

I Cover the World by WM. PHILIP SIMMS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A race to fortify the islands of the Pacific looms as one of the peace menaces to which Japan's denunciation of the naval limitation treaties flung wide the door.

Article 19, of the Treaty of Washington, pledges the United States, Great Britain and Japan not to strengthen their respective fortifications within a specified zone in the western Pacific.

Under treaty, America may not fortify further the Philippines, Guam or the Aleutian Islands. Britain may not further fortify Hong-Kong or any of her possessions east of Meridian 110, save in the vicinity of Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Japan similarly is barred from strengthening the Kuriles, Bonins, Amami-Oshimas, Loochous, Formosa and the Pescadores, "and any insular territories and possessions in the Pacific ocean which she may hereafter acquire."

Article 19 has been junked along with the rest of the treaty. Japan, America and Britain, after 1936, therefore, may stud the Pacific with Gibraltar.

Wm. Philip Simms

In such a race Japan may hold the inside track. The region is dotted with islands mandated to Japan, reaching two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to the Philippines. They flank all the sea lanes to and from the Orient and Australia.

They're All Dynamite

THESE islands are filled with international dynamite. Both the naval treaty and the League of Nations mandate forbid fortification. But with the former out of the way, Japan has shown that she little fears the latter.

America is a party to Japan's occupancy of the islands. She is a moral partner, out there, of the League of Nations.

It was during the now historic Washington conference that former State Secretary Hughes announced an agreement between America and Japan with respect to the island of Yap and other mandated islands.

With respect to Yap the United States was to have freedom of access, cable, radio and other facilities. As to the mandated islands:

"The United States consents," says the agreement, "to the administration by Japan of the mandated islands of the Pacific north of the equator, subject to the above provisions with respect to the island of Yap, and also subject to the following conditions:

"America is to have the benefit of Japan's pledges to the league.

"Slave trade shall be prohibited, arms traffic controlled, the supplying of intoxicating liquors to natives forbidden, and freedom of movement for missionaries granted."

Naval Bases Barred

NO military or naval bases shall be established or fortifications erected in the territory.

"It is agreed that any modifications in the mandate are to be subject to the consent of the United States and, further, that Japan will address to the United States a duplicate report on the administration of the mandate."

Already the league has had Japan on the carpet for questioning. There have been reports that she is fortifying the islands and building naval bases there. Japan's reply was not considered satisfactory and Japan will be questioned further.

Meanwhile, 1935 terminates Japan's connection with the league. As she holds the islands under lease mandate, a crisis may easily arise. America will then back down or become involved.

Autos More Deadly

THE changing health picture is painted sharply by Dr. Robert A. Fraser, chief medical director of the New York Life Insurance Company in a comparison of his company's experiences in the 50-year period from 1885 to 1894 with the five-year period from 1927 to 1931.

"In the early 50-year period, tuberculosis caused 14.7 per cent of the total deaths," he says, "while in the 1927-31 period this disease accounted for only 5.7 per cent, a reduction of almost 60 per cent."

"Cancer, in the early 50 years, caused 3.7 per cent of all deaths, and in the recent five-year period, 10.9 per cent of all deaths."

"Cardiovascular diseases, the so-called degenerative diseases or those that are considered to be the result of the wear and tear of human existence, during the years 1845-94 accounted for 31 per cent of the deaths, while in the period 1927-31, 42 per cent."

"Pneumonia, influenza and acute respiratory infections show a ratio slightly more favorable in the later years, being 10.5 per cent from 1845-94 and 8 per cent in the period 1927-31."

"The accident ratio shows a shocking and regrettable rise, all the more shocking because the majority of accidents can and should be avoided. In the period 1845-94 accidents caused 5.2 per cent of all deaths, while in the 1927-31 period they caused 9.4 per cent of all deaths."

The great offender in the matter of accidents is, of course, the automobile."

DR. FRASER points out that the rise in deaths from heart disease and cancer is largely due to the fact that fewer persons die today from infections in infancy or youth. But he adds:

"Over-exertion from too much work with too little rest causes the body to wear out prematurely with the result that there are many persons who have died in their forties or fifties, when by more careful living they might have lived to be 60 or 70."

"A person who is suffering from signs or symptoms of strain should relax and rest as the body machine gets more good out of actual rest than any other procedure."

ON the subject of exercise, Dr. Fraser says:

"Many men make the mistake of thinking that what they need to put them in good shape is exercise. Exercise in its proper place is good, but middle-aged men who have not been in the habit of taking daily exercise from youth should not think that they are doing themselves good by indulging in some form of strenuous exercise once a week."

"Many persons overdo a thing like golf which is of itself a good exercise for middle-aged men, but too many individuals force themselves to play 18 holes of golf when nine or even less would sometimes be enough. The trite remark of Chauncey Depew that he got his exercise walking in the funeral processions of his golfing friends is worthy of mention."

