

Mati Hari Sent to Death by Comrade

"Mlle. Docteur," on Death-Bed, Confesses.

Berne, Switzerland.—On her death bed Anne-Marie Lesser, notorious "Mlle. Docteur," German spy, revealed how she betrayed the glamorous World War spy, Mata Hari, to her death before a French firing squad.

"Mlle. Docteur" died alone in a sanatorium near Zurich, where she had been under treatment for the narcotic habit. For she had taken drugs to deaden her memory.

Her doctor in the sanatorium was the only person to whom she talked and after her recent death he disclosed for the first time her astonishing story. It was a confession of a woman who stopped at no crime to gain war secrets for Germany.

Doctor's Story.

Here is the doctor's story: "Do you think, doctor, that I should be arrested if I went to France?"

"Certainly not," I replied, "the question would not even arise."

"I should like to go to France," she said, "to see once more all those places where I used to go. I should like also to see Mata Hari's grave; she was one of my victims. I engaged her and it was from me that she obtained all her instructions."

"But one day she told me that she did not want to continue the work. She had had enough or she was afraid, I don't know which. But she wished to be released from her promises."

"For anyone who has trodden that path there is no possibility of retreat. I should not have been able to release her even if I had wanted. I should have been suspected at once. I threatened her, but without success."

"Yes, I had her executed. As was customary, I arranged that the French should receive all the necessary evidence for her arrest."

An Easy Death.

"For a long time, for a very long time, I envied Mata Hari's fate. Her death was easy, I am going to tell you why."

"She was condemned to death and was waiting for the end in her cell when a man came to her and said in a low voice:

"Fear nothing, Mata Hari, everything has been arranged for your escape. You will have to go before the firing squad, but that will be a mere formality, the bullets will pass above your head."

"Pretend to be dead, our men will put you on the bier and transport you out of France on a wagon."

"Mata Hari smiled gratefully, and went to what she believed to be the last to be a mock execution, and smiling received the rifle bullets in her heart. She had an easy death."

Anne Marie began her career as a spy when she was sixteen when, described on her passport as a student at the Beaux Arts of Geneva, she appeared in a little French village in the Vosges which was going to be the scene of certain military maneuvers.

In 1914 there arrived at Brussels a splendid creature with a French name bearing only a vague resemblance to the little student of the Beaux Arts of Geneva.

MATCHED DETAILS

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

Simple frocks and coats dramatized with striking accessories is the key to smart dressing for this fall and winter. The big thought is to so co-ordinate accessories that the related items will bring the costume into a perfect unit. This movement along lines of high fashion culture is apparent throughout apparel design this season. The idea of artfully correlated accessory details is admirably illustrated in the velvet hat, glove and scarf set portrayed herewith. The hat is one of those picturesque Tyrolean high-crowned types which are so outstanding in the fall style parade. The handsomest ones are made of all-over stitched velvet in autumn colorings which are a delight to the eye. Of course they sport a bright Alpine feather and the model pictured does it gaily and smartly. The velvet scarf is a triangle worn cowl fashion close up around the throat. The handsome gloves are also done in velvet.

TRY DOPED SLEEP AS INSANITY CURE

Narcotic-Induced Rest Said to Be Effective.

London.—Some mental patients at a hospital in England are being drugged into a new world—cured of their affliction, experimenters with the narcotic treatment claim.

Put to sleep for ten days or a fortnight by a narcotic, patients have awakened with their mental depressions gone, as a result of laboratory research at the Cardiff Mental hospital, Whitechurch.

It is only after years of experimenting that a satisfactory narcotic and the effective quantity to be administered have been found. Research workers discovered that the treatment caused certain toxics to be set up in the body.

These difficulties were met by giving the patient glucose and injecting insulin at the same time the narcotic was administered.

Dr. J. H. Quastel, director of the hospital laboratory, reported the investigations revealed that the human body produces certain poisons which disturb the nerve cells and may in some cases be a contributory cause to mental disorder.

The sleep and rest treatment cannot be applied to all patients. It is possible by the aid of blood tests to ascertain whether a patient is suffering from severe emotional tension, Doctor Quastel said.

Saxophone's Wail Hot? Really Is, Says Science

Cambridge, Mass.—Tuneful melodies of dance orchestras and jazz bands may actually be "hot." Scientists of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to the October Technology Review, say that flute, bugle and saxophone notes all have a temperature.

Prof. Louis Harris and Ellis A. Johnson, research workers at Round Experiment station at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., announced that a delicate sound thermometer, capable of telling the exact temperatures of all sound waves, as well as picking up sounds inaudible to the human ear, has been perfected.

The new mechanical ear will respond to infinitesimal changes of temperature created by the pressing of sound waves against one another as they surge through the air.

The instrument consists of thin metal strips or silvers. One million of them would form a pile one inch high. The metal strips are built up by sprinkling atoms of two dissimilar metals over a strip of film. This is accomplished by a process known to scientists as "sputtering" and is really the bombardment of a metal by ions.

Increase Mayor's Salary Despite His Protest

Budapest.—Despite his vehement protest, the mayor of Kalecsa has been forced to agree to an increase of 1,400 pengoes (about \$300) a year in his salary.

The city council passed a unanimous resolution to pay tribute in this way to what it considered the mayor's extraordinary merits. After the resolution had been entered on the records, the mayor found out about it, and declared that he would withhold his signature rather than legalize a reward to which he felt he was not entitled.

