

# 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-Oshima, Loochoo, 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 study the Pacific with Gibraltar.

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, 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 league 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 1845 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 title 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, boiling 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 35 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—A constellation, or group of stars, in the southern heavens, situated near the Antarctic circle and therefore never visible in northern latitudes. It consists of four bright stars, to which fancy, aided by Christian associations, gives the cruciform shape.

Q—How large is the King Ranch in Texas?

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

# HAUPTMANN ON TRIAL The Courtroom Cast

HARRY M'CREA is a kindly man. Before he became Warden of Hunterdon County's fieldstone jail he had been railway worker, storekeeper, rural mail carrier. With his mild brown eyes, baldish head, portly figure and toothbrush mustache he looks a little 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 Curtis and his home is in the little hamlet of Pattenburg 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 caserme, all that is lacking is a mestizo soldier and a deplanted 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.

MR. M'CREA was working for the Lehigh Valley in those days, but he evidently had seen the ancient cellblocks, for he remarked:

"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 dungeons. 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 hick 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 housework is oddly homey, an impression heightened by the row of empty milk bottles reposing on an abacus of the 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 green 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 they was it."

"The jail population in Hunterdon County has risen more than 100 per cent in the last year, according to the warden, who in 1933 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 repeal.

"They used to get drunk and stay under cover," he said, philosophically, "now they feel they have 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."

"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. That's why he's in the car which brought him to the jail."

"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 M'CREA 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 criminals. 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 re-visited 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

Warden McCrea finds Hauptmann "no more trouble than any other prisoner."

don't think he could go to a fairer place to find a trial. In the city a things happens and everybody gets excited and there it's forgotten. In a country place like this people are slow and deliberate . . . they think things over.

"Everybody I've talked to wants him to have a fair trial. The evidence will have to be convincing."

"Why, I was on a murder jury myself back in 1923. We were out a week."

MR. M'CREA thinks Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commanding the New Jersey State Police, is a fine man, who "gave the newspapers a good break." He thinks the troopers themselves are fine men, and doesn't like to hear it hinted that they can be rough with prisoners.

"Why once in a while I feel like beating a man myself," he remarks while you imagine this kindly little chap in a mood of ferocity, "but I take it and grin. I try to be regular."

The Warden is devotedly loyal to his chief, the High Sheriff.

"Yes, there was a committee from Jersey City tried to inject politics into this case and tried to take authority over the court room seats, but he told 'em. The people of this county were behind him, too."

Bert Pedrick, proprietor of the Union House across the street, strolls by and calls "How's the flowers, Harry?" The question brings Mr. McCrea's great grievance to mind again.

"You see, we built that gate across there to keep the crowd out," he sighs. "But it was too late to save my ferns. Hundred and seventy-five plants, and all gone. They were beautiful. Why, I drove forty-five miles to get some of them. And they trampled them all down."

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

# Today's Science By David Dietz

D. R. OTTO STRUVE, director of the Yerkes Observatory, did a particularly gracious thing when he presented Ambrose Swasey with a planet on his 88th birthday.

Between Mars and Jupiter are the little planets or asteroids and whoever discovers one may name it. Dr. Struve exercised his right to name his discovery Swasey.

Mr. Swasey has been America's greatest telescope builder and hence the world's, since America has had almost a monopoly upon big telescopes. He and his partner, the late W. R. Warner, ushered in the period of great American telescopes when they built the 24-inch refractor for the United States Naval Observatory, the 36-inch refractor for the Lick Observatory and the 40-inch refractor for the Yerkes Observatory. This last telescope is still the largest telescope in the world.

In recent years his firm, Warner & Swasey Co., Cleveland, has turned its attention to the reflector type of telescope, building the 69-inch reflector of the Perkins Observatory and the 72-inch reflector of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory of Canada. This last telescope is exceeded in size only by the 100-inch telescope of the Mt. Wilson Observatory.

At the present time, the Warner & Swasey Co. is building an 80-inch telescope for the new McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas, an observatory which, by the way, will operate under the direction of Dr. Struve.

## Joined Expedition at 86

IT is interesting to compare these two men, the one who has done so much for astronomy by building telescopes, the other by looking through them—looking through them and pondering upon what he saw.

Mr. Swasey comes from old New England stock. At 18, he was an apprentice in an Exeter (N. H.) machine shop. Another 18-year-old apprentice was W. R. Warner. A few years later the two decided to strike out for the west. They settled in Cleveland. Travel has always been Mr. Swasey's hobby. In 1932, at the age of 86, he joined the Case Eclipse Expedition on Douglas Hill in Maine.