Q—Describe the eruption of Kilauea volcano in September 1934.

A—Sept. 6, 1934. Kilauea had its most spectacular eruption in years. A gigantic fountain of lava, erupting upward from Halemaumau, the fire pit of the volcano, broke through the ancient walls and spilled into Kilauea crater on the side of the peak. Earth shocks began about 2 a.m., and the eruption followed 55 minutes later. Within half an hour, the whole floor of the great fire pit was covered 50 feet deep with molten rock. No damage was reported.

Q—Are alien residents in the United States required to pay federal income taxes?

A—Yes.

Q—Where is Toronto University?

A—Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Q—What is the air line distance between New York City and Los Angeles?

A—Two thousand four hundred forty-six miles.

Q—What is the Southern Cross?

A—It contains about one and one-half million and has approximately 125,000 head of cattle.

Q—How large is the King Ranch in Texas?

A—It contains about one and one-half million and has approximately 125,000 head of cattle.

HAUPTMANN ON TRIAL! The Courtroom Cast

HARRY MCCREA is a kindly man. Before he became Warden of Hunterdon County's fieldstone jail he had been railway worker, store-keeper, rural mail carrier. With his mild brown eyes, baldish head, portly figure and toothbrush mustache he looks a' like an English sergeant major who has had a long tour of orderly room duty.

He is an appointee of the brisker, more obviously worldly High Sheriff Curtiss and his home is in the little hamlet of Pattenberg in the northwest corner of the county, seventeen miles from Flemington. There he has five acres of orchard land, mostly apples. Their produce he brings down to the jail and gives to the boys.

The warden, 54 years old, is not only married, but a grandfather—newly a grandfather and inordinately proud. Two daughters and a son are all grown. With Mrs. McCrea and an unmarried daughter he spends most of his time these days in the living quarters at the prison.

This structure, adjoining the Courthouse to which it is linked by a second-story passageway, was built in 1926. Sturdy and well-equipped within, its gray walls and barred entryway give it an incongruous resemblance to a Mexican caserne, all that is lacking is a mestizo soldier and a deaf-mute sentrybox.

Before it was built the jail quarters were in the century-old Courthouse building. Were they there today there might have been reason for confining Richard Bruno Hauptmann elsewhere.

M. McCrea was working for the Lehigh Valley in those days, but he evidently had seen the ancient cellblocks, for he retained:

"You ought to have been around before we got this new building. That old jail was what you call a prison. Locks and keys and dungeon. Now, you take this jail, it's real modern."

"There was a lot of stuff in the papers at first about keeping Bruno in Trenton until the trial, but that was before they saw the pictures of this place. When they saw the pictures they could tell this wasn't any nice jail."

Ordinarily the warden has only two assistants. Now, of course, his staff has been augmented by troopers from the frame barracks a few blocks away. The general atmosphere of his house is oddly homely, an impression heightened by the row of empty milk bottles reposing on an abutting "front porch."

Before Richard Bruno Hauptmann came to stay awhile and



Warden Harry McCrea indicates the cell occupied in Hunterdon County jail by Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

with him a horde of reporters and photographers, the walkway leading to this front porch was bordered by a rock garden with ferns which Mr. McCrea had gathered in motor trips about the countryside.

They came here and trampled all over the place, killing my ferns," said the warden in gentle annoyance, "and then some of them went off and wrote stories for their papers about mobs. If there was a mob it was them."

The jail population in Hunterdon County has risen more than 100 per cent in the last year, according to the warden, who in 1934 had "six or seven" charges as against fifteen today.

At first he said 14, but quickly corrected himself.

"No, no," he chuckled. "I'm wrong. I forgot all about Bruno."

This rise in registration Mr. McCrea attributes to repeat.

"They used to get drunk and stay under cover," he said, philosophically, "now they feel they're a right to come right out in the open."

Hauptmann at the moment is

the only occupant of the jail charged with a serious offense. Mr. McCrea finds him "no more trouble than any other prisoner" and takes pride in the fact the German prefers Flemington to the Bronx.

"He's like any of the rest of them," the warden said. "A little depressed, perhaps, but so would you and I be depressed if we were in his shoes."

"It takes a wonderful constitution to keep up under those circumstances. Bruno has a wonderful constitution, all right."

"When his wife was in for the first time after his transfer here she asked him how he liked it, and he said, 'It's ten times better than the Bronx.'

"I guess it is, too. He has the width of a corridor to walk in, a frontage of five cells must be at least thirty feet of space, with a shower at one end that he can use whenever he likes."

"He's not allowed to talk to the troopers, or rather they aren't allowed to talk to him. But he talks to me . . . about what he wants to eat, and all that."

"He doesn't get fried chicken

like some of the papers said. He eats what the rest of us eat, Sheriff and I make up the menus. That fried chicken stuff makes it look like we were catering to him."

