is reached by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Hughes v. Gault, supra as well as in the case of Grigg v. Bolton, supra.

8. Commissioner is not to rule on the validity of the indictment.

The Supreme Court in the recent case of Fetters v. United States, 285 U.S. 638, stated that it was never intended by section 1014 that an examining magistrate should have the power in removal proceedings to hold the facts pleaded in an indictment insufficient to charge an offense where that question is reasonably open to a difference of opinion. It is to be noted that in this case that the Supreme Court approves the action of the court in ordering a removal and it is to be especially noted that the only evidence on behalf of the government was the evidence offered by way of introducing in evidence a certified copy of the indictment. The government offered the indictment in evidence and rested. Therefore it seems to be once and forever settled that the indictment is to be taken as evidence of probable cause and that it, together with identification will justify a removal.

9. Discharging a defendant does not preclude a second removal proceeding.

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of United States v. Levy, 268 U.S. 390, held that, an order made by a United States Commissioner, after a hearing in a removal proceeding, discharging the defendant for want of probable cause is not controlling upon a like application made later in the same district to the district judge.

ARGUMENT

In view of the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, especially in the cases of Hughes v. Coult, 271 U.S. 142 and Fetters v. United States, 283 U.S. 638, the conclusion reached by Judge Otis in the case of In re Cravens, 40 F.(2d) 931 seems to be controlling.

Judge Otis states that the better view of the law is that the prima facie case made by the indictment is something more than a mere presumption of probable cause which takes flight on any contradictory showing and that a case is well made where an indictment in the usual form is offered in evidence and the identity of the defendant established.

It is also well to consider the words of the Hon. Ivan A. Evans in the case of DeNova et al v. Levy, supra, when he said:

> "Considerable misunderstanding respecting the issue triable under these removal proceedings apparently exists among the profession. Likewise, it seems that to contest the relief sought in such proceeding, is a most common and, alas, too frequently, a successful means of securing delay."

Respectfully submitted

[illegible] L. VANDEVENTER
United States Attorney

THOMAS J. LAYTON
Assistant United States Attorney

CT:ACS
62-28915-513

RECORDED

September 14, 1933.

Mr. Frank L. Howser,
600 Chambers Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Mr. Howser:-

I have received your letter of September 7th, concerning your desire to prepare a story for the True Detective Mysteries Magazine concerning the shooting of law-enforcement officials at the Union Station Plaza in Kansas City in June of this year.

In view of the fact that final prosecutive action has not been taken in this case, I regret that I cannot, under the rules of the Department, authorize Mr. Vetterli to furnish you with information in his possession relative to this case. In the event you are still desirous of securing such information after prosecutive action is taken, I will be glad to have you communicate with me further at that time.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECEIVED

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SEP 14 1933

801 Title Guaranty Bldg.
Saint Louis, Missouri
September 5, 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter of August 19, 1933 from the Chicago Division Office, in connection with the case entitled VERNE C. MILLER, with aliases, FUGITIVE, I. O. #1195, et al, Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash).

Special Agent John E. Brennan of this office, accompanied by Detective Sergeant K. McGuire and Detective Martin Cliffe on August 22, 1933 proceeded to 5703 Keokuk Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, where a new Buick sport coupe, bearing an Illinois license issued to Helen Ferguson, was observed in front of the house. This car answers the description given in the above referred to letter, except that it is a coupe, rather than a roadster. Detective Cliffe, who lives in the immediate vicinity, stated that he is well acquainted with E. W. Davies, who lives at 5703 Keokuk Avenue; that Davies is a gambler, formerly having been in the slot machine racket in St. Louis; that his wife answers the description of the person referred to in the above letter as the blond haired woman. Arrangements were made with the wife of Detective Cliffe to watch this address, but to date no man visitors have been seen.

At 4916 Davison Street interview was had with Mrs. Gus Hackenyos, who stated that in the early part of August her son, Gus Jr., had visited her from Chicago, and shortly thereafter Winnie Williams came to St. Louis and was introduced to her by her son as a night club entertainer he had met in Chicago, and that she would be in St. Louis for a few days to settle the estate of her deceased husband; that Winnie Williams had returned to Chicago, and that her son left shortly thereafter with his uncle, but that she has not as yet heard from Gus Jr., and consequently does not know his address, although he may be located through F. X. Ross, owner of the property at 6400 Paxton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, where the Williams woman is said to receive mail; that Ross is in the paint business, and that her son Gus formerly worked for Ross in Chicago.

62-28915
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 7 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

So far as can be learned through the Detective Bureau, William Engler (not Engle) has not returned to St. Louis since his conviction of bank robbery in Iowa. He is now on bond, pending appeal.

Very truly yours,

D. M. LADD,
Special Agent in Charge.

DML:H
cc Division
cc Chicago
62-872

Postal Telegraph

(THE MACKAY SYSTEM)

ALL AMERICA CABLES — TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS — COMMERCIAL CABLES

...D OF SERVICE DESIRED		
...STIC	CABLE	
	X FULL RATE	
	DEFERRED	
...ES	NIGHT CABLE LETTER	
...T	WEEK-END CABLE LETTER	

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

Receiver's Number

Check

Time Filed

Standard Time

...nd the following Message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Form 2L—1709

RECEIVED

NEW YORK NY SEPTEMBER 6 1933

FXO'D: IW

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT. OF JUSTICE DIVISION ONE SEP 17 1933 PM

F J BLAKE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
POST OFFICE BUILDING
DALLAS TEXAS

RETEL UNKNOWN SUBJECTS OBSTRUCTION JUSTICE SMITH WESSON COMPANY SOLD SUBJECT GUN JANUARY FIRST EIGHTY TWO TO MEXELL AND DEGRESS OFFICE ONLY NEW YORK CITY AND SALES STORE ONLY MEXICO CITY STOP MEXELL AND DEGRESS SOLD ENTIRE BUSINESS GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS IN EIGHTY FIVE TO EMIL A COMBALUZIER WHOSE SON STILL CONDUCTS AT SIXTY EIGHT MADERO AVENUE MEXICO CITY MEXICO UNDER NAME ARMERIA AMERICANA STOP COMBALUZIER POSSIBLY RETAINS SALES RECORDS MEXELL AND DEGRESS

FAY
ASSISTANT

cc Division

62-28915-2
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 17 1933 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Official Business; Government Rate; Tax Exempt; Charge to Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, New York City.

1806 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C.

September 6, 1933

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
SEP 7 1933 PM

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
905 Federal Reserve Bank Building
Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Sir:

RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, et al. OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE. (Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash).

Referring to your letter to the Director of July 31, 1933, in the above captioned case requesting that a check be made at the seaports in this district where passports are issued, I beg to inform you that Charleston, South Carolina, and Wilmington, North Carolina, are the only ports of entry within the Charlotte district, and the inquiry discloses that only coasting steamers enter said ports and depart from said cities.

In view of the fact that it appears that vessels entering and departing from said ports do not ply between the United States and foreign countries, the inquiry requested in your letter is not being pursued further.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley, Acting
Special Agent in Charge

DB/o
cc: Director
62-474

62-28915-
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 7 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

5

DIVISION
XXXXXXXX

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building
Kansas City, Missouri
September 5, 1933.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF
SEP 6 1933

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

Dear Sir:

IN RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, FUG., et al
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (ENDEAVOR TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER FRANK NASH)
KANSAS CITY FILE 62-760-

In connection with the investigation in the above entitled case, it has been determined that at 12:01 A.M. on June 17, 1933, a long distance telephone call was made from Union Station, Kansas City, Missouri, pay station Grand 9110, to St. Paul - Minneapolis, Minnesota, Hemerson 2121.

It is believed that this telephone call may be significant in the instant investigation.

It is therefore requested that appropriate inquiries be made to determine the identity of the party receiving such call in your district.

Very truly yours,

R. E. VETTERLI
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

RCS:oe
oe - Division

62-28915-4
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 7 1933 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,

Kansas City, Missouri.

September 8, 1933.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
SEP 7 1933 PM

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
224 Federal Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, FUGITIVE
I. O. #1195, ET AL
Obstruction of Justice(Endeavor to deliver
Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)
K.C.File #62-760-

I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Ernest E. Hill, Post Office Box 309, Hot Springs, Arkansas, which reads as follows:

"I notice in this morning's paper that Mr. Dick Galatis is indicted by The Federal Grand Jury, and I have some very good information about his whereabouts. I am very much on the lookout for same.

Maby this information might give you some clew. In the first place his maid and negro boy are in town and yesterday they moved all his stuff out of the house under the observation of three well known men here. His wife was also in town and his Mother is also still in town living on Cedar St. I also have information that he is very close to town and protected by three well known men.

Any information as to what you want me to do send it to me in plain envelope Box 309 Hot Springs."

I suggest you have Hill interviewed the next time an Agent is at Hot Springs.

Very truly yours,

R. E. VETTERLI
Special Agent in Charge.

62-38915
INVESTIGATION
SEP 7 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AMJ | FILE

RLV-c
cc-Division

September 7, 1933
Kansas City, Mo.

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

WHD

J. Edgar Hoover
Chief of Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This letter regards the Union Station massacre at Kansas City, in which your agent, Raymond Caffrey, was slain.

I am connected with True Detective Mysteries, put out by Mac Fadden Publications. I have been assigned to this case, and have made it a three part serial, the first installment to come out in January, 1934.

This afternoon I talked with the head of the Kansas City branch, Mr. R. E. Vetterli, regarding a few points I would like to have cleared up concerning the case. He told me the questions I wanted to know would in no way injure the case now, and certainly could not by the time they would be published....March, 1934. He also said that he would be glad to inform me on these points after I had secured your permission.

If you are familiar with the True Detective Magazine you know that its prime moral object is to deter crime and would publish nothing that might serve to hinder your investigation on this case. In fact, it has been largely through the efforts of TDM that Fred Burke and many other outlaws have been brought to justice.

I must have this story in by September 15 so would appreciate an early reply from you, giving me permission to obtain such information from Mr. Vetterli as he would see fit to reveal.

Thanking you for your favor, I am

Yours truly,

Frank G. Towner

62-28915

600 Chambers Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

RECORDED & INDEXED

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 8 1933
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Ack 9-14-33

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,

Kansas City, Missouri.

September 5, 1933.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
SEP 17 1933 PM

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
224 Federal Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, FUGITIVE,
I. O. #1195, ET AL
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (Endeavor to deliver
Federal Prisoner Frank Nash.)
K.C. File #62-76[illegible]

Reference is made to the letter from the San Antonio office dated August 31, 1933, addressed to the Kansas City office with copy for your office requesting that telephone records be searched at Hot Springs, Arkansas, with reference to the telephone of Richard Tallman Galatas, said telephone being listed under the name of Mrs. George W. Bates. It is requested that your office handle the investigation suggested in that letter.

Very truly yours,

R. E. [illegible]
Special Agent in Charge.

WFT-obs
cc-Division
cc-San Antonio

62-28915
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 7 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Mail One AN FILE

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,

Kansas City, Missouri.

September 8, 1933.

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

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
SEP 27 1933 PM

Dear Sir:

In the matter of Verne C. Miller, with aliases, FUGITIVE, ID #1195, ET AL, Obstruction of Justice(Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash), attention of this office has been called by the Salt Lake City office to the fact that Street & Smith's Western Story Magazine issue of August 26, 1933, contains the following notice:

"Verne Miller, Smoky Reid and Smoky Green were last heard from in Huron, S.D.(error - Huron is in South Dakota). Verne Miller was Deputy Sheriff at Huron. Where are you all. Do you remember a certain brakie? Would like to hear from him and all of you. Write to R.M. Care of this magazine."

The magazine in question is published at 7987 Seventh(possibly 70th?)Street, New York City, N.Y., and while it appears that this notice may be of no material benefit, it is requested that the publisher of said magazine be caused to produce his records showing the identity of the party who inserted the advertisement. Please follow whatever investigation is desirable in this connection.

Very truly yours,

62-28915

R. E. VETTERLI
Special Agent in Charge.

W/T-ebc
cc-Division

8

1900 BANKERS BUILDING,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

September 5, 1933

VIA AIR MAIL-SPECIAL DELIVERY.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
SEP 7 1933 PM

Dear Sir:

Re: Verne C. Miller, with aliases, FUGITIVE, et al,
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE,
Chicago File No. 62-1649.