## Came From Astronomical Family

D. R. STRUVE is the descendant of a long line of astronomers. He is a member of the fourth generation of astronomers and the fifth member of the family to be made the director of an observatory.

His great-grandfather, the first astronomer of the line, was Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve who, along with Herschel and Bessel, laid the foundations of modern astronomy. Arrested during the Napoleonic wars by French soldiers who were making forcible recruits for the Army, he escaped and fled to Russia where he was commissioned by the czar to build the famous Dorpat Observatory.

The present Dr. Struve fled from Russia during the revolution after the World War. Dr. Robert Frost, whom Dr. Struve succeeded as director of the Yerkes Observatory, located him in Constantinople where he was working as a carpenter and brought him to this country.

## Your Health

—BY DR. MORRIS FISHEIN—

PROBABLY you've come across a person who suddenly found he couldn't swallow his food. It's a distressing experience.

The trouble may be more serious than merely that of hurting.

Difficulty with swallowing may happen to persons of any age and may vary from inability to take in large mouthfuls of food to trouble in swallowing even liquids.

Furthermore, it may be due to a number of causes. Sometimes it is simply that the throat has been scratched by a fish bone or a small meat bone, so that swallowing is difficult until healing occurs. Sometimes a small portion of a bone will become lodged in the wall of the throat or of the esophagus, the tube that leads from the throat to the stomach. It may be difficult to detect the presence of such a splinter of bone even with the X-ray.

A CLEVER British doctor worked out a way of finding out about such particles of bone. He had the patient swallow small pieces of cotton soaked in barium emulsion. The little fibers of cotton get caught on the edges of the splinter of bone, and then, when the X-ray picture is taken, the trouble can be located.

Ingenuous instruments have been developed which permit the doctor to fish such splinters out of the place in which they may be lodged.

There are other cases in which troubles with swallowing occur because of disturbances of the nervous system. For instance, in lockjaw it is not possible to open the mouth because the infection in the nervous system holds the jaws together. The mouth may be so dry from lack of saliva, that swallowing is difficult because the food is not moistened.

Sometimes little pouches are formed off the esophagus. When food is taken, it gets into these pouches with pressure, and there is pain and resulting difficulty in eating.

Obviously, it is necessary to investigate every case and to take care of the condition that is found, realizing at the same time that difficulty in swallowing is just a symptom rather than a disease itself.

## Questions and Answers

Q—What relation do the husbands of sisters bear to each other?

A—Authorities differ. Standard Dictionary says they are (in the U. S.) legally brothers-in-law. Webster says they are not, except by courtesy. Black's Law Dictionary implies the relationship of brothers-in-law by secondary affinity. Bouvier's Law Dictionary does not allow such a relationship. By courtesy both in England and the United States they are commonly called brothers-in-law.

Q—How many motion picture theaters in the United States?

A—Out of 16,285 motion picture theaters in the United States proper, the 1934 issue of the Film Daily Year Book says that 14,381 are wired for sound. Alaska also has 18 theaters, all wired.

Q—Give the total registration of voters in the United States in 1932.

A—46,965,230.

Q—Which artist painted the picture that is reproduced on the Mother's commemorative postage stamp?

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

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

A—He was convicted under the income tax law and sentenced to 10 years in a Federal prison and to 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.

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

A—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.

Q—What does the slang word "baloney" mean?

A—Something that is without value.

## FORMER STATE ATHLETE DEAD

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

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 2.—Tense with excitement as he saw his favorite team being scored upon, Dr. C. E. Fry, 55, western representative for the Presbyterian Board of Fensions, 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 I. Fry, assistant librarian at the Huntington Library in San Marino where the minister made his home, and several brothers and sisters in Indiana.

## SIDE GLANCES

By George Clark



"You won't mind keeping an eye on them while I'm out?"

## Pioneer Educator Is Dead

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 2.—Dr. Cornelia H. Clapp, 85, one of pioneer educators responsible for the growth and development of Mount Holyoke College, died yesterday in Mount Dora, Fla.

SPEAKER JOE BYRNS is a veteran Tennessee machine politician who owes his elevation to No. 1 man to the fact that the White House didn't have the courage openly to express its private view that it preferred an abler man. The Administration had every reason to oppose Byrns. His rec-