

It Seems to Me
by
HEYWOOD BROWN

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 5.—The race horse is the most beautiful animal as yet involved by nature, but also one of the dumbest. I speak not in the bitter spirit of a confirmed loser, but wholly in the dispassionate manner of a scientific observer. For more than a week now I have been trying to check up on Darwin by field work in the laboratory known as the Tropical Park race track.

My studies have been intensive and have ranged from natural history to higher mathematics. When the next convention of savants assembles I purpose to read a paper which will prove that there is nothing in Mr. Darwin's theory of natural selection. And if you follow the tipsters you do even worse. Still less is there any proof around a race track of the survival of the fittest. Horses which seldom win a race persist in competition even longer than their more gifted rivals who get retired to the stud.

It is by no means fantastic to suggest that the sport of kings should also be the stamping ground of the scientific minded. The heredit of horses is more carefully observed and recorded than that of any other form of animal life. I haven't the slightest idea of what my grandfather could do at six furlongs and even less am I acquainted with the staying powers of my great-grandmother. But the meaneast plater at the track can trace his ancestry back through many generations and prove beyond a doubt that somewhere in the line there was a touch of greatness.

Too Much for Salisbury

MANY a trainer who can not spell very well still knows that there was once upon a time a monk named Mendel who worked things out with tulips which have some bearing on the odds offered on the current crop of 2-year-olds at Tropical. Not every one will agree with me that the race horse is both beautiful and dumb. Around some stables Mendels arise about studs which understand the nature of the game and grow brokenhearted under the ignominy of being beaten by two lengths. But it is my impression that these myths tend to mushroom into absurdity. For instance a gray horse named Salisbury pranced out on the track a day or so ago and most palpably turned his head and gave long look at the board which prominently displays the approximate odds.

I am quite ready to admit that the horse seemed to be studying the prices intently, but I could not agree with my companion who remarked, "Don't bet on him. He's seen that he is only 3 to 1 and he won't extend himself at any such figure." It is quite true that Salisbury, who figured swell on form, ran a dull and listless race as if waiting for a better afternoon in which to score a killing. That I consider sheer coincidence. In fact I bet on Salisbury in spite of the sneering glance he gave to the mutual ratings. It is my determination to go about my task here in a true research spirit and to have nothing to do with hunches, hot-tips, tips and all the hohogoblins of the superstitious.

The Horses Are Dumb

AT the moment I am approaching the problem from a mathematical rather than a zoological point of view. Under the Brown system, which consists in taking a ticket on every horse entered in the race you are bound to pick the winner. The only flaw in the theory is that on occasions there is no profit in the victory. However, by the use of the method I did, on one occasion, win a daily double which netted \$267 and those who first laughed at my style of play are now asking for instruction in its intricacies.

But in these operations the wisdom has been mine and not that of the horses. I am peculiarly impressed with the fact that they are still far down on a lower rung of Mr. Darwin's ladder. A gray macaw, John Tio, the wonder bird, can outtalk the lot of them. He is a performer at Earl Carroll's night club on Palm Island. He can even outtalk most of Mr. Carroll's show girls. Indeed this bird can imitate Eddie Cantor, a barking dog, a police whistle and a drill sergeant, though not all at the same time, of course. It has been suggested to John's trainer that the police whistle might well be dropped. The first night the bird did that five patrons jumped out the window.

Possibly the most amazing part of John Tio's performance is the fact that he has been trained by a Filipino who talks about like Wallace Irwin's Japanese schoolboy and yet the net results come from the bird's throat in purest Flatbush dialect. John Tio, I believe, does as well as he can. It is quite marvelous, but if I were Mr. Carroll I would be fearful that John's nightly demonstration might have a bad psychic effect on the lovely ladies of the ensemble. The danger lies in the fact that John Tio, for all his articulateness, seems to have only one word with which to reply to direct questions. And that word is "sure." A girl who is about to face a long Miami season ought to know more than that.

Today's Science

BY DAVID DIETZ

THE \$1000 prize awarded annually at the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for "an outstanding paper," has just been given to Dr. Vern O. Knudsen of the University of California at Los Angeles, for his paper on "The Absorption of Sound in Gases."

This paper was delivered by Dr. Knudsen on Dec. 29, during the course of the association convention in Pittsburgh as part of a symposium upon acoustics.

This was the twelfth time that the \$1000 prize was awarded. The donor is still hiding behind the screen of anonymity. Because of the difficulty of evaluation the importance of a paper in botany, for example, against one in astronomy, the committee is not required to pick "the best paper," but merely "a noteworthy paper." Naturally, there is some attempt to pick the paper which a majority might consider the most important.