In the instant case Louis Stacey, alias Doc Stacey, of Melrose Park, Illinois, was taken into Federal custody at Chicago, Illinois, on August 7, 1933, and remanded to the Cook County Jail in default of fifty thousand dollar bond. He was given a hearing on August 22, 1933, before United States Commissioner Edwin K. Walker and the matter was continued until September 7, 1933, in order to give the United States Attorney here sufficient time to produce a certified copy of the indictment from Kansas City and necessary witnesses from that town to be used in removal proceedings pending against Stacey.

This letter will confirm telephonic communication of Assistant Special Agent in Charge D. O. Smith to the Kansas City Office on September 4, 1933, in which Agent Smith requested that the matter be immediately taken up with the United States Attorney at Kansas City, Missouri, so that the removal papers and the necessary witnesses can reach Chicago in time for the Commissioner's hearing on the morning of September 7, 1933.

Very truly yours,

M. E. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

JJK:GVT
cc: Division

62-28915 7
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 7 1933 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

DIVISION
XXXXXXXX

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building
Kansas City, Missouri
September 5, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

IN RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, FUG. [illegible]
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (Endeavor to deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)
K. C. File [illegible]-760

Pursuant to telephonic request from Agent [illegible] of your office, on September 4, 1933, an effort was made to trace any telephone calls emanating from the Union Station at Kansas City, Missouri, to Maywood 1895, Oak Park, Illinois, and to Village [illegible] Oak Park, Illinois, without result.

However, it was determined that at 11:08 A.M. on June 17, 1933, a telephone call was made from the Union Station at Kansas City, Missouri, pay station number Grand [illegible], to Chicago, Lakeview [illegible]810, the party talking two minutes.

It has further been determined that at 10:0[illegible] P.M. on June 16, 1933, a long distance telephone call was made from the Pickwick Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, pay station number Grand [illegible], to Village 7540M, Oak Park, Illinois, the party talking four minutes.

There has been some indication that [illegible] was registered at the Pickwick Hotel just prior to the shooting at the Union Station.

Please conduct the necessary investigation to ascertain the identity of the persons receiving the calls at Lakeview [illegible] and Village 7540M.

[illegible]

62-[illegible]

[illegible]

POSTAL

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SEPTEMBER 6, 1933

R H COLVIN
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
224 FEDERAL BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY OKLAHOMA

KANMO PRESS RUMORS INDICATE HARVEY BAILEY ESCAPED CUSTODY ADVISE IMMEDIATELY IF TRUE

PURVIS

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DIVISION OF JUSTICE
SEP 7 1933 PM

DOS
62-1649
CC Division
Kansascity

62-28915 10
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 7 1933 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. St.Louis FILE NO. 62-872

REPORT MADE AT:	DATE WHEN MADE:	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:	REPORT MADE BY:
St. Louis, Mo.	9-7-33	8/22 & 30/33	GEORGE J. GROSS GJG:M

TITLE:	CHARACTER OF CASE:
VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, FUGITIVE, I. O. #1195, et al.	OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE - Endeavor to deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation at Corning and Knoble, Ark. discloses Mrs. Ed Conner is sister of Mrs. Harry Hanley, who resides on farm 1½ miles northeast of Knoble, Ark. where a razed railway station is now located. Further investigation disclosed that Mrs. EdxConner was in Corning and Knoble, Ark. on or about 7-18-33, she having redeemed the property which was listed for sale for taxes where railway station now stands. It is believed she will again return and further information will be available by future investigation at these points.

P.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor, Kansas City, Mo., 7-28-33, and letter from Kansas City Division Office, dated 8-3-33.

DETAILS: At Corning, Arkansas.

Interview was had with Deputy Sheriff R. R. Ruff for the purpose of ascertaining any knowledge he may have of the location of a log cabin house which had formerly been used for a railroad station. Ruff stated that he knew of this place being located about 1½ miles northeast of Knoble; that while he did not know the names of the persons residing at this place at the present time he would aid Agent in securing same.

At Knoble, Ark.

In company with Deputy Sheriff Ruff, Agent proceeded to Knoble, Ark. where ex-State Senator R. Whitaker was interviewed, Deputy Ruff previously stating that Whitaker knew practically everyone who resided in or near the vicinity of Knoble, Ark. and was a man who could be trusted with information.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

62-24915-514

RECORDED AND INDEXED: SEP 8 - 1933

CHECKED OFF: SEP 11 1933

JACKETED:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

3 Division
2 Oklahoma City
1 New York
2 Kansas City
2 St. Louis

UNITED STATES 1933 A.M.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ROUTED TO: FILE

COPIES DESTROYED
40 AUG 20 1964

Interview was had with ex-Senator Whitaker, who stated that the razed railway station had been moved to a place located 1½ miles northeast of Knoble, Ark. and was not occupied by a family named Hanley, but it supposed to be owned by a Conner family. Senator Whitaker further advised that his son, Charles J. Whitaker, would undoubtedly be able to offer more specific information as he resided in the vicinity of the Hanley home.

Charles J. Whitaker upon interview stated that Harry Hanley and his wife are now residing on this farm; that they are renting same from Mrs. Ed Conner; that Mrs. Harry Hanley is a sister of Mrs. Ed Conner; that the razed railway station was formerly located at Tipperary, Ark., had been purchased by Ed Conner and his brother, A. J. Conner, and moved near Knoble where it now stands. Mr. Whitaker further advised that Ed Conner is supposed to have been killed in a large gambling place in Hot Springs, Ark. about two years ago; that it is commonly believed in Hot Springs and other placed in Arkansas where Ed Conner was known that he was actually killed by some women in this gambling establishment, however, Mr. Whitaker stated that one Dick Gilchrist, whom he believes to now be residing in Oklahoma City, Okla., a short time ago saw him, Whitaker, at Knoble, Ark. at which time Gilchrist stated that only recently he had seen Ed Conner in Oklahoma City and that evidently the so-called death of Ed Conner was a racket to secure his insurance money. Whitaker further stated that in his opinion Gilchrist could not have been mistaken about having seen Ed Conner, although he admitted he had not talked to him, due to the fact that he, himself, and Dick Gilchrist and Ed Conner had been reared together in the vicinity of Knoble, Ark.; that they grew up from childhood as close friends.

With reference to Mrs. Ed Conner, Mr. Whitaker stated that only a month or two previous to agent's call she had been in Knoble, Ark. driving a Chevrolet car, the description of which he did not recall; that this car was bearing New York State license plates, and that she had visited the home of Harry Hanley and her sister, Mrs. Hanley; that he does not know at this time where Mrs. Conner could be located as she is known to travel extensively, not staying in one place any great length of time.

With reference to Walter and Myrtle Kobbe, Charles Whitaker advised that Mrs. Ed Conner, Myrtle Kobbe and Mrs. Harry Hanley are sisters; that Walter and Myrtle Kobbe have a daughter named Janice; that Walter and Myrtle Kobbe are separated, their whereabouts not being known at this time; that Janice Kobbe is supposed to be residing with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hanley, northeast of Knoble, Ark.

The identification order bearing the photograph of subject Galatas was exhibited to Senator Whitaker and his son, Charles J. Whitaker, neither of whom could identify this party as one they had ever before seen.

Charles Whitaker further advised that A. J. Conner, a brother of Ed Conner, is known to do quite a bit of traveling with Mrs. Ed Conner; that they are known to frequent gambling places or places which would be questionable on most of their trips.

Both Senator Whitaker and Charles Whitaker advised Agent against interviewing anyone on the Hanley farm, stating that Mrs. Hanley would immediately advise Mrs. Conner if any inquiries were being made as to her whereabouts, which would undoubtedly influence her not to return to the vicinity of Knoble, Ark. Charles Whitaker stated he was very well acquainted with all the persons on this farm; that he quite frequently visited the Hanleys and that he would in the near future visit them for the purpose of securing information as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Conner, which he claimed he could do without arousing any suspicion of any kind, adding that Mrs. Ed Conner and Mrs. Harry Hanley were very close sisters and were very much the same type, both having had bad reputations previous to their marriage.

Agent then called at the Post Office at Knoble, Ark. where interview was had with Mrs. Evelyn Gowen, Postmaster, Agent having previously learned that Mrs. Gowen is quite trustworthy and would aid in any way possible. Photograph appearing on the identification order of Galatas was exhibited to Mrs. Gowen, who stated she could not recognize the picture as one she had ever before seen, nor had she noticed any mail bearing his name nor any mail going to the Hanley home which bore any other name but Hanley.

Agent requested that a thirty day mail cover be placed on all mail addressed to Harry Hanley or his family, or any mail being addressed to his care and that tracings be forwarded to the St. Louis Division office.

At Corning, Ark.

Agent interviewed L. V. Ruff, County Clerk, for the purpose of ascertaining in whose name the property on which the razed railway station rests was listed. After a review of the records Mr. Ruff advised Agent that this recalled an incident to his mind, namely that on July 12, 1933 Mrs. Ed Conner came to his office at Corning and giving the name of Lucy Todd she redeemed the property on which the razed railway station rests,

which had been listed to be sold for taxes and asked that the property be changed from her name of Mrs. Conner to be listed in the name of Lucy Todd; that at this time Mrs. Conner also requested that the receipt for the redemption money be mailed to her at Hot Springs, Ark., however, a few days subsequent to this visit a letter was received by Mr. Ruff, the County Clerk, on stationery of the Majestic Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark., requesting that the property be changed and listed in the name of Lucy Todd Conner; that Mrs. Conner told him at this time that she would return sometime in the future and have a further discussion with him with reference to this property. Arrangements were made with Deputy Sheriff Ruff to secure what information he could in the vicinity of Knoble, Ark. and Corning, Ark. as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Conner and that same be forwarded to the St. Louis Division office.

On August 30, 1933 a letter was received stating that Mr. Ruff had learned that there were several trunks stored in the house of Harry Hanley which contained clothing and jewelry; that Mrs. Conner and her brother-in-law, A. J. Conner, have made several trips to New Orleans and North Carolina.

In view of the above information it is believed that further information can be obtained by additional interviews in the future with Charles J. Whitaker at Knoble, Ark. and Deputy Sheriff Ruff of Corning, Ark., the Deputy Sheriff stating that should he locate Mrs. Conner he would hold her on some charge in order that she might be interviewed by agents of this Division.

It will be noted that investigation was made by this agent in the District covered by the Oklahoma City Office, however, same was done due to the close proximity of the St. Louis District.

As can be gathered from the above investigation, it now appears very likely that Mrs. Ed Conner is using the name of Lucy Todd.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

ST. LOUIS OFFICE at Corning and Knoble, Ark. will again conduct investigation, interviewing Deputy Sheriff Ruff of Corning, and R. Whitaker and Charles J. Whitaker of Knoble, ascertaining what information they have been able to gather as to the whereabouts of Mrs. Conner.

Will also report the results of the mail cover now pending on all mail addressed to Harry Hanley and his family and mail addressed to his care.

PENDING.

W 62-28915-515

DMM:GAJ

September 7, 1933.

RECORDED

SEP 9 - 1933

Mr. D. M. Ladd,
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
801 Title Guaranty Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL.

With reference to Division telegram of September 5, 1933, quoting a telegram of even date from Charles Shank, of Danville, Illinois, who requested assistance in the location of CHARLES "PRETTYBOY" FLOYD, kindly advise the Division whether the reference to Allen in Mr. Shank's telegram was to that of Special Agent Allen of your office, and if so, ascertain from Mr. Shank the reason for his statement that Allen was not available or wanted.

Very truly yours,

Director.

MAILED
SEP 7 1933

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

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

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

CC639 21/25 GOVT COLLECT=DANVILLE ILL 4 652P K73 SEP 4 PM 8 02

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

CHIEF EXECUTIVE DEPT OF JUSTICE=

WASHDC=

SEND MAN OF AUTHORITY CAN LOCATE CHAS PRETTYBOY FLOYD WITHIN SHORT TIME ALLEN OF THIS DISTRICT NOT AVAILABLE OR WANTED ANSWER WHEN VIA WESTERNUNION=

CHAS SHANK.

