### THE FRONTIER, O'NEILL, NEBRASKA,

# **Crime Laboratory** Uses New Methods

# Test Tubes and Microscopes Trace Criminals.

Washington .- Test tubes and microscopes, no less than machine guns and high-powered rifles, are the government's weapons in its relentless campaign against crime. In a suite in the new Justice de partment building, Director J. Edgar Hoover of the division of investigation has established one of the world's most complete and modern crime laboratories.

Scientists in those quiet rooms, working over bits of hair, scratched bullets or fragments of paper, develop many of the clews that enable armed federal agents in the field to go after criminals with the certainty they are getting the right New Cult Seeks to

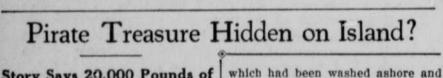
It was a laboratory expert, Charles Appel, who gave important evidence in the preliminary hearing of Bruno Hauptmann, Lindbergh kidnap-murder suspect. Appel analyzed Hauptmann's handwriting and held it identical with that in the ransom notes.

#### Typewriting Is Traced.

If a criminal seeks to protect himself by using a typewriter, he is scarcely less safe. On file in the laboratory are specimens of writing made on every known make and model of machine. In each are minute variations that stand out like a sore thumb-to the experts.

Messages written with "secret" ink are secret no longer when the laboratory gets them. An ultraviolet light brings out most hidden writing in an instant and, if it won't, chemicals will.

philosophical tid-bits from Bud-Thousands of watermarks are on file, to aid in tracing the kind and dhism. source of paper used in ransom | Originally founded by the late



## Story Says 20,000 Pounds of Silver Was Buried.

Monhegan Island, Maine.- A vast pirate treasure may be buried somewhere on Monhegan island-the first land sighted in the New world by many early navigators. At least, so some folks believe.

made of the uninhabited island a More than 20,000 pounds of sllver, so the story goes, may be had have buried the 20,000 pounds of for the digging-if the treasure silver. really was buried here.

Whether it is merely a legend,

notes, extortion threats or other documents bearing on a crime. The laboratory is assembling specimens of the tracks made by all known kinds of automobile tires.

# Hair Carefully Studied.

as "Super-Religion."

Paris .- On the outskirts of what

some people consider the world's

wickedest city, a unique religious

cult "to unite all religions in one"

has established its "mecca," and

among the disciples is an American

school teacher, Mrs. Marion Beau-

The cult, which is known as the

Sufi Movement, has its own mar-

riage ritual in which excerpts from

the Mohammedan Koran figure as

well as excerpts from the Old and

New Testaments of the Bible and

Failure of this search has led

They say he established a base

on this Indian outpost, 12 miles

from the Island, put up a bumper

pirating business all his own and

port of call where he is believed to

Monhegan folks to believe Williams

fait of New York.

six real, live pirates.

proceeded here.

A bit of hair found at the scene of a crime may lead to important evidence. With a microscope and specimen of hair, the expert can tell whether the hair fell out, was pulled out or cut off; the race and approximate age of the person from whom It came, From the tiny oll

glands at the roots they can even make a good guess as to whether the person was fat or lean. Some people even claim they de- I earth.

termine sea, height and other characteristics of a person from a sample of hair," explains Chief L. C. Schildren of the division's identifcation unit, "but we don't think you can go quite that far." More than one criminal has been

convicted because of the fact that every gun makes minutely different scratches on bullets fired through it. Given the bullet used in a crime and a suspected gun the ballistics expert can determine quickly if that gun actually was used. The expert fires a shot through

the gun. The two bullets are placed under a double microscope, connected by a single eye piece. If minute scratches blend into a single image it is certain that the two bullets came from the same weapon.

#### Cutting Away River Banks

cult has numerous branches in the

United States and England, as well

as throughout Europe. Musharoff

Khan, brother of the founder, is

now the "master" or shalkh-ul-mu-

Cult Founded by Indian.

Interviewed in the beautiful ram-

bling gardens near the Sufi head-

quarters at Suresnes just outside

of Paris, the elderly American

school teacher described the key-

note of the Sufi Movement as "a

combination of all known religions

"There is nothing strange about

us except perhaps that we are very

"Parts of Brahmanism, Buddhism,

Mohammedanism, and the Old and

New Testaments are interwoven in

the Sufi Movement. Disciples and

officials serve without remunera-

"There are groups in New York,

Philadelphia, Chicago and Los An-

geles. International headquarters

are in Geneva, but we have found-

ed this colony near Paris and hope

soon to have a temple here to which

pilgrims may come from all parts

Preaches No Dogmas.

tures no "romantic eccentricities"

and preaches no dogmas but world

She explained that the cult fea-

tion, and in most cases have pri-

vate incomes or professions.