During the convention there was much speculation as to whether the prize might go to Prof. Albert Einstein, who addressed the convention upon a new proof of his theory of the equivalence of mass and energy, his theory that matter consists of bottled energy. Certainly there was no question about his presence attracting the most attention at the convention.

AMONG other papers which attracted considerable attention at the convention was one by Dr. T. H. Johnson of the Bartol Research Foundation of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. Dr. Johnson reported upon a three-month study of cosmic rays in Mexico.

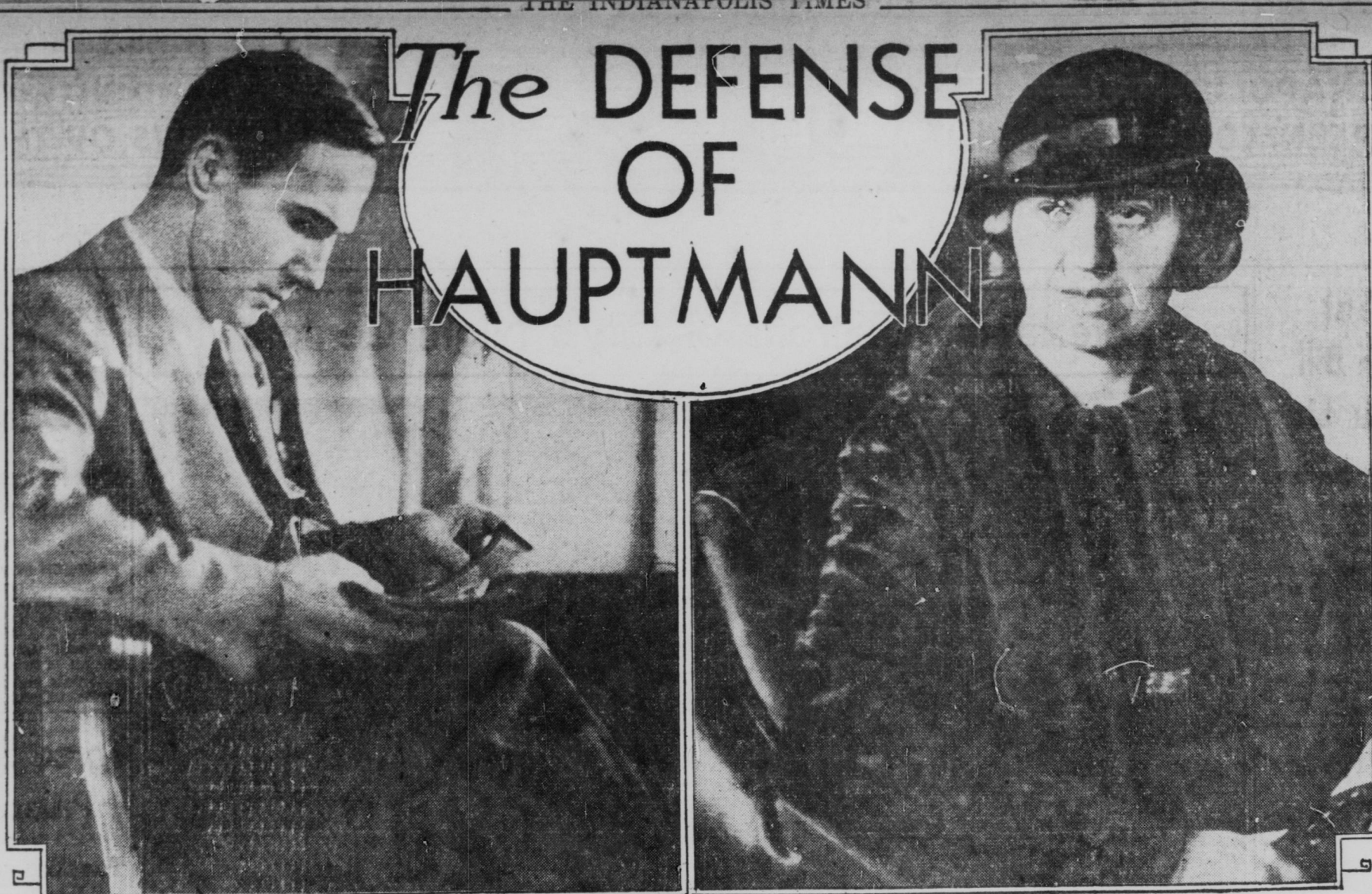
Dr. Johnson, who had previously discovered that the intensity of cosmic rays was greater from the West than the East, by the recording of 10,000,000 individual cosmic rays in Mexico established also the fact that the intensity of the rays was greater from the South than the North.