RECORDED

SEP 9 1933

62-24915-515

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 5 1933 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CRIMINAL DIVISION

FILE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
SEP 1933 AM
MAIL AND FILES DIVISION

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

1900 Bankers Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

62-1891

September 5, 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Re: Verne C. Miller, with aliases,
FUGITIVE, et al,
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE,
Chicago File No. 62-1649

We have a confidential informant who is now incarcerated with Louis Stacey, alias "Doc" Stacey, [redacted] This informant advised the Chicago Division Office that he received information from Stacey that the mob is anxious to put Mrs. Nash "on the spot" as they understand she has talked too much.

b7D

The informant further advised that "Three Finger" Jack White, major Chicago hoodlum, has forwarded three thousand dollars to Kansas City to be used by the gang for defense attorneys. He further advised that Stacey has been instructed through his attorney here that the gang suggests that when he appears for hearing before the United States Commissioner at Chicago, Illinois, on September 7, 1933, that he appear without an attorney, waive the hearing, and submit to removal to Kansas City, Missouri. The informant further stated that John Lazzio, who is a syndicate man and politician at Kansas City, Missouri, has fixed matters with local authorities so that Stacey will be freed; that Lazzio is a close friend of Chief of Detectives Higgins and that all information relative to this case which Higgins acquires is transmitted to Lazzio, who, in turn, transmits same to "Three Finger" Jack White at Chicago, Illinois, who gives the information to the gang.

b7D

Our informant is [redacted] He expects to be released on bond shortly, at which time he is to carry a message from Stacey to Fritz Mulloy at Kansas City, Missouri. This message is relative to the killing of someone at Chicago, whom

Stacey and others are afraid of and who are reported to know too much about this case. Stacey has received the information here that everything is in order as to testimony and that Mulloy has not given the officials any important information and that he will testify for the defense when the case is called to trial. The colored boy, who works in Mulloy's Tavern, and who received the call from Doc Stacey on the afternoon of June 16, 1933, appears to be a valuable witness and if you deem it advisable it might be proper to hold this colored boy as a material witness.

Our informant further advised that only three men participated in the Kansas City massacre, he apparently receiving this information from Stacey. He states that Miller was one of the men and that he would endeavor to get the names of the other two.

The informant further advised that the Jew bootlegger from the East, whose picture was in the newspapers as a participant in the Kansas City massacre, is an innocent party and that he was not there at all. This man is apparently William Wiseman, alias Big Bill Westerman, alias Weiss, alias W. F. Weiser, who is wanted at this time for the murder of a Prohibition Agent at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in the Summer of 1932.

Miller placed a personal call at Kansas City, Missouri, to Doc Stacey, Maywood, Illinois. Stacey's private number is Maywood 1893. It is therefore suggested that you check all long distance telephone calls made from Kansas City, Missouri, to Maywood and Oak Park, Illinois, in the afternoon of June 16 and on June 17, 1933.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

JJK:GVT

cc: Division.

803 Post Office Building,
St.Paul,Minnesota.

September 6,1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S.Department of Justice,
619 Federal Building,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Sir:

Re: VERNE MILLER, with aliases,
FUGITIVE,I.O.#1195, et al.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE(ATTEMPT TO
DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER FRANK NASH).
St.Paul File No.62-888.

HARRY SAWYER, 1878 Jefferson Avenue, St.Paul,Minnesota, Lieutenant of LEON GLEASON, St.Paul underworld leader, received a letter postmarked August 2,1933, at Los Angeles, California, bearing the return address, 126 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles.

Investigation by this office has established that SAWYER has acted as a contact for the members of the KEATING,HOLDEN,NASH, MILLER, BAILEY GANG, in St.Paul. For this reason, it is desired that investigation be made to determine the identity of the writer of the above mentioned letter.

Very truly yours,

WERNER HAUNI,
Special Agent in Charge.

OGH:TC
CC Division
CC Kansas City

62-48912

FILE

1900 Bankers Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

September 6, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

Re: Verne C. Miller, with aliases,
FUGITIVE, #20-1195, et al,
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
(Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner
Frank Nash)
CHICAGO FILE NO. 62-1649.

In compliance with request contained in New York Office letter dated August 28, 1933, there is enclosed herewith one copy of the report of Special Agent W. Carter Baum, dated at Chicago, Illinois, on July 8, 1933, in the above matter.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

WCB:GVT
cc: Division.

encl

62-28915

203 Post Office Building,
St.Paul,Minnesota.

September 6,1933.

62-78915

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 20 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

Dear Sir:

Re: VERNE MILLER, with aliases,
FUGITIVE, I.O.1195, et al.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (ENDEAVOR
TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER FRANK WASH).
St.Paul File No.62-688.

As a result of covers maintained on mail addressed to certain members of the St.Paul underworld, known to have, in the past, been friendly with VERNE C.MILLER and other Subjects in this case, certain tracings have been received.

JACK PFEIFFER, one of the proprietors of the Hollyhocks Inn, gambling joint, Mississippi River Boulevard, St.Paul,Minnesota, has received mail from one, JOHN DOE, c/o The Belvidere Apartment Hotel, 4655 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The same party has, also, been addressing letters to WILLIAM VAUGH, at the Hollyhocks Inn.

H.STEINHARDT, who is also known as FRISCO DUTCH, and DOC JONES, has been receiving mail addressed to the Plantation Gambling Joint, White Bear Lake, Minnesota. This mail has been addressed from the Hotel Pine Gate, 555 Surf Street, Chicago, Illinois. The handwriting on the tracings bears some characteristics indicating that it was written by a woman.

Examination of telephone toll calls of known members of the St. Paul underworld, discloses that from Cedar 4899, which is the telephone of The Patrick Novelty Company, Tom Filbin, proprietor, (slot machine business), Chicago telephone number Capital 2110 was called on June 9,1933; Long Beach 8114, Chicago, was called on June 22,1933; Capital 2110 was called on August 7,1933, and Capital 2110 was called on August 17,1933.

From Emerson 2121, the Hollyhocks Inn, Superior 9060, Chicago, was called on May 19,1933; Sunnyside 0324, Chicago, was called on June 23, 1933; Buckingham 5468, Chicago, was called on July 21,1933; and Superior 9060, Chicago, was called July 27,1933.

It is believed that proper investigation should be made at the addresses, secured as a result of the mail covers, to determine the identity of the individuals sending the letters to which reference has been made. It is, also, suggested that inquiry be made regarding the several telephone numbers, above listed, for the same purpose.

Very truly yours,

WERNER HA'NI,
Special Agent in Charge.

OGH:TC
CC Kansas City
CC Division

Room 1403
370 Lexington Avenue
New York City

TRT:SE
62-4949

September 9, 1935

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

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto you will find copy of letter from the office of origin to this office, dated September 5th, with respect to the investigation entitled Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, Fugitive, I.O. #1195, et al.

Inquiry at the office of Street & Smith publications, 79 Seventh Avenue, New York City, disclosed that under date of June 25th one R. Maxson, 523 Walnut Street, Mankato, Minnesota, requested by letter that the inquiry be placed in the question box of the magazine referred to and the inquiry was also placed in Detective Story, another Street & Smith publication. Up to September 7th no response has been received in answer to the inquiry. On the reverse side of the index cards covering the names of the three parties mentioned in the inquiry, a notation was placed to the effect that if any reply is received the New York City office is to be advised immediately by telephone and before the letter is remailed to Maxson.

Very truly yours,

T. F. CULLEN
Special Agent in Charge

Encl.

cc: Division
Kansas City
Salt Lake City

62-28915-15
SEP 8 1935 A.M.
FBI

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,

Kansas City, Missouri.

September 8, 1933.

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

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
SEP 8 1933 PM

Dear Sir:

In the matter of Verne C. Miller, et al, Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash), there are inclosed herewith long distance telephone toll tickets corresponding to toll calls 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8, as mentioned in the report from this office by Special Agent W. F. Trainor dated July 29, 1933.

It is requested that photostatic copies of these original toll tickets, front and back, be made and forwarded to this office, at which time the originals should be returned here.

Also it is requested that you borrow original toll ticket referring to telephone call No. 4, as shown in the report of Agent Trainor, mentioned above, which is now in possession of the Bell Telephone Company at Chicago, Illinois, and make photostatic copy of same to be also forwarded to this office.

Please secure the name and address of the telephone operator who handled telephone call No. 4, furnishing same at your earliest convenience to the Kansas City office.

These toll tickets are being forwarded to you by registered mail, and it is requested that they be returned in like manner.

Very truly yours,

62-21912

R. E. VETTERLI
Special Agent in Charge.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 8 1933 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

WFT-ebc
cc-Division

801 Title Guaranty Building
St. Louis, Missouri
September 8, 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the case entitled VERNE C. MILLER, with aliases - FUGITIVE, I.O.#1195, et al, Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash), and in connection therewith please be advised that Lieutenant Detective Cooper of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department has supplied this office with information which he states was received by him from a very reliable confidential informant and close friend of many years, residing at Brushyknob, Missouri, to the effect that Subject Charles Arthur Floyd was on Monday, September 4, 1933, in Brushyknob, Missouri and in and about Ava, Missouri.

This informant further alleged that Subject Floyd when not engaged in criminal activities, resides in the vicinity of Brushyknob, and Ava, Missouri, always somewhere in the country surrounding these cities, and when supplies are needed, Subject Floyd openly appears in either of these places, obtains the supplies, and disappears.

It is further alleged that the Sheriff and other law enforcement officials of Douglas County and vicinity make no attempt to effect the apprehension of Subject Floyd, because in the first instance they are afraid of him, and in the second instance he has committed no crime in that county or vicinity.

This informant further stated to Lieutenant Cooper that it was his opinion that Subject Bailey, at the time of his recent escape, was headed for the southern part of the State of Missouri, where he would meet Subject Floyd. Informant has no facts upon which to base the above belief.

The above information is submitted for such investigative attention as you deem the same may warrant.

Very truly yours,

62-28915

SEP 8 1933

D. M. LAIRD,
Special Agent in Charge.

FFY:M
62-872
cc. Division.

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,

Kansas City, Missouri.

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

September 7, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

On this date, a representative of one of the detective magazines published by Mc Fadden's, came to this office and desired information on the Union Station shooting for a serial story. I understand they have already secured information for the first and second parts of the story from the police department here, and now the police department refuses to give them the information for the third part, and they called on me. I of course referred them to you.

Respectfully,

R. E. Vetterli

R. E. VETTERLI
Special Agent in Charge.

REV-ebc

Mr. Fadden in Publication

Ack 9-14-33

RECORDED & INDEXED

SEP 19 1933

62-28915-516

DIVISION OF ... ON

SEP 9 ... A.M.

CT:ACB
62-28915-516

RECORDED

SEP 18 1933

September 14, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:-

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 7th, concerning the request of Mr. Frank L. Howser, 600 Chambers Building, Kansas City, Missouri, for information from you concerning the shooting incident which occurred at Kansas City on June 17th.

In this connection, I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter addressed to the Division by Mr. Howser under date of September 7th, together with a copy of my reply thereto.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #676170.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
SEP. 14 1933
P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

13

DWM:GAJ
62-28915

September 8, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
224 Federal Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

Re: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, Fugitive, et al., Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor to deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash).

I am transmitting herewith copy of letter of [redacted] Hot Springs, Arkansas, dated August 23, 1933, which contains information concerning the possible location of subject Gallatis, and information concerning his connections at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

b7D

It is believed that [redacted] is a valuable informant and it is requested that you interview him for further information on the instant case, as well as for the names and addresses of other informants at Hot Springs, Arkansas, who may be in a position to furnish the present address of subject Gallatis.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 677809.

RECORDED

62-28915-517

SEP 11 1933

MUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
SEP 8 1933

K
H
W

X

DMM:GAJ
62-28915 - 518 September 8, 1933.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

[redacted] b7D

Hot Springs, Arkansas.

SEP 11 1933

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of August 23, 1933, wherein you furnish the history of Dick Galletis and other information relative to the investigation being conducted by this Division at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

I greatly appreciate your cooperation in this case and the information furnished by you will be treated with the greatest confidence.