-a sort of super-religion."

She added:

of the world."

tolerant of others.

shalkh of the movement.

A river that runs north and south cuts away one bank more than the other due to the rotation of the

Unite All Faiths

Sufi Movement Described Hazrat Inayat Khan of India, the

By CARTER FIELD Washington .- Next to the bonus the hardest fight President Roosevelt will have with Capitol Hill will be on the St. Lawrence' seaway treaty. It is necessary for him to muster a two-thirds majority for the pact, whereas, last year, he was

SEEN and HEARD

around the

National Capital

able to muster barely a majority. The trouble then, as now, is geographical. It is not a question of policy, or Democrat, or Republican, or New Deal. It gets down to the lowest common denominator, or selfish interest. When "local" is put in front of "selfish," the emphasis is intensified. Because that is just what it is.

For example, take the two Massachusetts senators. Both are Democratic. Both followed the President on most issues. Senator David I. Walsh was warmly endorsed by Democratic Chairman James A. Farley for his aid to the administration during the sessions of congress in which Roosevelt has been President. Farley would have done the same for Marcus A. Coolidge had he been a candidate this year.

But both Bay state senators voted against the treaty, and for the same reason. Because a very large number of their constituents, interested in the shipping business at Boston, or in railroads leading to Boston which would carry the import and export freight, and a lot more who work on the docks in Boston or on the railroads serving them, believe that the St. Lawrence is against their personal interest. They believe, logically enough in view of the claims of friends of the treaty, that if the seaway is built a lot of business which now moves from the interior of this country to Europe and which goes by way of Boston, would move through the new St. Lawrence seaway.

# **Issue Is Geographical**

Now the same thing precisely applies to the Rhode Island senators, though to a much lesser degree, with respect to the port of Providence. Maine objects to the treaty because it would tend to hurt Portland. Both New York senators vot ed against it, although both followed the President on most things, because they thought it would hurt the port of New York, the Erie canal, and the railroads running to New York. The same precisely with the Connecticut senators, although one was a Democrat, and the New Jersey senators. The Pennsylvania senato vote against the treaty because they were Republicans, but because of the port of Philadelphia and the railroads through that state. The same with the Delaware senators. Maryland, with one Democrat and one Republican, voted against the treaty. So did Virginia, and North Carolina and Georgia. Both Florida senators, even, failed to support the treaty. And the Louisiana senators both feared the effect of the seaway on the port of New Orleans.

ing out of the fire. Meanwhile terrific pressure was being put on the London foreign office by three very important parts of the aggregation of independent nations which once. was the British empire.

Australia, New Zealand and Africa, did not like the idea of Japanese naval equality with Britainor even with the United States. Canada did not like it very much, either, though she was not as agitated and therefore not as forceful as the three other units of the British dominions.

Meanwhile American high naval officers, and British admirals, for years have thought and contended in private conversations that Britain and America together could maintain the peace of the world. Especially since the Washington arms conference.

#### **Forced Into Open**

But the point now is that Britain has been driven out in the open. so far as Japan is concerned, for the first time. It was well known to the American State department, at the time the Washington armriety. In assimilating things western, Siam has maintained its distincament conference was called, that Britain was willing to abrogate, or tive individuality. Few countries rather to fail to renew, the Anglo- offer more startling contrasts. Japanese alliance. That, in fact, was the chief objective of Charles to see policemen halting motor and Evans Hughes, then secretary of street car traffic to make way for state, in the whole conference. The some kaleidoscopic medieval pa geant. With modern hospitals and four-power Pacific pact was simply dispensaries available, many people an excuse to sugar-coat the pill for Japan.

But if Japan suspected the sugarmade from rhinoceros horns, snake galls, and strange herbs. Slowcoating, she never showed her suspicion. In fact, there are many moving oxcarts and shuffling elediplomats of other countries who phants vie with motorcars for the have constantly suggested, perhaps right of way on many country with sincerity and perhaps with ul- roads. Siamese Rebeccas in Bangkok fill their jars (or oil tins) with terior motives, that the alliance between Albion and Nippon was no water at sanitary street hydrants. In some parts of north Siam tiger longer on paper, but it was really whiskers are considered much more there. effective in punishing an enemy

There is no doubt that British than is a police court. statesmen were perfectly willing to let Japan go on thinking so, as long as they could assure the New Zeain 1931, when King Prajadhipok reland, Australian and South African governments privately that nothing was further from their thoughts. and discussed in excellent English

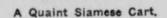
But the stand of America against Japanese parity for either America or Great Britain at the London naval conference brought this to a very sharp issue. The Dominions saw London standing passively by, with the Japs thinking Britain was on their side, while America made the fight the Dominions wanted made.