This, Dr. Johnson believes, confirms the fact that the rays reaching the cosmic ray detectors are charged particles.

Another important paper was that presented by Dr. Oscar Riddle and his associates of the Carnegie Institution of Washington that prolatin, a hormone secreted by the pituitary gland, attached to the brain, awakes the maternal instinct in chickens.

Injections of this hormone caused chickens to begin to cluck and soon to incubate or nest. Two roosters, given injections, were made to cluck but would show no interest in nests or eggs.

Still other important papers included those of Dr. T. S. Painter of the University of Texas and Dr. C. R. Bridges of the Carnegie Institution of Washington upon the work which made the genes, the carriers of heredity in the chromosomes of the living cell, visible under the microscope for the first time in history.



Bruno Richard Hauptmann . . . Grim and Stoical.

BY SUTHERLAND DENLINGER

Times Special Writer

AS Bruno Richard Hauptmann stands trial for the murder of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr. in Hunterdon County Court-house the defense is prepared to deny every pertinent allegation made against him by the State of New Jersey.

It will contend that Hauptmann is not guilty and in proof of this probably will produce witnesses, controverting evidence of the prosecution, to show that:

The defendant was not seen near the Lindbergh home before the kidnapping.

William Dilts Whitehead, William Diehl and George E. J. Lenz, neighbors of Millard Whitehead, will be called to testify that his reputation for veracity and honesty is bad and that defense thus is expected to attack the credibility of the witness expected to swear he saw Hauptmann in the vicinity of the Lindbergh home.

Hauptmann was not in the baby's room.

Handwriting experts will testify their belief that Hauptmann wrote none of the ransom notes.

Hauptmann will testify that he did not leave the ransom note found in the baby's room and he and his wife will swear to an alibi which places him in New York at the time of the kidnapping.

They will swear that customarily he met his wife each Tuesday night at the Bronx restaurant where she was employed and took her home. They will swear that as March 1, 1932, fell on Tuesday, he took her home that night at a time which precluded his presence in Hunterdon County at the time of the kidnapping.

Christian Fredericksen, proprietor of the bakery at 3215 Dyer-av., the Bronx, employer of Mrs. Hauptmann, will be called in an effort to substantiate the alibi.

Hauptmann did not fall from the ladder leading from the baby's room and suffer a leg injury.

Hauptmann will testify that he limped in the spring of 1932 because of varicose veins and medical testimony will be offered.

Hauptmann did not build the ladder.

The defense will produce witnesses to swear that thousands of persons besides Hauptmann had access to lumber such as that used to make the ladder.

Hauptmann will testify that he never built a ladder in his life.

Hauptmann did not leave footprints near the ladder.

Defense witnesses will testify that soon after the crime it was reported that footprints of three persons were found.

Other witnesses will testify that shoes such as Hauptmann has worn are identical in size and type with the thousands of others which might have left footprints on Sourland Mountain.

Hauptmann did not write the ransom notes.

Defense experts will testify that for every letter in the ransom notes, which resembles Hauptmann's writing there is one or more not resembling it.

They will swear that racial characteristics in writing are common to many persons.

Hauptmann did not negotiate for the ransom money.

The defendant will testify that the voice identified as his by Col. Lindbergh was not his, that Isidor Fisch, from whom he will say he got the ransom money, had a Teutonic voice and and that Fisch suffered from tuberculosis, the disease producing a cough such as Col. Lindbergh is expected to say he heard come from the throat of the ransom negotiator.

Hauptmann did not have \$30,000 in his possession.

Hauptmann will testify that he received from Fisch the furrier, who since has died in Germany, a box which he later learned contained ransom money. He will produce records to show he did not have anywhere near \$30,000 and that he and his wife had bank accounts and other articles of value, including mortgages, before the ransom money was paid. He will testify that he and Fisch made considerable profit trading in furs—some furs were found in his home—and that he did not bank the money.

Hauptmann did not give up his job on the day the ransom was paid.

The defense will produce checks made out to Hauptmann by the Reliance Property Management,

Inc., for whom Hauptmann will declare he worked in the spring of 1932. Hauptmann will testify that so far as he can remember he worked steadily for the company in March and that the checks were his compensation.