I have directed a Special Agent of the Oklahoma City office of this Division to interview you in the near future concerning this case. Investigations in Arkansas are conducted by the Oklahoma City Division office, the address of which is as follows:

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
224 Federal Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Very truly yours,

Director.

From

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL MALLOY

To

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

The Attorney General	
The Solicitor General	
Assistant to Attorney General Stanley	
Assistant Attorney General Wideman	
Assistant Attorney General Stephens	
Assistant Attorney General Sweeney	
Assistant Attorney General	
Director Division of Investigation	✓
Mr. Bates, Director Bureau of Prisons	
General Agent and Chief Clerk	
Assistant Chief Clerk	
Division of Supplies	
Mail and Files	
Mr. Finch, Pardon Attorney	
Mr. Parrish	
Mr. Key	
Mr. Ridgely	
Mr. Wixson	
Mr. Fisher	
Mr. Ramsey	
Mr. Morrisson	
Mr. Kiefer	
Mr. Norris	
Mr. Monarch	
Mr. Conner	
Mr. McEsers	
Miss Brookley	
Miss Dugan	

MEMORANDUM

For appropriate attention.

RECORDED

SEP 11 1933

62-28915-518

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

SEP 9 1933 P.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Unit Dec | FILE

COPY

[redacted] b7D

Hot Springs, Ark.

Aug. 25, 1933.

Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

For your information showing why the Government will not get any co-operation from the City Officials and the officials of Garland County Ark.

Dick Gallatis-

This man was last seen in Minn, Minn. about three weeks after the killing of Nash at K.C.Mo. The Grape-Vine has it that Gallatis is now in Old Mex. He has "Con" connections in ElPaso, Tex. Gallatis pulled a job there in 1930 on a man by the name of Frank Bodenschantz, of Elgin Ill. for $10.000.00 This man Bodenschantz followed Glattis to Hot Springs and recognised Glattis here on the street and tried to get the police to arrest him but with out any results.

Last Spring a man from Ala. who was staying at the Mattar Apt's in theis city was taken in a racket for $8.000.00 by Glattis and Clark. he reported the case to the police with out any results. Contact M.Y. Opee, Genl. Del. Nashville, Tenn for particulars.

Dr. Johnson of Roanoak, Va. was staying at the palace Apt's in this city when he was pulled for $10.000.00 by The Gallatis-Clark combination. The Dr was taken to the Virginia Apt's in this city owned by a man named H.A. (Bert) Spaulding (who died Aug. 22. 1933) The Dr. was then taken to Little Rock Ark. and trined for $10.000.00 at the Albert Pike Hotel in that City. The Dr. was sent to Nashville, Tenn on a promice to return the money. The Dr. returned here and reported the case to the local police and Hurbert (Dutch) Akers would not arrest the man after the Dr pointed them out to him on the street. The Dr. at last applied for a warrent in the city of Little Rock as the crime accured in that city. When the sheriff come after Clark and carried him to Little Rock. Two gangsters of this city went to a local judge (controled by the administration here) and on a H-C writ had the bond fixed at $20.000.00 in Little Rock reduced to $2.500.00 The two ex-convicts George Ryan and Ed Spear have served time for "con" swindles. Ryan is the operator of the Gambling house over the White Front where the Secret S. men captured Nash. As soon as possible the gang had the Circuit Judge (Who they controle) to call a special Grand Jury for the sole purpose of white-washing Clark of the CON. charge. There was no witnesses called and as soon as it was learned that the court in Little Rock had returned a charge of robery and two charges of Kid-Napping against Clark the Grand Jury was dismissed with out any investigation.

Con rackets have been operated here under protection. The city detective is the contack man. He handled all the complaints and nipped them in the bud.

62-28915-512

For the past three years Glattis and Clark have been the overlords in all the "CON" Games here, Clark, Glattis and George McLaughlin operated the Slot Machine racket until a short time ago. when McLaughlin murdered a taxi driver for empting one of their machines with a lead slug. This man was called to the head quarters of the H-

COPIES DESTROYED

SEP 11 1933

INDEXED
RECORDED

FILE

acket and threatened with a beating if he did not return the money, which he agreed to do, in spite of his promice he was beaten, after breaking loose from the racket office the man ran down the street to the Yellow Cab Co. office a short distance down the street, Glattis, Clark and McLaughlin (the present mayors brother and on the city pay rool as a police clerk) followed the man and entered the cab office. McLaughlin beat the man with a black-jack and six gun while Glattis, and Clark stood guard at the door. The man died a few days from the effects of the beating. All the main eye witnesses were carried out of the city. After things were arranged the Circut Judge (controlled by the city administration) called a special Grand Jury to envesti gate the charge. The Grand Jury was headed by the brother of the Municiple judge, Cecil Ledgerwood that returned a 2nd. degree murder charge against the mayours brother George McLaughlin (police Clerk) After all the main witnesses were hurried out of the city the case was called for trial before a jury that was headed by Alderman from the 2nd. ward Carl Wilson who also acts as mayor when Mayor McLaughlin is out of the city. McLaughlin plead self defence and was supported in his testimoney by his two partners in the Slot machine racket Glattis and Clark. the jury cleared McLaughlin of the charge of murder. From this you can see the WHY. that the officials of this county and city are bound to protect the Glattis and Clark combination to the limit. They must go to the front or get in a hole in case that one of them squeals on the intire racket going on here under protection of McLaughlin-Ledgerwood combination. Our Mayor Leo P. McLaublin(?) stands before the Mike and braad-cast that his city is out of debt and has little crime here. Nothing could be farther from the real truth. Crime is rampant here, all kinds of rackets are operated under pro tection of the city officials.

The Ledgerwood-McLaughlin combination controls the City, County officials, Chancellor, U.S. Commissioner, County Represenitives, District Senator, Health. Board, School board. Relief board. Lowan Boards City papers. everything from the highest officals to dog catcher. This combination will not stand for the least opposition from any quarter. and will take any kind of a chance to remove opposition. Much can bealearned here by the Department of Justice. We have good citizens that will co-operate but no public officials that will do so.

I have been [redacted] and know it very well.

b7D [redacted]

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,

Kansas City, Missouri.

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

September 8, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

Mr. Merle A. Gill, ballistic expert at Kansas City, has been cooperating with the Division 100% in connection with the Union Station shooting. He has examined approximately 65 guns; he has also made comparisons of certain bullets and has made photographs for this office. All of this work has been done voluntarily by Mr. Gill. He has been a most enthusiastic cooperator; he has been doing this work gratis; Mr. Gill is a man of only moderate means.

As an expression of our appreciation, I would very much like to see Gill paid $100.00. His time and efforts have been worth much more than this. I would like him to know that the Division really appreciates his interest and efforts. Will you please grant authority to pay Mr. Gill $100.00, and I presume same can be submitted in the expense account of the Agent in Charge. Ordinarily, a fee of $50.00 is charged for each gun examined.

Very truly yours,

R. E. Vetterli

R. E. VETTERLI
Special Agent in Charge.

REV-ebc

62-29775-519

SEP 18 1933

SEP 11 1933

FILE

MPL:GJR

62-28915-519

RECORDED

September 15, 1933.

SEP 18 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of September 8, 1933, suggesting that the Division pay Mr. Merle A. Gill, $100 for his work as a ballistic expert in connection with the Union Station shooting at Kansas City.

The Division feels that such a payment should be made and authorizes you to prepare a voucher payable to Mr. Gill, for this amount. You may submit this in a Form 1054 voucher, setting forth the nature of the work performed, the emergency of the case, and the fact that it was not possible to obtain the services of any other qualified person.

Very truly yours,

Director.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
SEP 13 1933
P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

DOMESTIC		FOREIGN	
[illegible]	X	FULL RATE CABLE	
LETTER		DEFERRED CABLE	
[illegible]		NIGHT CABLE LETTER	
[illegible]		DEFERRED CABLE LETTER	
[illegible]		RADIOGRAM	

[illegible] should check class of service desired, otherwise [illegible] will be transmitted as a full-rate communication

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables — All America Cables — Mackay Radio

RECEIVER'S NUMBER

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

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

Kansas City, Missouri. September 7, 1933.

J.E.P. DUNN
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
619 Federal Building
Los Angeles, California

KANMO WIRE IMMEDIATELY NAME ADDRESS HISTORY INDIVIDUAL RECENTLY REJECTED POSITION SPECIAL AGENT SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LOSANGELES WHEN FINGERPRINT RECORD FROM DIVISION FURNISHED SOUTHERN PACIFIC INDICATED MINOR CRIMINAL RECORD

VETTERLI

HEV:es
ee - Division

62-28915

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 9 1933 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

Official Business Government Tax Exempt; Charge to United States Bureau of Investigation, New York City

Charge to the account of

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

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

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCT'G INFMN.

TIME FILED

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

THT:RK 1 P.M.
SEPTEMBER 8 1933

M H PURVIS
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1900 BANKERS BLDG CHICAGO ILL

KANMO REFERENCE PAGE TWENTY SIX KEATINGS REPORT JULY THIRTY FIRST AIRMAIL THIS OFFICE COPY REPORT COVERING INTERVIEW J L ROSS STOP REFERRING PAGE FORTY TWO AGENT TRACYS REPORT AUGUST FIFTH ADVISE WITH RESPECT KALIMAN

CULLEN

cc-Kansas City
cc-Division

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT. OF JUSTICE DIVISION ONE SEP 11 1933 AM

62-21915 2
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 9 1933 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

203 Post Office Building,
St.Paul,Minnesota.

September 6,1933.

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

Dear Sir:

Re: VERNE MILLER, with aliases,
FUGITIVE, I.O./1195, et al.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (ENDEAVOR TO
DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER FRANK HASH).
St.Paul File No.62-888.

JACK PFEIFFER, member of the underworld in St.Paul, and who, investigation in the past has established, is friendly with the BAILEY, MILLER GANG, received a letter postmarked August 10,1933, at 5:30 P.M., at Rosedale, Mississippi, addressed to PFEIFFER at the Hollyhocks Inn, a gambling joint on the Mississippi River Boulevard, St.Paul,Minnesota. The letter bore the return address, Box 388, Rosedale, Mississippi.

In view of the association of PFEIFFER with some of the Subjects in this case, it is desired that investigation be made to determine the identity of the writer of the above mentioned letter.

Very truly yours,

WERNER HAN I,
Special Agent in Charge.

CEH:TC
CC Division
CC Kansas City

62-7991

203 Post Office Building,
St.Paul,Minnesota.

September 6,1933.

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

Dear Sir:

Re: VERNE MILLER, with aliases,
FUGITIVE, I.O.#1195, et al.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (ENDEAVOR TO
DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER FRANK NASH).
St.Paul File No.62-888.

It has been repeatedly reported that VERNE C.MILLER had an interest in gambling activities in Montreal, Canada. Certain investigation made, recently, by your office, indicates that VIVIAN MATHIS, girl friend of MILLER, was in Montreal until recently.

LEON GLECKMAN, leader of the underworld in this section of the country, while residing in Rooms 501-03, St.Paul Hotel, St.Paul, Minnesota, made a telephone call to W.J.HUSHION, Montreal, Canada, on August 28,1933. The records of the hotel company, from which this information was secured, do not give the telephone number called by GLECKMAN. It is possible that there might be some connection between the party called by LEON GLECKMAN and MILLER'S reported connections with the Montreal underworld.

It is, therefore, suggested that an investigation be instituted to determine the identity of the individual called by LEON GLECKMAN, and that such other investigation be conducted as seems warranted, under the circumstances.

Very truly yours,

62-28915

WERNER HANNI,
Special Agent in Charge.

OGH:TC
CC Division
CC Kansas City

803 Post Office Building,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

September 7, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S.Department of Justice,
900 Exra Thompson Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Re: VERNE MILLER, with aliases,
I.O.#1195, et al.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
(Endeavor to deliver Federal
Prisoner Frank Nash).
St.Paul File 62-888

Dear Sir:

With reference to the above matter, please be advised that an underworld character in St. Paul has been receiving mail bearing return address, "George Patell, Nugget Springs Ranch, Loveland, Colorado".