So some gesture was necessary, even if the feelings of Japan were hurt by the apparent duplicity of her late ally.

#### **Need More Confidence**

ficially, it might seem somewhat of Nearly one-fifth of the people bor-





Prepared by National Geographic Society,

Washington, D. C .- WNU Service

CIAM still is oriental in spirit,

) but possesses modern occiden-

It is not unusual in Siamese cities

still prefer medicinal concoctions

Yet, on the visit of the king and

queen of Siam to the United States

vealed his keen interest in ath-

letics, radio, and motion pictures,

with newspaper correspondents and

business leaders such things as

free press and democracy, while the

queen played golf, many people

were amazed to discover how mod-

Again, through the forthcoming

visit of the king for further opti-

cal treatment, the "Land of the

Free" in Asia will meet our United

States and mutual appreciation will

Slam a Land of the Free? Such

is the meaning of Muang Thai, the

name by which the Siamese have

always known their country. Super-

be increased.

ern the royal family really was.

tal appointments of great va-

Aided by American advisers of foreign affairs, Siam, in 1925, secured the abrogation of outgrown extraterritorial treaties and won her complete sovereignty.

Originating in the mission schools, the physical-training idea has spread rapidly throughout the land. The late king himself was Scout Chief for the Wild Tiger corps. Although that organization has since ceased to function, its spirit is carried on in a Boy Scout organization known as the Wild Tiger Cubs.

Education has become compulsory. More than 86 per cent of local schools and 50 per cent of government schools are situated in monasteries or are modern outgrowths of the old temple schools. In Bangkok, too, is a well-functioning university and medical school.

In the east of Siam, bordering on French Indo-China, is a wide mountain-encircled plateau, 300 feet to-500 feet above sea level and tilted slightly to the east, so that it drains into the mighty Mekong.

During the six-months' dry season this territory is very arid, and during the rains it is often heavily flooded; consequently it is the poorest section of Slam.

Until recently, when the railway was extended beyond Nagor Rajasima (Korat) to Ubol Rajadhani, the people were severely handicapped in getting their produce out to market centers. Considerable wealth, however, lies in the redwood and other forests located in the mountains. These and other resources will be developed because railroads and highways are being extended into the region.

Chandaburi province, bordering the Gulf of Siam, finds prosperity in its forested hills, in pepper, coffee, and in ruby, sapphire, and zircon mines.

ne old-timers tell how it has been handed down that more than 200 years ago a bloody band of buccaneers sailed northward to spend the spring and summer in the Gulf of Maine after a successful tour of southern seas.

The Bellamy-Williams company, as the pirate band was known because it was commanded by Capt. Samuel Bellamy and Paul Williams, once a respected Newport (R. I.) seaman, put out for Rhode Island in a fleet of two pirate vessels and two prizes.

A great storm descended upon them, driving one of the prizes and Captain Bellamy's 300-ton galley, Whidaw, aground on Cape Cod near Wellfleet,

Captain Williams' ship rode out the storm, as did the other prize, which he is said to have ransacked as he prepared to flee for Monhegan.

The story goes that the governor of Massachusetts bay, hearing of the disaster, dispatched Capt. Cyprian Southack to the scene with orders to obtain what pirate loot he could in the name of the crown. But, after a wide search, including an examination of the submerged hulk of the wrecked ships,

all Captain Southack could find were 102 bodies and ships' fittings

## **Old Fashioned Wedding Ring Found in Cod Fish**

Boston .- Jack Simmons, an employee of a fish store here, was in the process of dressing a 30-pound cod caught on Georges Banks a

A new slogan which is going the few days before. As he sliced off the cod's head an old-fashioned rounds in fashion's realm is "the wedding ring fell out. The letters coat with a muff." It is a move-"Pat D." engraved inside the ring ment which is being enthusiastical- America have no running hot wa-were the only clew to the owner. Iy endorsed far and wide, both be- ter facilities.