ALSO, the defense will produce a check for \$80 made out to Mrs. Hauptmann by Kate Fredericksen (wife of the baker), dated June 22, 1932, and will contend it was in payment for work that spring.

Hauptmann did not receive the ransom money from Dr. John F. Condon in St. Raymond's Cemetery, the Bronx, but took it, not knowing what it was, from Fisch.

Mrs. Kate Fredericksen will be called to testify that Fisch visited the Fredericksen bakery, where Mrs. Hauptmann worked, the day before he sailed for Germany and showed her many gold notes.

Other witnesses will be called to testify that Fisch had means, that he lent \$1500 to his brother Paul and an unnamed amount to his sister Anna, both of whom live in Germany. They will be called to swear that he rented a safety deposit box.

Hauptmann will testify that when Fisch went to Germany he left with Hauptmann some parcels, including a shoe box, which Hauptmann put in a closet. He will say that water from a leaking roof rotted the cardboard and that he then saw the money inside.

He will say he believed he was entitled to use some of it as Fisch owed him \$7500.

He will say that the reason the telephone number of Dr. Condon was found penciled on a panel in his home was merely because he was interested in the Lindbergh case.

Mrs. Hauptmann will testify that she knew nothing of Hauptmann's possession of the money.

Hauptmann's conduct has not been that of a guilty man.

Hauptmann by nature and habit is close-mouthed, quiet and has few or no bad habits, witnesses will be called to declare. They will be called to testify that he is devoted to his wife and infant son, respected by friends and that his past life does not provide ground for the belief that he was capable of the kidnapping plot.

Hauptmann was a poor man long after the ransom was paid.

Witnesses will declare that as late as Oct. 17, 1932, Hauptmann owed \$60 as the result of an automobile accident and was slow to pay—at a time when the State contends he had \$50,000.

The reported identifications of the defendant were not fair.

The defense will present testimony that Hauptmann was lined up with eighteen detectives, that they were rested and alert and

that he was weary and showed it.

QUESTIONS of law as well as of fact will be in dispute; the weight of circumstantial evidence will be argued; both judge, ruling on law, and jury, determining the truth, will be confronted with an enigma unparalleled in this time.

Certain moot points which undoubtedly will be argued warrant mention in any consideration of the case. For example:

The baby was kidnapped in Hunterdon County and the body was found in Mercer County. To convict the defendant, the State must prove conclusively that the murder was committed in Hunterdon County, the place of trial.

New Jersey law, differing from New York law, does not specify kidnapping as a felony in the com-

Mrs. Anna Hauptmann . . . Awaits Answer.

mission of which a killing, whether accidental or not, automatically becomes first degree murder. The State, to convict, must prove the child died in Hunterdon County.

Since it is not alleged that any one witnessed either the kidnapping or the murder, the State's only evidence, in terms of law, will be circumstantial.

The question of whether possession of a part of the ransom implicates Hauptmann in murder undoubtedly will be hard fought. He will admit that he passed some of the ransom bills, testifying, too, that he did not know they were blood money.

But mere possession of the bills, the Law Journal of New York has pointed out, is not convicting evidence; Hauptmann may have been the man to whom Dr. Condon paid the ransom, the Law Journal de-

clares; he even may have been the author of the ransom notes and yet may have had nothing to do with the death of the child.

Still, the Law Journal points out, if it is proved he wrote the note left in the Lindbergh bedroom on the night of the crime, he "scarcely could escape punishment for kidnapping."

However, he is not charged with kidnapping; he is charged with murder.

The defense, obviously, will depend both upon points of law and demonstrable fact to save the defendant from the electric chair—then when it has questioned its last witness, disputed the last black allegation, it will ask the 12 jurors of Hunterdon County to render a verdict: "Not guilty."

(The End)

I COVER THE WORLD

By William Philip Simms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—To the American man-in-the-street few parleys since the Armistice have been more vital than that beginning today on the banks of the Tiber between the Italian Duce and Pierre Laval, French foreign minister.

The peace of Europe for the next decade is the two statesmen's objective. And if the peace of Europe can be guaranteed for the next 10 years, the effect upon the fortunes of this country admittedly will be enormous.

Signor Mussolini and M. Laval are meeting to talk over the European peace coalition which M. Laval's predecessor, Foreign Minister Louis Barthou, was about to take up with Rome when he and King Alexander of Yugoslavia were murdered at Marseille.