For your further information, a Detective of the Minneapolis Police Department called me on the telephone and advised that a person at the Stillwater Prison claims to have absolute knowledge that Subjects VERNE MILLER and "Pretty Boy" FLOYD are at the present time located on a ranchhouse approximately 40 or 50 miles out of Denver and that the ranchers name is believed to be JOHN TORRIO (phonetic spelling). The prisoner claims to have received this information from a fellow prisoner by the name of BEWOLD, who is in solitary confinement in the Minnesota State Prison and no more accurate location of the place is available. However, it is stated that if this place should be located, proper precaution should be taken, as it will be a fortress to raine. It might be possible that the Nugget Spring Ranch may be the place and same should be given some consideration. Some efforts should be made to locate a property owner by the name of JOHN TORRIO, with a view of locating this ranch.

Very truly yours,

62-25915

WERNER HANNI,
Special Agent in Charge.

WH:IM
CC Division

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 9 1933
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

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

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCT'G INFNL

TIME FILED

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

Kansas City, Missouri September 9, 1933.

M. H. Purvis
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
1900 Bankers' Building
Chicago, Illinois

KANMO STACEY ARRIVED SAFELY THIS MORNING CONFINED COUNTY JAIL

VETTERLI

REV:ee

cc - Division

62-28915-

SEP 11 1933

FILE

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

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

Please should check class of service desired, otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables — All America Cables

Mackay — Radio

RECEIVER'S NUMBER

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

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

Form 2

KANSAS CITY MISSOURI SEPTEMBER 8 1933

J E P DUNN
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
619 FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

VERNON C MILLER with aliases FUGITIVE ETAL OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE ENDEAVOR TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER FRANK NASH

DISCREETLY ASCERTAIN IDENTITY CHARACTERS REPUTATIONS PARTIES RESIDING PAST FEW MONTHS SIX FOUR ONE EAST SEVENTY THIRD STREET LOSANGELES PRESUMABLY FRIEND ONE ESSIE CONTACT OF MILLER RESIDES THERE ADVISE

VETTERLI

62-28915 7

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 11 1933

FILE

WFT:B
cc-Division
62-760

INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
SEP 11 1933 PM

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

DOMESTIC	FOREIGN
[illegible]	FULL RATE CABLE
[illegible]	DEFERRED CABLE
[illegible]	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
[illegible]	SHORT-END CABLE LETTER
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] should check class of service desired, otherwise [illegible] will be transmitted as a full-rate communication

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables — All America Cables — Mackay Radio

RECEIVER'S NUMBER

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

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

Dent.

(DECODE)

St. Paul Minnesota
September 9 1933

T F CULLEN
Division of Investigation
U S Department of Justice
Room 1403, 370 Lexington Avenue
New York City New York

KANMO NO INDICATION VIVIAN MILLER RETURNED BRAINERD DAUGHTER STILL THERE

HANNI

- - - -

Off.Bus.U.S.Govt.Rate.
Chg. Division of Investigation
203 P.O.Bldg.,
St.Paul,Minn.

CC Division.

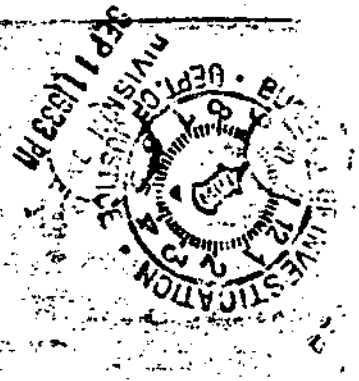
62-28915

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 11 1933

FILE

5.

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building
Kansas City, Missouri
September 9, 1933



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

Dear Sir:

RE: VERNON C. MILLER with aliases -
FUGITIVE, I.C. 1195, et al
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (Endeavor to
Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)
K.C.File 62-760

Thomas J. Higgins, Chief of Detectives, Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, forwarded to this office a letter written at Bowling Green, Ohio, postmarked September 7, 1933, a copy of which is enclosed to your office and to the Bureau with a copy of this letter.

It is suggested that immediate steps be taken to have the desired advertisement inserted in the Toledo, Ohio, evening newspaper known as the "Blade" in order that appropriate contact may be had with the party desiring to be known as Allen.

Very truly yours,

R. E. VETTERLI,
Special Agent in Charge.

WFT:B

62-48915

cc - Division

1 Encl. K.

Bowling Green, Ohio

Wednesday

Dear Sir:

Wrote you a letter about three weeks ago, concerning the Union Station affai that happened on June 17, -33. You were to advertise in the Chicago papers on the 11-12-13 of August -33. I did not see your ad if you did put one there.

I seen a picture of one of these men in a paper recently, I am positive it is the same man that was holding a gun in a parked automobile with a Oklahoma license on in the front of the Union Station in Kansas City on June 17, if you care to communicate with me you can advertise in the Toledo, Ohio, Evening paper the Blade in the personal ad - Tuesday 12, Wednesday 13.

Would like information and then give address where I can reach you and I will communicate with you. This is no joke. I mean it.

A friend.

Please give name of Allen.

(Copy)

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

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

801 Title Guaranty Building
St. Louis, Missouri
September 9, 1933

62-28915-521

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 11 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

RECORDED & INDEXED
SEP 13 1933

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

Dear Sir:

Re: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases -
FUGITIVE - I. O. #1195, et al.
Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor
to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash).

Reference is made to Division telegram dated September 5, 1933 advising that a telegram had been received from Charles Shank, Danville, Illinois, who advised that Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd could be located in a short time and requesting that a man of authority be sent.

Immediately upon receipt of above telegram from the Director, Special Agent H. G. Maynor, who was at that time in attendance in U.S. Court at Danville, Illinois, was directed to contact Charles Shank, who resides at 405 Commercial Street, Danville, Illinois, and obtain from him full information in his possession concerning Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd.

On the evening of September 5, 1933 Special Agent H. G. Maynor interviewed Charles Shank, at his home 405 Commercial Street, Danville, Illinois, who advised that he is well acquainted with Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd, who under the name of Frank Mitchell, served eight months with him in the County Jail, Toledo, Ohio, from May to November, 1930; that Frank Mitchell and his associate, Nathan King, were being held in said jail on a charge of bank robbery, and that he, Shank, was being held on a charge of arson; that during the period from May to November, 1930 he, Shank, was in the same cell with Mitchell and King; that Mitchell and King were sentenced to the State Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio, in November, 1930, and while being transferred to said institution, Mitchell succeeded in making his escape from the Sheriff by jumping through the window of the coach in which they were riding; that King did not escape and is still confined at the State Penitentiary, Columbus, Ohio; that he, Shank, was sentenced to the State Reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio, on December 17, 1930, where he was known as Convict #26293, and was released from said institution September 10, 1932, at which time he returned to Danville, Illinois, where he is at present living with his wife and two children at 405 Commercial Street; that during the past seven weeks "Pretty Boy" Floyd has passed through Danville, Illinois on three occasions; that the first time he observed

COPIES DESTROYED
AUG 20 1964

Floyd was during the month of June, 1933, in front of the Palmer National Bank, at which time Floyd informed him he was passing through Danville on his way to St.Louis, Missouri; that some time during the latter part of July, 1933, he again met Floyd at approximately the same place in Danville, Illinois; that Floyd, knowing that he was an automobile mechanic, told him that he would call at his home that evening about 9:00 o'clock for the purpose of having him look over the engine of his Lincoln Sedan; that expecting Floyd to call at his home, he notified Chief of Police Freeman of Danville, Illinois, and Chief Freeman had the vicinity of his home under surveillance, but Floyd failed to appear.

Shank stated that on the afternoon of September 5, 1933 "Pretty Boy" Floyd again passed through Danville, Illinois, driving a Lincoln Sedan with a tan body trimmed in black; that said car bore a Missouri license plate, the number of which he did not obtain; that Floyd was accompanied by two men and two women and told him that he was en route to the Worlds Fair at Chicago, Illinois, and might return to Kansas City, Missouri by way of Danville, Illinois, after attending the Worlds Fair; that he did not notify Chief of Police Freeman of this last appearance of "Pretty Boy" Floyd in Danville, Illinois for the reason that he got the impression from his previous interview with local officers, that they did not believe the information he was giving concerning Floyd being in Danville, Illinois to be true, and also for the reason that Floyd was driving a high powered automobile and that by the time he would have the opportunity to inform the Chief of Police that Floyd would be many miles from Danville.

Shank stated that he has been employed only a few days since his release from the Mansfield, Ohio Reformatory, and knowing "Pretty Boy" Floyd as he does, believes that he should be killed. He requested to be advised by Agent Maynor if he would be protected if he again met Floyd and killed him. Agent Maynor advised Shank that he had no authority to kill Floyd should he again chance to meet him, but that he should immediately report all information to Chief of Police Freeman with whom arrangements have been made to endeavor to apprehend Floyd should he again appear at Danville, Illinois. A photograph and description of "Pretty Boy" Floyd was furnished Charles Shank by Agent Maynor with the request that he immediately notify Chief of Police Freeman of Danville, Illinois should he again meet Floyd in that city and Shank agreed to do so.

Agent Maynor advised that he does not consider the information furnished by Shank as being reliable, and that in his opinion it is doubtful whether Shank has seen Floyd on either of the occasions mentioned.

It is suggested that the Detroit Office make investigation at the State Reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio, and obtain all information in

that institution concerning Charles Shank, #26239, who states he was received at said institution December 17, 1930 from Toledo, Ohio on a charge of arson, and was released September 10, 1932.

It is also suggested that the Detroit Office at Toledo, Ohio ascertain if Charles Shank was confined in the County Jail from May to November, 1930, and if "Pretty Boy" Floyd, under the name of Frank Mitchell, was also confined in said jail at the same time.

Very truly yours,

D. M. LADD,
Special Agent in Charge.

HGM:N
62-872

1 Detroit
2 Kansas City

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,

Kansas City, Missouri.

September 9, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, FUGITIVE
I O #1195, ET AL
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE(Endeavor to
Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)
K.C.File #62-760-

Please be advised that Louis "Doc" Stacci arrived at Kansas City at 7:55 a.m. today in custody from Chicago. I have made suitable arrangements here for adequate guards and was assisted by the Marshal, Police Department and the Sheriff. Stacci is now safely confined in the County Jail.

The newspaper articles dealing with Stacci's arrival are attached.

Very truly yours,

R. E. VETTERLI
Special Agent in Charge.

REV-ebc
Encl.
cc-Chicago

3 Encl

RECORDED & INDEXED

SEP 13 1933

62-29915-522

SEP 11 1933

FILE

KANSAS CITY
JOURNAL-POST
9-9-33

QUICK STACCI TRIP

On Arrival Here, the Chicago Man Is Rushed to Jail Under Heavy Guard.

NO CHANCES ARE TAKEN

From Train the Man Accused in Station Massacre Is Placed in a Car.

WEAPONS ON ALL SIDES

Caravan Moves Northward With Officers Ready for Any Emergency.

Amid an array of machine guns and other weapons held by a small army of peace officers, Louis (Doc) Stacci, another alleged member of the gang responsible for the union station massacre and named as the one who issued the order to free Frank Nash, was placed in the Jackson County jail today following his arrival from Chicago.

Stacci didn't get to see the exact spot in front of the station where the massacre took place the morning of June 17, because Stacci was placed in a motor car beneath the train sheds.

Weapons on All Sides.

At the union station Stacci was accorded a reception party by heavily armed men scattered about to take no chances on his delivery.

As the train stopped at the platform, Asa W. Butler, United States marshal, hurried to the front coach, a riot gun in his hand. The prisoner, handcuffed to Leo J. Dillman, federal [illegible] from Chicago, descended. But[illegible] prisoner's free arm [illegible]stward along the [illegible] walked quickly, [illegible] of their [illegible] in-

the only one held who is believed to have been an actual participant in the slaying.

Stacci, the government charges, was the actual plotter of the attempted delivery of Nash. It was Stacci, government evidence shows, who issued the peremptory order to Kansas City members of the Nash-Bailey gang to "free Nash when he gets to Kansas City."