COAT WITH MUFF By CHERIE NICHOLAS



brotherhood. Members of the Sufi Movement are not compelled or even urged to give up their adherence to whatever religious creed they previously believed in, she added.

Three "priests"-or "conductors" as they are called-perform marriage ceremonies. They are clothed in long black robes. One lights seven candles in front of an altar, this is symbolic of the seven different religious beliefs on which Sufism is founded. The second reads excerpts from the seven scriptures. And the third blesses the couple after asking a number of questions, among which is this one asking of the bride: "Do you consider this man as a trust from God?"

cause of its smart style appeal and its practicability.

The picture is that of a particularly handsome muff and coat combination which was one of several displayed at a recent style exhibit given by the Chicago Wholesale Market council. That this coat is fashioned with a cape is significant. As is often the case in this season's coat styling, this cape, which by the way is of Russian caracul, is detachable-can be taken off and worn with your new wool one-piece street dress. The new Russian neckline is interpreted in the high collar. Silver fox is the fur, the caracul muff being trimmed with the tails.

Hot Water Scarce

Washington .- A survey made by the Department of Commerce shows that 75 per cent of the homes in

# For Recreation of Eminent Democrats

Tucked away among the trees of Jefferson island, in Chesapeake bay, stands this sedate and richly appointed clubhouse, with its executive wing, built by Democrats for Democrats, and dedicated to the recreation of President Roosevelt.



So the issue might be called geographical. Now there is no doubt the President has picked up a few votes for the treaty. No one thinks that Joe Guffey will heed Philadelphia's exporters, importers and dock workers, or even the Pennsylvania railroad, against the urging of the President. It may be that George L. Radcliffe, close friend of the President, will follow him despite the clamor of Baltimore against the St. Lawrence rivalry.

But the geography is still working, and Mr. Roosevelt is going to have a hard time. All of which is interesting because, if the truth were known, Mr. Roosevelt is not very much interested in the St. Lawrence project as a seaway. He would never say so, because that would be most impolitic in the Middle West and Northwest, which urgently want the canal, because they believe cheaper freight rates to Europe would mean higher prices to American farmers.

But the President is primarily interested in the power angle.

#### **Old British Game**

# There was more than met the eye in the "huddle" of the British and American delegations at the London naval conference the other day, while the Japanese delegates, according to press dispatches, were

It was just that "perplexity" which was desired. The only surprising feature was that the British were willing to make the gesture this year. But even that is solved by some confidential advices just received from London.

The whole difficulty of the situation in London, where Japan has been demanding equality with Britain and America in naval armaments, was that while both London and Washington objected violently to anything of the sort, London was disposed to let Washington take the brunt of the opposition. It was simply the old British diplomatic game, getting some other country to pull the chestnuts out of the fire.

But this time the situation proved too serious, and from two angles. First, there was the evident fact that, as long as Japan felt confident that Britain was secretly on her side, she was entirely too obdurate. So that the chestnuts were not com-

modernization are on government pay rolls. Which proves to backers of the plan, which has not succeeded on anything like as big a scale as had been hoped, that what is still needed, before real prosperity can come back, is more confidence.

The trouble is, one of the officials connected with the plan pointed out, though not for quotation, that the rank and file of people of moderate means are holding on ern state. to their money far too tightly, and the reason is they are afraid to

take any chances.

It is interesting, therefore, to find such a large percentage of the people who are willing to take a chance and borrow some money to make their homes more attractive are on government pay rolls. A recent survey of the loans made so far showed 16.13 per cent of all of them had been to public employees. Clerical employees ranked next with 15.27 per cent. There are only two other really important-in number -classes. Skilled mechanics and both, business men who are the sole owners of their enterprises.

Salesmen constitute only 6.78 per cent of such borrowers. Corporaunskilled laborers only 6.14 per per cent. So did barbers, So that almost one-third of the

workers.

#### **Heating Plants Lead**

New heating plants constituted the biggest individual demand for these home modernization loans. Of the first 5,628 loans made, 997 were for heating plants. Redecorating of interiors came second with 861, and new plumbing accounted for

These three classifications lead exterior repairs and roofing, outside painting and general remodeling, which had been expected by some to be in the lead.

Despite all the propaganda about better kitchen arrangements, only pose, and only 123 for additional rooms.

There had been expectancy also that new lighting would be one of the big classifications, yet only 163 loans were made for this purpose.