Germany is to be included in the combination if she will come in. It is believed here that the sudden extraordinary meeting of the Reich's entire political and military hierarchy at Berlin is not unassociated with what is taking place at Rome.

Reichsfuhrer Hitler and his Nazidom face one of the gravest decisions in German history. France and Italy apparently are on the point of an understanding of utmost importance. They are seeking to unite practically the whole of Europe on the basis of a series of non-aggression pacts, and Nazi Germany must go along with them or be isolated. That is to say, if Rome and Paris can agree.

If the Rome meeting succeeds, Germany will participate either in a Europe-wide peace move, else find herself encircled by a group of powers pledged to stop her if she attempts to cut her way out.

SIDE GLANCES

By George Clark



"Oh, they looked fine. But I think dad is beginning to age a bit."

COLUMBIA CLUB TO NAME 3 DIRECTORS

Election Set for Feb. 2 by President.

Three Columbia Club directors are to be chosen in an election set for Saturday, Feb. 2, John C. Ruckelshaus, president, announced today.

A nominating committee, empowered to submit new candidates or recommend the re-election of the three retiring directors, is composed of Frank A. Butler, chairman; Ralph M. Span, Harry Boggs, Caleb H. Lodge and Martin M. Huggs. The outgoing directors are Clifford L. Harrod, Irving W. Lemaux and Norman A. Perry.

Directors whose terms continue until 1936 are Fred C. Gardner, Dr. Edmund D. Clark and Curtis H. Rotger. Those remaining on the board until 1937 are Arthur V. Brown, Frank A. Butler and John C. Ruckelshaus.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR SELECTS 2 DEPUTIES

James Drummond, Mrs. Ina Stebbing Named as Aids.

Appointment of his Chief Deputy Assessor and Chief Clerk was announced yesterday by Paul Tegar, R. R. 17, Box 133, Washington Township Assessor-elect.

James Drummond, 500 W. 46th-st., a Republican precinct committeeman for the last 20 years, who never before has held public office, was named Chief Deputy Assessor.

Mr. Drummond, who succeeds Carl Sobbe, named recently as Center Township Chief Deputy Assessor, has been treasurer of Marion Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, for the last 24 years. He now is Seventh Precinct, 21st Ward, committeeman.

Mrs. Ina Stebbing, 244 W. 44th-st., 20th Ward Republican chairwoman, for 14 years an employee in the County Treasurer's office under various Republican regimes, will be Chief Clerk. Mrs. Stebbing is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and a former treasurer of the Sahara Grotto.

DR. MERTON RICE TO SPEAK TO METHODISTS

Detroit Pastor Will Lecture on "Poor Boy, Great Man."

Dr. Merton S. Rice, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit, will lecture at the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church Tuesday night, Jan. 15. Dr. Rice will speak on the subject "Poor Boy, Great Man."

Mrs. Hugh Carpenter and Ernest Barr will be heads of the committee on arrangements, and junior members of the church will serve as ushers at the lecture. Mrs. Myra Clippinger will give special selections on the organ.

IMPERSONATOR, STRING QUARTET ON PROGRAM

Sidney Landon Featured on "Y" Big Meeting Card.

Sidney W. Landon will impersonate such famous literary figures as Mark Twain, Edgar Allan Poe and Victor Hugo at the Y. M. C. A. Big Meeting at 3 tomorrow afternoon at Keith's Theater.

The Arthur Jordan Conservatory of Music string quartet will present a 20-minute concert under the leadership of Adolph Schelschmidt. The meeting is open to the public without admission charge.

Fair Enough
by
WESTBROOK PEGLER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The sessions of the United States Congress are opened with prayers by the official chaplains of whom there is one in the regular establishment of each house. These prayers are the official supplications of the United States Government. They are paid for by the taxpayers and published in the record which thus stands as legal proof that the legislative branch of the nation has not missed daily prayers. In the legal meaning of the term, "day" is a long, long time.

Perhaps the statesmen have never missed their official prayers on any legislative day since the Government was founded. The record would show it and, in case of any dispute, the record would have to be accepted.

However, there is an interesting distinction between an official legislative day and an ordinary 24-hour day. An official day in the Senate or House of Representatives may last as long as a month, or conceivably, a year, and frequently does last for many ordinary days. If the members decide not to adjourn at the end of the day's deliberations under divine guidance but take a recess instead, their next meeting is deemed to be merely a resumption of the last previous one. The original invocation is held to cover the requirements of the case. In this manner, the statesmen may prolong a day indefinitely and may claim with absolute parliamentary authority that they addressed themselves to their Creator this very day, though a week ago.