In the government's investigation it was learned several telephone calls were made to Stacci's home in Maywood, a suburb of Chicago. One of these calls, the federal agents say, was from the home of Herb Farmer, near Joplin, Mo., and was made by Mrs. Frances Nash, wife of the gangster, to Stacci's home after she had flown by plane to Joplin from Hot Springs.

A second call that was traced was described as having been made by Stacci to Fritz Mulloy, Kansas City bootlegger.

One to Miller's Home.

A third long distance call traced to Stacci's home was to the home of Verne C. Miller at 6812 Edgevale road, from which Miller fled following the massacre. Miller has been named as one of the actual slayers in the massacre.

It was learned by the government that Nash had told his wife that if anything ever happened to him she was to call Stacci. After his arrest in Hot Springs, the government says, Mrs. Nash appealed to Stacci and he immediately called Mulloy and Miller and set in motion the wheels of gangland that caused the massacre.

Stacci had nothing to say to questioners. He is known in Chicago as an associate of gangsters. He operates a roadhouse.

62-28915-522

KANSAS CITY STAR
9-9-33

STACCI, 'BRAINS OF MASSACRE,' IN LOCAL JAIL

Alleged Director of Union Station Slaying Is Brought Back.

ARRIVAL KEPT QUIET

Suspect Taken From Train and Rushed North From Track Level.

Pictures on Picture Page.

Louis (Dee) Stacci, alleged brains in the Union station plaza massacre, June 17, was removed from a train from Chicago here at 7:55 o'clock Saturday morning and rushed to the county jail to await trial.

Stacci, short and swarthy, was taken from a coach handcuffed to a Chicago officer, hurried across the tracks in the railroad yards and placed in a motor car that had been spotted by government officers just west of Walnut street north of the tracks.

Throughout the brief trip Stacci stared sullenly straight ahead. He did not talk to the officers and so rapid was the trip over the tracks to the waiting cars that he was almost dragged by the officers. Asa W. Butler, United States marshal, held Stacci's right arm and in his own right hand carried a riot gun.

Police Have Machine Guns.

Only two other firearms were in evidence at the station. They were two machine guns in the hands of policemen not in uniform.

With Butler were R. E. Vetterli, agent in charge of the division of investigation, department of justice, here; J. C. Barr, deputy United States marshal; E. K. Burgard and John Wiegand, police officers at the Union station, and the two city detectives with machine guns.

Two armored police cars and two government cars were stationed just north of the railroad yards to accompany the officers to the jail.

Crowd Not Informed.

The crowd in the station lobby knew nothing of the removal of the bandit and not more than three minutes was required to take from his pocket. He asked to retain $2, probably to finance his appearance before the "kangaroo court" in the jail.

If Stacci possessed any fight, as had been reported from Chicago, he was able to keep himself under control. He was anxious to do everything the jailers requested and was willing to pose for newspaper cameraman. He even showed a fear of the prisoners themselves, in the belief of officers, when he asked for money to pay his "kangaroo court fine."

He said nothing to officers except when questioned. He talked in a low, even voice. He was dressed in a tan suit, tan shoes and tan hat. He apparently had put his coat on hurriedly before he left the train.

Given Valet Service.

Butler straightened Stacci's collar as they hurried toward the federal car.

Butler did not know the prisoner and as they started away from the train, asked:

"Are you Stacci?"

The prisoner nodded his head affirmatively.

Stacci, the government charged, was the plotter of the Union station killings June 17 when four officers and their prisoner, Frank Nash, were killed.

The three Chicago officers who accompanied Stacci were government agents, William Thompson, L. J. Gillman and John Madala. Vetterli sent three agents from his office to Excelsior Springs early Saturday morning to board the train for the trip into Kansas City.

Six other prisoners, en route to Leavenworth, were in the car with the Chicago gangster.

Stacci has been indicted by the government on a conspiracy charge which carrries a maximum penalty of two years. He also is expected to face a state charge of murder.

62-28915-522

KANSAS CITY
JOURNAL-POST
9-9-33

SEARCHED IN JAIL — [illegible] Stacci, Chicago gangster and alleged plotter of the Union station massacre June 17 in which four officers and their prisoner were slain, is searched on his delivery at the county jail. He was brought here Saturday morning from Chicago. [illegible], deputy sheriff and former county judge, is shown searching the prisoner.

[illegible] MASSACRE— [illegible] Butler, United States marshal, is holding the bandit's right arm. The parcel under Stacci's arm [illegible]

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

September 8, 1933.

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CALL - MR. PURVIS.

Mr. Purvis advised from Chicago that four guards were accompanying Doc Stacy to Kansas City and leaving Chicago tonight at 7:30; that there are six other prisoners for Leavenworth going at the same time. I advised that I thought Mr. Purvis should send two Agents along due to the value of Doc Stacy in the Kansas City massacre case. I stated that these Agents should be armed, and Mr. Purvis advised that the Marshal had advised him that none of his men ever covers the prisoners with guns, and that if they have them along they are locked up in the drawing room, because the prisoners are liable to take the guns away from them. Mr. Purvis stated that he had advised the Marshal that in the event the Division sends Agents to accompany them, these Agents will be armed.

It was decided that Mr. Purvis should personally go to Milwaukee immediately on the War Risk cases.

16-3594

62-28915-523

SEP 11 1933

JUSTICE

Unit One | FILE

SEP 12 1933

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

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

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — A. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCT'G INFMN.

TIME FILED

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

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
SEPTEMBER 8, 1933

M. H. POWVIS
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S.DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1900 BANKERS BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

KANMO STOP ASCERTAIN IDENTITY WHEREABOUTS AND CRIMINAL RECORD GEORGE ARNOLD TO WHOM NINETEEN THIRTY THREE ILLINOIS LICENSE EIGHT SIX SEVEN FOUR NAUGHT SIX IS ISSUED NOW ON CADILLAC SEDAN MOTOR THIRTY THREE THIRTEEN SEVENTY FIVE ADDRESS GIVEN AS EIGHTEEN SIXTEEN NORTH CLARK STREET CHICAGO EXPEDITE

DUNN

62-28915-1
Division of Investigation
Sep 11 1933 A.M.
U.S. Department of Justice
FILE

CHARGE: O.B.G.R.
DIV. INV. U.S.DEPT. JUSTICE
GDW:RS 11:18 AM
cc Division

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 13 1933 AM

(L. A. File 62-964-)

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

1900 Bankers Building,
Chicago, Illinois,

September 8, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

Re: Verne C. Miller, with aliases,
FUGITIVE, I.D. #1195, et al,
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (Endeavor to
Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)
Chicago File No. 62-1640.

Reference is made to the New York Office telegram dated September 8, 1933, in which it is requested that the report covering the interview with J. L. Ross be forwarded to the New York Office. Page twenty-six of the report of Agent J. J. Keating, Chicago, Illinois, dated July 31st, 1933, was dictated by Special Agent W. Carter Baum as an addition to a written memo which he had prepared covering a portion of his investigation of this matter. Since Agent Baum was not the author of this report this portion did not come to his attention before the report was submitted. J. L. Ross was not interviewed at Chicago, Illinois, and the word "interviewed" in the sentence "It has reasonably been established that the J. L. Ross interviewed was one Samuel Schrager, alias Sammy Ross", should have read with the word "registered" in place of the word "interviewed". The information concerning the possible identity of this J. L. Ross was supplied to Agent Baum by Special Agent J. J. Keating following information from a confidential informant to Agent Keating of the fact that Schrager, alias Ross, had recently been in company with Subject Miller.

Very truly yours,

62-28915 2

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

WCB:GVT
cc: Division.

SEP 12 1933 AM
SEP 11 1933

619 Federal Building
Los Angeles, California
September 8, 1933

SEP 12 1933 PM
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

C. E. Webster,
Post Office Inspector,
Federal Building,
Los Angeles, California.

VERNON C. MILLER-FUG., et al.
Obstruction of Justice.

Dear Sir:-

Re: L. A. File 62-964.

In the course of an official investigation, it is requested that a thirty-day mail cover be placed on all first class mail received at 641 East 73rd Street, Los Angeles, California.

Our records do not disclose the exact names of the occupants of this address, but it is believed that Adel Beaudrie and a Mr. and Mrs. Gwinn (or Ginn) reside at this address.

Very truly yours,

J. E. P. BURN,
Special Agent in Charge.

CJE:BS

cc Division

62-28915

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 12 1933 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

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

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

1933 SEP 9 AM 9 51

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

KA43 8 COLLECT=KANSASCITY MO 9 844A

DIRECTOR,DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHDC=

KANMO STACEY ARRIVED SAFELY CONFINED COUNTY JAIL=

VETTERLI.

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

RECORDED & INDEXED

SEP 12 1933

62-28915-524

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 11 1933 AM
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILED

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 11 1933 AM
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

1900 Bankers Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Nathan .....
Mr. Tolson .....
Mr. Clegg .....
Mr. Coffey .....
Mr. Egan .....
Mr. Hughes .....
Mr. Locke .....
.....

September 8, 1933.

SEP 14 1933 PM
DIVISION ONE
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the article appearing in the Chicago American on September 5, 1933, entitled, "White seeks fund to free, Slay Mrs. Nash as squealer". I received information that this incident came about in the following manner:

The Post Office Inspector's in Chicago called Special Agent D. O. Smith and requested advice as to whether we had any record of [redacted]

b7D [redacted] Later, one Samuel O. Lederer, who operates a furniture and fixture store in Chicago, called Special Agent D. O. Smith and stated that [redacted] was an informant of his and that [redacted] had some information relative to the Nash Case. Lederer was formerly an investigator under Pat Roche for the State's Attorney's office in Chicago, Illinois. He now carries a badge of an Assistant Chief of Police of Winnetka, Illinois.

In view of the fact that [redacted] was an informant of Lederer's, Special Agent Keating obtained a contact with [redacted] through Sam Lederer. [redacted] The information furnished by [redacted] was to the effect

b7D that he had learned from Doc Stacey that three men participated in the Kansas City massacre; that Miller was the man who used the machine gun and that he does not know the names of the other two men, although he would endeavor to establish same; that on the evening of June 16, 1933, Miller telephoned Doc Stacey at his home, Maywood, Illinois, placing the call at Kansas City, Missouri; that "Three-Fingered" Jack White is the contact man at Chicago and that word was sent by White to Stacey through his attorney that when he appeared for removal before the United States Commissioner at Chicago, Illinois, on September 7, 1933, not to be represented by a lawyer, but to waive examination and submit to removal to Kansas City; that when Stacey arrived in Kansas City his case would be fixed up with the State authorities through Johnny Lazzio, who is the syndiman at Kansas City and a political power there. Johnny Lazzio is known in Kansas City as "Brother John".

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

SEP 15 1933

62-28915-525
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 11 1933 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIRECTOR
NATHAN
Unit One
FILE

COPIES DESTROYED
40 AUG 20 1964

b7D [redacted] further stated that the bootlegger (Jewish) from the east, whose picture was in the paper about a month ago as one of the Subjects in the killing, was an innocent party and did not participate in the massacre; that "Three-Fingered" Jack White and his associates have already sent $3,000.00 as a defense fund to Kansas City, Missouri; that the mob is anxious to get Mrs. Nash out on bond; that they believe she is talking too much and that they are anxious to put her on the "spot"; that when she arrived at Maywood, Illinois, subsequent to the Kansas City massacre, and when she made a trip down to Winona, Illinois, with Johnny Stacey on or about June 19, 1933, the mob at that time intended to "bump her off" enroute and bury her body; that they are also afraid of [redacted] received the call from Kansas City and that his evidence might be detrimental to Stacey.

b7D

[redacted] stated that he expects to get out on bond shortly, and that Stacey is anxious to give him a message to take to Fritz Malloy at Kansas City, relative to having somebody "bumped off" at Chicago, Illinois; that this party at Chicago is supposed to know too much.

b7D [redacted] further advised that any information Chief of Police Higgins of Kansas City, Missouri, received in this case is immediately transmitted by him to Johnny Lazzio, who in turn transfers it to "Three-Fingered" Jack White at Chicago, Illinois; that none of the mob has visited Stacey at the Cook County Jail and that Stacey's attorney is the mouthpiece for receiving and transmitting messages. Stacey is anxious to get in communication with Miller, but does not know how to reach him.