The administration is convinced that only the surface has been scratched in this home modernization move. But it has been driven to the conclusion that this must be relied on as one of the big helping factors after more progress toward recovery has been made. In short, that it rightfully belongs in writer. the next stage, not the present. Copyright .- WNU Service.

rowing government money for home | an anomaly; for, until less than two years ago, when a constitution was born, Siam was the sole remaining absolute monarchy in the Family of Nations.

Yet the name Muang Thai has significance. Of all the numerous races and tribal groups who in successive migrations have swept down across southern Asia, only the Siamese have emerged victorious. Against many vicissitudes they have maintained their complete independence and forged themselves a mod-

Now Quite Accessible.

Today we can step aboard the magic carpets provided by Imperial Airways, K. L. M., and Air-France at London, Amsterdam, or Marseilles and be whisked away to this interesting oriental land in a little over a week, for Siam lies at the aerial crossroads of the Far East. Or we can go by boat and drop off at Penang, Singapore, or Hong Kong, as Bangkok is linked to Penang by train, to Hong Kong by local steamer, and to Singapore by

In the long curving sweep of Bangkok's river highway, the Me Nam Chao Bhraya, is revealed the pageant of Siam's commercial action officers only 5.04 per cent, and tivity. Many of Bangkok's 80 rice mills line the water front. Chinese cent, Railway employees, curious- junks and lighters clutter their ly enough, amounted to less than 1 wharves, with endless queues of perspiring, bare-backed coolles dumping baskets of rice in their loans so far have been to govern- holds. Other boats lift their rough ment employees and white collar matting sails and slip downstream to the off-coast island of Koh Si Chang, where deep-draft steamers

take on cargo. Nearly 90 per cent of all Siam's foreign trade moves up and down this waterway, accompanied by all the strange smells and cries pecu-

liar to an oriental port. As a capital city, Bangkok is not old. It is but a few years senior to Washington, on the Potomac. The New Rama I bridge, its enormous spans etched sharply against a background of colorful temples and water-front shops, gives the city its date line. This 475-foot structure, first to link the two portions of the city, was dedicated in April, 1932, in commemoration of the one hun-63 loans were made for this pur- | dred fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Bangkok and the reign of the present Chakkri dynasty.

#### American Influence.

America has touched Siam in many ways, Through American missionaries modern medicine was first practiced and progressive schools developed in the country. Americans brought the first printing presses and also adapted the 44 consonants and 20 vowel and tonal marks of the Siamese written language to the keyboard of a type-

#### Minerals and Rice.

South Siam embodies about onehalf of the elongated Malay peninsula, with its population gradually shading into almost pure Malay. Like lower Malaya, it is rich in minerals, especially tin, and also produces considerable quantities of rubber. In normal times an average of nine million dollars' worth of tin annually goes into foreign marts from these mines.

Eastward, westward, and northward from Bangkok stretches the vast alluvial plain of central Siam, level as a table top-the rice granary of the country. It is the heart of the kingdom and the source of nine-tenths of its wealth. An area of roughly 50,000 square miles is enclosed between the high mountain backbone that extends along the Burma border and the battlements that face the Korat plateau. What the Nile is to Egypt the Me Nam Chao Bhraya is to this fertile valley. Every year during the summer rainy season the river overflows its banks and stretches out through its network of canals and distributaries, depositing rich silt and providing the required water for the rice lands.

Chiengmai, second city of Siam, was founded in the Eleventh century, and subsequently gained ascendancy over neighboring principalities. Because of its importance, it long sat on the fence between Burma and Siam and was pulled first one way and then the other, according to which rival sought by force of arms to claim its allegiance.

Chiengmai is attractively located on the Me Ping, one of the chief tributaries of the Me Nam Chao Bhraya. Beyond it stretches a rice plain backed by the imposing 5,500foot mountain of Doi Sutep.

The staffs of several teak companies and of the missionary schools and hospitals comprise the principal foreign population in Chiengmai. One of the outstanding missionary enterprises in the city is the asylum for lepers. Many of these unfortunates are made comfortable in the excellent cottages provided for them. They are treated with the esters of chaulmoogra oil, and in many cases the disease is arrested, if not completely cured. So effective has been this work that the government now grants an annual subsidy toward its upkeep.

In the fastnesses of the northern forests axes ring, trees crash, logs thunder down mountain skidways, mahouts shout, and elephants trumpet-the voices of a teaking camp.

Each year approximately 100,000 teak logs go down the river to Bangkok, 23,000 are routed by the Salween river to Burma, and another 8,000 ride the turbulent waters of the Mekong to Indo-China.

"perplexed." 661.