THE chaplain of the Senate is the Rev. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., Episcopalian. Mr. Barney is correct and not a misprint. The chaplain of the lower House is the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., Methodist. The pay for the position is \$1680 a year, now temporarily reduced to \$1540 but likely to be hiked up again in the course of the present session.

In the case of a recess on the part of his House, the chaplain attached thereto gets a day off and need not report for duty again until there has been an adjournment. He can check up on that in the papers, however. The uncertainty whether the statesmen will recess or adjourn from day to day requires a chaplain to remain on hand and precludes the making of any extensive plans for several consecutive days off.

The late Mr. Tim Hurst, the baseball umpire, used to complain of a similar uncertainty, wishing that all the open dates and rainy days in a baseball season would run end-to-end. Still, Mr. Hurst also said that he only worked from 2 till 5 when he did work and used to add, "You can't beat them hours." The chaplain is on active duty only 10 to 15 minutes each legislative day. The statesmen like them to make it snappy.

The office of chaplain is non-partisan, though elective, and the personal political beliefs of the incumbent are held to have no bearing on his fitness. The Rev. Drs. Phillips and Montgomery, for example, are holdovers from the Republican days and not even James Farley, who has searched high and low for positions in which to install deserving Democrats, has had a word to say about displacing either of them. For that matter, they may be preserving Democrats themselves as their politics presumably were not investigated when they were appointed.

One Dissenting Vote

THEIR place in the official establishment is rather indistinct as to rank although the House of Representatives may have had this problem of precedence in mind today in re-electing Dr. Montgomery for another term. The House elected a clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, a doorkeeper and the Dr. Montgomery, in the order named. It is an unpleasant duty to report, however, that when Dr. Montgomery was up for re-election by a viva voce vote, one dissenting vote was cast. At the chair's suggestion there was a large volume of "ayes" indorsing Dr. Montgomery's administration as chaplain, followed by one lone, but noisy, "no" from the southeast corner of the room.

Everybody looked, but as this was not a record vote no note was made of the incident.

It would be impious, of course, to say what effect is achieved by the chaplains in the very earnest and sonorous official supplications to which the members always bow their heads with a show of reverence.

It would be a happy thought that in such moments all of them were deeply moved and resolved to serve their country as God gives them the light to serve their duty and the power to perform it. But the deep echoes of the minister's voice have not died away in the well before they are back in character, the same old statesmen at it again. It has thus been found impossible to christianize the statesmen for more than a few seconds for \$1680 or \$1540 a year.

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Your Health

—BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN—

IT has been said that persons have an average of five moles each. When these are distributed over the body, they seldom cause much disturbance, but girls give a lot of concern to presence of moles on the face.

The mole ordinarily is not a serious matter from the point of view of health.

There are flat and raised moles, both hairy and non-hairy. It is rather simple to remove the flat non-hairy mole by the freezing method, with carbon dioxide snow, or by the electrical method, with the so-called electric needle.

In some instances it is desirable to cut away these moles, the decision depending, of course, on the opinion of your doctor.

THERE has been a good deal of argument over the possibility that moles will become malignant and develop cancers. It is likely that the ordinary hairy mole seldom changes to a cancer, and that even the black or dark brown moles will not change to cancer, unless they are constantly irritated.

Another form of mole is the port wine stain, which represents a collection of blood vessels under the skin. If these are very near the surface and small, they may be frozen and destroyed, and some times may be treated with the electric needle.

In other cases they are treated with the kind of injection treatment used for varicose veins. Such treatment will succeed in blotting them out.

STRAWBERRY marks also are collections of blood vessels which swell and are elevated above the surface of the skin. They are treated by many methods, including freezing, the electric needle, and use of radium.

It is important to remember, however, that treatment of all these cases is a difficult matter, requiring special knowledge, and that it must be carried on slowly.

Much better results usually are achieved if very small parts of large growths or birthmarks are taken care of one at a time than if any attempt is made to remove the entire trouble at once.

Some of our tissues of our bodies heal by scarring, and extensive treatments may result in large scars.

Questions and Answers

Q—Are there any free homes for unmarried mothers in Indianapolis?
A—St. Elizabeth's Home, 2500 Churchman-av and Florence Crittenton Home, 2044 N. Illinois-st.

Q—Give the meaning of the French word L'Algon.
A—The Eaglet.

Q—How many acres are in a square mile?
A—Six hundred forty.

Q—How old is Postmaster General James A. Farley?
A—Forty-six.