Gus Winkler, he states, is the owner of a restaurant at 67 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois; that this restaurant is under the name of Ballard and Frazier; that there is a gambling establishment and a bar downstairs and that during the daytime and up until about eight or nine o'clock at night, Winkler receives all of his calls there over the wall telephone; that Winkler also has a penthouse on the top of the Lake Park Arms Hotel on Pine Grove Avenue; that he goes there at night and meets some of the underworld there; that "Three-Fingered" Jack White and others have a meeting place in some roadhouse, which is located in the vicinity of the O. P. Inn at Melrose Park. He further advised that this gang has a million dollars worth of bonds buried on a farm, address unknown, about a hundred miles from Chicago, Illinois; that recently someone built a cottage about one hundred feet from where these bonds are buried; that the mob was afraid to retrieve the bonds, as they believed that Government men built this cottage and are living there, waiting to catch

whoever tries to dig up the bonds. A man named Doc, who runs an auto radio sales business somewhere on Michigan Avenue, is connected with this gang. Doc is an old bank robber and is now reported to be a Federal fugitive. He is a short, heavy set man, with gray hair. [redacted] states that when he is released on bond, he will get the exact address of Doc's business and also his connection with the gang.

b7D [redacted] also states that he will carry the message for Stacey to Fritz Malloy at Kansas City, Missouri, and at the same time cooperate with the Government in this matter. Word has come to Stacey at the Cook County Jail that everything is all set; that Fritz Malloy has not talked and that he will stick by the gang at the trial.

[redacted] states that Herb Farmer of Joplin, Missouri, is also supposed to have participated in the Kansas City massacre.

It will be seen from the above that some of the information appearing in the Chicago American newspaper article, is essentially the same as that gained confidentially by Special Agent Keating of this office.

A representative of the Chicago American has informed that a reporter from the American received the story from a prisoner named Harris, who was incarcerated at the Cook County Jail, and that the prisoner first gave the details to one of the jailers, who in turn transmitted the information to the Chicago American representative.

Lederer, who is the party who originally obtained this information from [redacted] stated that a person by the name of Harris is a friend of [redacted] and was incarcerated in the County Jail at the time [redacted] was a prisoner there. [redacted]

b7D [redacted] Lederer further advised Special Agent Keating that he had no confidence in [redacted] but this information was given by Lederer subsequent to the interview with [redacted] Lederer added that [redacted] was safer in the County Jail, in view of the fact that the Aiducci mob would put him on the spot if he were released on bond. Lederer further stated that the newspaper article would not do much harm, as the party who gave the story to the newspaper men did not outline the true facts. The story given in the Chicago American does vary in some detail with the information obtained from [redacted] however, I am inclined to believe that it is entirely possible that Lederer gave this information to the press.

In view of the fact that Doc Stacey is being removed to Kansas City, [redacted] will, of course be of no value to this office in furnishing additional information of this type in the future.

b7D

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

MHP/RMW

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

201 Liberty National Life Building,
Birmingham, Alabama

September 9, 1933

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Locke

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

Re: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases,
FUGITIVE, I.O. #1195, et al.
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (Endeavor to
Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)
Birmingham File: 62-826.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter from the Division dated September 1, 1933, requesting that the Birmingham Office ascertain if Pat Gardelle Sturney contemplates attending the University of Alabama during the coming year.

As was advised the Division, by telegram, on September 5, 1933, upper classmen of the University of Alabama were not required to register until September 7. Pat Gardelle Sturney, however, had not registered at the University of Alabama as late as September 8, 1933, according to information received from Mr. Dabney S. Lancaster, Dean of Men, University of Alabama. Dean Lancaster advised that Sturney is at the University but has not yet registered; further, that he, Dean Lancaster, has learned that Sturney expects to have the payment of his fees deferred for a few days, inasmuch as he has no money at the present time. Dean Lancaster has, also, advised that Sturney may register at any time during the next week but that he will be required to pay a penalty fee for late registration.

The registration of Sturney at the University of Alabama will be closely followed and the Division advised, telegraphically, when he registers, in accordance with Division letter dated September 1, 1933.

Very truly yours,

62-28115-526

SEP 13 1933

J. H. HANSON, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.

JHH:A

CC: Kansas City

FILE

Room 1403
370 Lexington Avenue
New York City

SHM:SH
62-4949

September 9, 1935

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

Re: Vernon C. Miller with aliases,
Fugitive, I.O. #1195, et al
Endeavor to Deliver Federal
Prisoner Frank Nash

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my letter of August 23, 1935 relative to a long distance telephone call placed to the Hotel Pierre, New York City, on August 1, 1935.

I will thank you to furnish the desired information at the earliest practicable date.

Very truly yours,

T. F. CULLEN
Special Agent in Charge

62-28915 7

cc Division
Kansas City

SERVICE DESIRED	
...TIC	CABLE
...RAM	FULL RATE
...LETTER	DEFERRED
...GHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
...GHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

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

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCT'G INFMN.

TIME FILED

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

San Francisco, California,
September 7, 1933.

R. E. Vetterli,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
906 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

KANMO SOUTHERN PACIFIC SAYS NO APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL AGENT CONSIDERED SINCE NINETEEN THIRTY ONE NO REJECTIONS SINCE THAT DATE UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY INFORMATION OR TO IDENTIFY

MONTGOMERY
ACTING

CHARGE-Gov.Rate,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Dept. of Justice,
818 Howes Bldg., S.F.Calif.
EHM:IS
U.S. Division
4:20 p.m.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT. OF JUSTICE DIVISION ONE SEP 12 1933 PM

62-28915
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 12 1933
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

COUNT OF

Postal Telegraph
THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables · All America Cables · Mackay Radio

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

KPG:SH
1:30 PM

Form 9-C

Official Business; Government Rate
Tax Exempt; Charge to United States
Bureau of Investigation, New York City

DECODED MESSAGE

SEPTEMBER 9, 1933

WERNER HANNI
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
203 POST OFFICE BUILDING
ST PAUL MINNESOTA

KANMO ADVISE ANY INFORMATION INDICATING VIVIAN MILLER RETURNED BRAINERD

ALSO WHETHER HER DAUGHTER STILL THERE

GULLEN

62-21915 9
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 12 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

cc: Division

5
8-31
10

San Antonio, Texas, Bureau Office
(Name and address of Contributor)

Date July 21, 1933.

Mr. J. E. Hoover, Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT. OF JUSTICE DIV. 6

Dear Sir:

Following are the dispositions of cases on which fingerprints have been mailed to the United States Bureau of Investigation:

JUL 25 1933 AM

Print Number	Name and Alias	Disposition
San Antonio Police #2933	~~Harry Allen Farmer~~ alias ~~Herbert Black~~ alias ~~Herb Farmer~~ alias ~~H. A. Patton~~ alias ~~W. H. Williams~~ alias ~~J. J. Henderson~~ alias ~~H. H. Baker~~	Arrested Police 1/26/25; inv. pickpocket; released same date given hours.

68/208

62-28915

Very truly yours,
C. R. Davis
C. R. Davis,
Acting Agent in Charge
(Official Title)

cc Kansas City

62-28915
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 24 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(For instructions see reverse side)

RECEIVED

Bureau Office - Salt Lake City, Utah.
(Name and address of Contributor)

Date July 21, 1933

JUL 27 1933 PM

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

Dear Sir:-

Following are the dispositions of cases on which fingerprints have been mailed to the U. S. Bureau of Investigation:

Print Number	Name and Alias	Disposition
PD, Salt Lake City, Utah, #1539	H. A. FARMER alias HERBERT BLACK alias ~~HERB FARMER alias~~ H. A. PATTON alias ~~W. H. TILLING alias~~ W. H. BAKER alias ~~HERBERT ALLEN GARNER~~ alias HARRY J. GARNER	As H. A. Farmer, arrested PD, Salt Lake City, Utah, July 7, 1922, charge, larceny from person; disposition, ~~on July 13, 1922, entered~~ plea of guilty and fined $50.00.

This form to be submitted to the U. S. Bureau of Investigation to report dispositions of cases in which prints were forwarded previously. Dispositions include such information as advice relative to sentences imposed, fines, discharges from custody, etc. Several cases may be listed on each sheet.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dowd

JOHN A. DOWD
Special Agent in Charge
(Official Title)

JRN-d

62-28115
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 26 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BIRMINGHAM BUREAU OFFICE
(Name and address of Contributor)

Date 7-24-33

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT. OF JUSTICE CIV. 6
JUL 27 1933 PM

Mr. J. E. Hoover,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

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

Print Number	Name and Alias	Disposition
Memphis, Tenn. P.D.#3262 and Joplin, Mo. P.D.#4367	HERBERT ALLEN FARMER aliases: Herbert Black, Herb Farmer, H. A. Patton, W. H. Williams, W. H. Baker, ~~Harry A. Garner~~, Harry Allen Farmer, ~~Wm. Hilary Baker~~, Harry Patton	Arrested Memphis, Tenn. P.D. 9-11-19, charge larceny of automobile, delivered to Sheriff, Holly Springs, Miss.; indicted August 1919 in Circuit Court, Holly Springs, Miss., charge theft of an automobile & ~~grand larceny~~. On 4-13-20 entered plea of guilty Circuit ~~Court, Holly Springs~~, Miss., charge petty larceny, fined $125.00 and costs.

This form to be submitted to the Bureau of Investigation to report dispositions of cases in which prints were forwarded previously. Dispositions include such information as advice relative to sentences imposed, fines, discharges from custody, etc. Several cases may be listed on each sheet.

Very truly yours,
J. H. HANSON, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.
(Official Title)

JHH:BM
62-926

INDEXED
62-29915-1
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 26 1933 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

UNION
NIGHT LETTER

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPT. OF JUSTICE

CHARGE

Chicago, Illinois, September 8, 1933.

J.E.P.DUNN,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
619 Federal Building,
Los Angeles, California

KANMO STOP JAMES GOULD ALIASES GEORGE ARNOLD JAMES GUILD JAY GOULD CHICAGO POLICE NUMBER C THREE SIX NINE NINE EIGHT LAST SEEN CHICAGO APPROXIMATELY ONE MONTH AGO STOP ARRESTED UNITEDSTATES MARSHAL CHICAGO APRIL THIRTEEN THIS YEAR CHARGE COUNTERFEITING NOW OUT ON BOND STOP AS JAMES GOULD ARRESTED CHICAGO MARCH SIXTEENTH THIRTY TWO BURGLARY CHARGE ON MAY THIRTY FIRST THIRTY TWO BURGLARY VERDICT NOT GUILTY AS JAMES GUILD RECEIVED SANQUINTON PENITENTIARY MAY TWENTY EIGHTH TWENTY NINE NUMBER FOUR SEVEN ELEVEN FIVE SIX YEARS BURGLARY SECOND DEGREE FROM LOSANGELES AS J GOULD ARRESTED PORTLAND OREGON APRIL TWENTY FIVE TWENTY FOUR LARCENY AND MANN ACT ARRESTED OGDEN UTAH OCTOBER THIRTY TWENTY FOUR PETTY LARCENY NINETY DAYS HOUSE OF CORRECTION ARRESTED DENVER COLORADO JUNE THIRTEEN TWENTY FIVE BURGLARY ARRESTED LOSANGELES MAY TENTH TWENTY SIX SUSPICION ARRESTED TULANE COUNTY CALIFORNIA MAY NINETEENTH TWENTY SIX SUSPICION ARRESTED LOSANGELES AUGUST SEVENTH TWENTY SIX SUSPICION ARRESTED SANFRANCISCO AUGUST TENTH TWENTY SIX SUSPICION STOP GOULD HAS REPUTATION OF STOOL PIGEON AND PIMP STOP WINNIE WILLIAMS DENIES KNOWING SUBJECT FINGERPRINT CLASSIFICATION ONE OVER ONE U OVER U DOUBLE NAUGHT OVER DOUBLE NAUGHT FOURTEEN

PURVIS

JJK:TMH

CC:Division

62-1649

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
SEP 13 1933 PM

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

SEP 13 1933

62-28915-527

SEP 11 1933

FILE

COPY

SEP 15 1933

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1216 Smith Young Tower
San Antonio, Texas.
August 31, 1933.