WARDEN McCREA says that he likes his work, and he seems to mean it. "I've never had any trouble with a prisoner. None whatever." Next to the trampled ferns, he most resented news dispatches stating Hauptmann was "dragged" from the car which brought him to the jail.

"They said that Hauptmann was dragged through the gates. He walked out. Those remarks make it look like the police was criminal. He stepped out of the car and gladly walked in. Those tombstones in the lot across the street, that was a great background."

Mr. McCrea paused his eyes had a far-away look in them as he revisited the drama of that night-time scene, the crowd, the flares, the horrid spectacle of trampled ferns.

"You know," he continued slowly, "with all that's happened I

had to do with the crowd across there to save my food. Hundred and seventy-five plants, and all gone. They were beautiful. Why, I drove forty-five miles to get some of them. And they tramped them all down."

"My wife doesn't like it at all."

FORMER STATE ATHLETE DEAD

Dr. C. E. Fry, Ex-Wabash Hero, Passes at Rose Bowl.

By United Press

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 2.—Tense with excitement as he saw his team being scored upon, Dr. C. E. Fry, 55, western representative for the Presbyterian Board of Pensions, died here yesterday during the Rose bowl football contest between Stanford and Alabama.

Alabama had just scored its second touchdown when the minister collapsed and died from a heart attack.

Born in Crawfordsville, Ind., Dr. Fry attended Wabash College where he captained the football and baseball teams. He continued his education at Union Seminary where he received his Doctor of Divinity degree.

Dr. Fry is survived by his wife, Mrs. Esther Fry, a daughter, Mary L. Fry, assistant librarian at the Huntington Library in San Marino where the minister made his home, and several brothers and sisters in Indiana.

The net result has all the elements for heated discussion and turmoil.

On one side there is a powerful bloc of right-wingers. Most of them veterans. They dominate committees through the rule of seniority. This is an advantage of great strategic value.

On the other side is a polyglot army of varying degrees of liberalism, ranging from earnest reformers to wild-eyed greenbacks and "share-the-wealthers." What these forces lack in parliamentary position they will more than make up in noise and turbulence.

This fact has caused sober thought around the White House.

It is not so much the Old Guard Democrats who are feared as serious disturbers, but what may happen on the left bank.

This is what makes the lack of outstanding Congressional leadership so serious to the Administration.

Particularly is this true in the House. Tied and gagged by drastic rules, this chamber is not the legislative threat that is the unhampered Senate. But politically it can be a big thorn in the side of any Administration.

James M. Wadsworth, former United States Senator and, like Snell, an up-state New York Republican, has retained his party position through weight of long service and the insignificance of possible opponents.

Because of his tactlessness and hair-trigger temper, Snell is not popular with his rank and file. He is known in the cloak room as "the cheese maker of Potsdam."

Harry L. Englebright, Republican whip. Although one of the younger members of the House and little known outside the chamber, he is one of the cleverest parliamentarians in Congress.

Englebright comes from upper California, is popular with his colleagues, and when the Republicans return to power he is sure to be heard from.

James Abbott McNeill Whistler's "Portrait of My Mother" is a reproduction of James Abbott McNeill Whistler's "Portrait of My Mother."

—On what charge was Al Capone convicted and how long is his sentence?

—He was convicted under the income tax law and sentenced to 10 years in a Federal prison and to pay a fine of \$50,000. He has recently been removed from Atlanta to the Federal prison for dangerous criminals at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay.

—What is the difference between a highball and a cocktail?

—Highball is a long drink of diluted spirits, usually whisky, served with cracked ice in a tall glass; cocktail is a short drink, iced of spirituous liquor well mixed with flavoring ingredients.

—What does the slang word "baloney" mean?

—Something that is without value.

IN OLD NEW YORK

By Paul Harrison

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Among the trivialities that have been bothering me lately is the persistence of the legend—allowed to grow unchallenged and unchecked—that J. P. Morgan is camera shy.

The legend of the "camera-hating Morgan" was revived in a recent magazine article, and it set me to thumbing through the M's in our picture library. The results were impressive, but not from the standpoint of shyness. During the last five years just one photographic agency has taken exactly 99 pictures of the modest financier.

There are about 60 unposed pictures of Mr. Morgan, ranging from pot-shots during the Washington investigation to rural scenes in which he is shown strolling about Wall Hall, his estate at Watford, Hertfordshire, England. The remainder are obviously posed. These include Mr. Morgan on the steps of his various homes, at Hertford class reunions, at banquets and yacht races. As early as 1931 he began grinning into lenses from the decks of his Corsair and numerous incoming steamships.

There are no pictures of the great banker eating a hot dog, nor of him doing a hand-stand on the man camera shy.

FACT is, there are mighty few prominent Americans who are resentful of the camera's wink. Maude Adams always was a difficult one to photograph, but the reticences of a few younger actresses, such as Garbo, are believed to be deliberately assumed in the case of greater glamour. Greta