62-25915-528

Sep 13 1933

FILE

GTJ:ML

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

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of August 22, 1933, advising that the Division had not been advised of the arrivals and departures in travel performed by me and Agents attached to my office connection with the recent assignments of the Union Station shooting and the Chas. F. Urschel kidnaping case.

I was the only Agent from this office assigned to the Kansas City shooting case and myself and Special Agent J. C. White were the only Agents assigned from the San Antonio office to the Urschel kidnaping case. While I rendered all aid possible assisting in the supervision of the Kansas City shooting case and the Urschel kidnaping case, I was not advised by the Division that I had complete supervision of either of these two cases.

At the time I received telephonic instructions in Kansas City, Mo., to proceed immediately to Oklahoma City on the Urschel case, I advised the Division by telephone that I was leaving that day by airplane. It was my understanding that SAC Colvin reported my arrival in Oklahoma City by wire. The only time I left the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma City office was at noon on Aug. 11th, after telephonic report had been received from the Dallas office relative to a check that had been received from the Dallas office relative to a check that had been requested of that office to compare the map I had prepared with the suspected place of Urschel confined near Paradise, Texas. This report convinced me that our suspicions of this place were correct and I left Oklahoma City hurriedly by automobile with Mr. Urschel. SAC Colvin was fully aware of my destination and I presumed that he would comply with Division regulations and advise you of my departure and my destination.

Immediately after the successful occurrence at the Shannon ranch, I advised SAC Blake, Dallas, Texas, telephonically, that I was enroute to Dallas with certain prisoners and conclusive information as to the point

COPY

Director #2 August 31, 1933.

where Urschel had been held. I presumed that SAC Blake would inform you by telephone of this.

My departure from Dallas for Houston and San Antonio was upon telephonic instructions from the Division and in this conversation I advised at that time that I was leaving by plane. On my last departure from Dallas to San Antonio to foolow out leads in the Urschel case, I specifically requested SAC Blake to wire you concerning my departure.

As to the movements of other Agents attached to my office in connection with the recent assignments, the only other Agent was Agent J.C. White who was temporarily assigned to the Oklahoma City and Dallas offices in connection with this work and it was up to the Agents in Charge of those offices to comply with Division regulations and advise the Division concerning his movements, as I personally was not always aware of the movements and whereabouts of this Agent.

While I rendered all aid possible in assisting in the supervision of both of these investigations, it was my understanding that both cases were being handled by the Kansas City and Oklahoma City offices, respectively, and, in my opinion, it was up to those two offices to comply with Division regulations and keep the Division advised as to the movements of Agents assigned to these cases.

I am leaving this evening for Dallas and Oklahoma City and I will appreciate it very much if you would advise me, in care of the Oklahoma City office, whether or not I should personally wire you concerning my movements while in those districts or should that be done by the Agent in Charge in whose district I may be operating.

Very truly yours,

/S/ Gus T. Jones
Special Agent in Charge.

62-28415-528

VWH:DLS

RECORDED

SEP 15 1933

Personal and Confidential.

September 11, 1933.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT. OF JUSTICE DIVISION ONE SEP 14 1933 AM

Mr. Gus T. Jones,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
224 Federal Building,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your communication of August 31, you have, no doubt, received my letter to you of recent date advising of the reason for the request that you advise promptly of your arrival and departures. However, I believe it would be well for you to personally advise by wire rather than depend upon the offices visited to send in that information.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — A. N. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

1933 SEP 1 PM 5 30

KA298 49 GOVT COLLECT=KANSASCITY MO 1 420P

DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION=

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHDC=

FEDERAL GRAND JURY RETURNED INDICTMENT FOUR PM TODAY FOR

ATTEMPTING CAUSE ESCAPE OF FEDERAL PRISONER CONNECTION UNION

STATION SHOOTING AGAINST FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS HARVEY J

BAILEY ESTHER FARMER FRITZ MULLOY MRS FRANK NASH WILBER

UNDERHILL ROBERT BRADY HERBERT FARMER RICHARD GALNIAN

VERNON C MILLER MRS LOUISE CONNER LOUIS STACCIA

VETTERLI

RECORDED 62-28915-529

SEP 13 1933

SEP 13 1933 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Nelson

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE ALWAYS READY FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

Postal Telegraph

(THE MACKAY SYSTEM)

ALL AMERICA CABLES — COMMERCIAL CABLES

TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS

DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		FULL RATE	
DAY LETTER		DEFERRED	
NIGHT MESSAGE		NIGHT CABLE LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER		WEEK-END CABLE LETTER	

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

Receiver's Number: 5

Check

Time Filed

STANDARD TIME

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

Los Angeles, Calif. Sept. 7, 1933

R. E. Vetterli
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
905 Federal Reserve Bank
Kansas City, Mo.

KAFMO SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE LOSANGELES DIVISION SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD UNABLE FURNISH INFORMATION REQUESTED YOUR WIRE STOP HE STATES NO APPLICATIONS FOR SPECIAL AGENT POSITION ENTERTAINED THIS DIVISION DURING PAST THREE YEARS STOP YOUR REQUEST BEING REFERRED TO DIVISION OFFICE SANFRANCISCO WITH REQUEST CONTACT BE MADE WITH CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT SOUTHERN PACIFIC THERE FOR INFORMATION AS REQUESTED BY YOU STOP IF MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION YOUR POSSESSION INDICATING RECORD DESIRED CAN BE OBTAINED HERE PLEASE ADVISE

DUNN

62-28915-3

SEP 12 1933 A.M.

FILE

CHARGE GOVT RATE
DIV.OF INV.619 Fed.Bldg.
JEPD:AB
2:00 P.M.

Postal Telegraph

(THE MACKAY SYSTEM)

ALL AMERICA CABLES — TELEGRAMS CABLEGRAMS RADIOGRAMS — COMMERCIAL CABLES

...US OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM	XXX	FULL RATE	
DAY LETTER		DEFERRED	
NIGHT MESSAGE		NIGHT CABLE LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER		WEEK-END CABLE LETTER	

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

RECEIVER'S NUMBER: G

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

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

Los Angeles, Calif. Sept. 8, 1933

R. E. Vetterli
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
905 Federal Reserve Bank
Kansas City, Mo.

KANMO AT ADDRESS FURNISHED FOLLOWING PARTIES RESIDE MRS. ADELE BEAUDREAU APPROXIMATE AGE SIXTY WHO OWNS PROPERTY AND HAS WITH HER A MR AND MRS GUINN MIDDLE AGED MRS GUINN SISTER MRS BEAUDREAU STOP ALL PARTIES RECENTLY RETURNED TO CALIFORNIA FROM KANSASCITY WHERE MRS BEAUDREAU WAS EMPLOYED AS DOMESTIC NAME EMPLOYER UNKNOWN STOP REPUTATION MRS BEAUDREAU GOOD IN NEIGHBORHOOD STOP LITTLE INFORMATION AVAILABLE CONCERNING CHARACTER OR ANTECEDENTS OF GUINNS STOP NONE OF PARTIES HAVE AUTOMOBILE AND NO BANK ACCOUNT FOR ANY LOCATED STOP POSTAL AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN REQUESTED TO PLACE COVER STOP ADVISE IF FURTHER CHECK DESIRED

DUNN 62-21915 4

CHARGE GOVT RATE
DIV.OF INV.619 Fed.Bldg.
JEPD:AB
~~CC DIVISION~~
5:00 P.M.

SEP 12 1933

Postal Telegraph

(THE MACKAY SYSTEM)

ALL AMERICA CABLES — COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED

DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM	XXX	FULL RATE	
DAY LETTER		DEFERRED	
NIGHT MESSAGE		NIGHT CABLE LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER		WEEK-END CABLE LETTER	

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

RECEIVER'S NUMBER

S

CHECK

TIME FILED

STANDARD TIME

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

Los Angeles, Calif. Sept.7, 1933

W. A. Rorer
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Investigation
318 Hewes Bldg
San Francisco, California

FOLLOWING WIRE RECEIVED FROM DIVISION OFFICE KANSASCITY QUOTE KANMO WIRE IMMEDIATELY NAME ADDRESS HISTORY INDIVIDUAL RECENTLY REJECTED POSITION SPECIAL AGENT SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LOSANGELES WHEN FINGERPRINT RECORD FROM DIVISION FURNISHED SOUTHERN PACIFIC INDICATED MINOR CRIMINAL RECORD UNQUOTE SOUTHERN PACIFIC SPECIAL AGENT THIS DIVISION UNABLE FURNISH INFORMATION REQUESTED AND STATES NO APPLICATIONS FOR SPECIAL AGENTS CONSIDERED DURING PAST THREE YEARS STOP CONTACT CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT O'CONNELL YOUR CITY FOR POSSIBLE INFORMATION AND ADVISE KANSASCITY DIRECT

62-27915 5

CHARGE GOVT RATE
DIV.OF INV.619 Fed.Bldg.
2:00 P.M.
JEFD:AB

DUNN

SEP 12 1933 A.M.

FILE

1900 Bankers Bldg.
Chicago, Illinois
September 9, 1933

REGISTERED MAIL

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri.

RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with Aliases
I.O. #1195, et al
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
(Endeavor to deliver Federal
Prisoner Frank Nash.)

Dear Sir:-

Reference is made to your letter dated September 6, relative to photostatic copy of original toll tickets which you forwarded to this office. I am herewith enclosing photostatic copies of these original tickets, front and back, as per your request. Photostatic copy of original toll ticket referring to telephone call #4, referred to in your letter, was handed in person by Special Agent Keating to Special Agent Trainor, at Kansas City, Missouri on August 30, 1933.

I am attaching an additional photostatic copy of telephone call #4, for your use. The name and address of the telephone operator who handled telephone call #4, will be obtained and forwarded to you on Monday, September 11, 1933. This information was not available today as the employment office of the telephone company in Chicago was closed.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge

JJK/dr
Att.
CC Division

62-28915

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

Oberlin, Kansas.
August 28th, 1933.

Bureau of Investigation.
Washington, D.C.
Gentlemen:

Wrote the Chief of Police at K.C., Mo., for finger print classification of a bandit killed there recently.

This bandit was under the name of Frank Nash and from his pictures in a detective magazine I believe he is a fellow who served for a short time with me in the "D" company, 126th Machine Gun Battalion, 34th Division.

Am enclosing a reply to my letter by Mr. Higgins, Chief of Detectives at K.C. WILL thank you for any information ypu may give. Self addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience.

Very truly yours,

George Nellans.

Ans. 9/7/33. Inclosures returned. DWM

62-2845-530
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 13 1933 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Unit
FILE

RECORDED

SEP 14 1933

1 Encl

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

August 26, 1933.

Mr. George Nellans,
Oberlin, Kans.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of August 25th regarding Frank Nash, beg to advise this party was never arrested here, therefore we do not have his fingerprints; however, the Government Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D.C. have his fingerprints as well as those of your fellow soldier in the Army, and would suggest that you write them as to whether or not they are both the same man.

Yours very truly,

T. J. Higgins,
Chief of Detectives.

R-

62-28915-530

DWM:LL

September 8, 1933.

62-28915-530

RECORDED

SEP 14 1933

Mr. George Hellams,
Chief of Police,
Oberlin, Kansas.

My dear Chief:

I am in receipt of your letter dated August 28, 1933, wherein you request the fingerprint classification of Frank Nash, former escaped Federal prisoner. I am submitting herewith Identification Order No. 1166, which contains the fingerprint classification and description of this subject.

I am returning herewith your self-addressed stamped envelope and letter addressed to you by Chief of Detectives T. J. Higgins, Kansas City, Missouri, dated August 26, 1933.

Should you possess any information concerning associates of subject Frank Nash, who might be involved in the Kansas City case, I will appreciate being advised concerning same.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter, I am

Sincerely yours,

Director.

RE-INDEXED
DATE: 1-28-57
13

Inclosure No. 668522.

~~[illegible]~~

SEP

Memo Direct
9-12-33