His protests were in vain, however, and the city council had its way.

Whisky Snake Story Has New Dressing

Mystic, Conn.—Fish story No. 9,569,999!

Bill Henshaw has a water snake, tamed by a drink of whisky, that fetches him frogs for bait.

He came upon the snake one day, he related, in the act of swallowing a frog. Bill wanted the frog for bait and poured a gulp of rum down its throat to make it cough. Later he felt something flapping against his boot. It was the snake back with another frog—for a drink.

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—President Roosevelt is adamant on the question of the 5-5-3 naval ratio for the United States, Great Britain and Japan. There will be no yielding to Japanese insistence on parity so far as this country is concerned. If Japan insists on increasing her ratio, the American delegates will reluctantly sail for home, permitting the treaty to be abrogated.

But the next step will be that the United States will proceed to maintain at least the present differential by exceeding to just that extent any building program Japan may attempt. That is to say, the White House would recommend to congress such appropriations as would be necessary to accomplish that.

This would not come immediately, unless Japan actually broke faith by starting to build before the expiration of the two-years' notice that the treaty provides must be given before modifying any section of it. It so happens that Franklin D. Roosevelt is perfectly familiar with the naval situation. He has never lost the interest he acquired during the period of nearly eight years he was assistant secretary of the navy. Also, it so happens that he has a great many friends among the high naval officers. Most of them were juniors when he was in the department, and they have no trouble in finding his ear today. And it is quite a sympathetic ear.

One visitor noticed recently a map on the wall of one of his rooms showing the Far East, Japan and the mandated islands, which she denies she is fortifying, but will not allow our ships to visit, and the Philippines.

The point is that this administration does not believe Japan needs for defensive purposes anything like as large a navy as the United States or Great Britain.

U. S. Will Not Yield

Another point on which the American delegation at London is not going to yield is one made by both the Japanese and British. This is the elimination of 8-inch guns for cruisers. America insists upon 8-inch guns, Japan and Britain want the size limited to 6-inch.

Answer—the British and Japanese both have any number of fast merchant ships actually constructed with a view to mounting 6-inch guns. Such a ship would be helpless before a cruiser carrying 8-inch guns, but could give a cruiser armed with the same sized guns a fair battle. Which means that if the caliber were reduced to 6-inch guns for all cruisers the British and Japanese would start with a tremendous superiority.

It is highly important to realize, in considering these London discussions on naval armament, that the American delegation has no positive orders to arrive at an agreement. At only one prior naval conference was this the case—the last one at London. And that was the only time that our delegates were enabled to refuse to accede to foreign demands. Which may be the reason for the saying that has become a byword—that the United States never lost a war or won a conference.

It may be of some interest to note at this time that at the only other conference where our delegates did not have orders to reach an agreement, Mr. Roosevelt was also President. Which is interesting as showing his realization of the situation, and of his willingness to take the only steps which naval officers insist Japan understands.

Gold Content Stands

President Roosevelt, though making no promises, has been so impressed with the arguments of representatives of the gold bloc countries of Europe that there is little likelihood of any further devaluation of the gold content of the dollar for some time to come.

He still retains the power to devalue it 9 cents further, in gold, to the 50 cent limit imposed by congress. But this power, it is almost certain, will not be exercised in the near future. It will be held as a reserve weapon against any possibility of things not going the way the administration hopes, either in international or domestic affairs.

The President was told bluntly by the European countries still on the gold standard—Italy, France, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland—that if the United States devalues the remaining 9 cents authorized by law they will have no alternative as to their course. Every one of them would be compelled to devalue its own currency further.

They pointed out that despite the fact that Great Britain and the United States have gone off gold, international trade still continues in terms of pounds sterling and dollars. Also that Britain had given every indication of keeping the pound at something like the present rate of exchange with the dollar. And the British, they insisted, are very stubborn.

So that in all human probability, if the United States reduced the gold value of the dollar by 9 additional cents, Britain would at

once put the pound sufficiently lower to equalize. Which would mean putting the pound down about 45 cents in terms of dollars.

These reductions in value of the pound and dollar, the gold bloc representatives told Mr. Roosevelt, would force similar action on the part of their countries.

Might Cause Trouble

It is not a question of protecting their gold. That could easily be done by other means. But the trouble would be that such a lowering of values of the currencies of their chief competitors in world markets would force them to reduce their own production costs. Else they would not be able to export any product which is also produced in the United States or Great Britain.

This is nothing new, as a matter of fact. At the time the United States went off gold, the French told Mr. Roosevelt they could stand a depreciation of the gold value of the dollar down to a certain point, but if it went to 50 cents they would be very reluctantly obliged to reduce again the gold value of the franc.

The case applies with greater force to Italy, and is further magnified when applied to Switzerland and Belgium. France is more self-supporting and self-contained than any other nation in the gold bloc. Italy is obliged to do a great deal of exporting, and even then struggle against an unfavorable balance of trade. With the value of the dollar reduced further, she visualizes a much smaller amount of Italian goods bought in America.

Comedy of Errors

A comedy of errors has characterized the relentless march of the administration toward more airtight control by the President and secretary of the treasury over the federal reserve board and comptroller's office. There seems little doubt that Roosevelt and Morgenthau will accomplish their purpose in the long run, but the slip-ups are amusing certain insiders.

The errors all center around replacing Comptroller of the Currency J. F. T. O'Connor, former law partner of Senator William Gibbs McAdoo and before that Democratic candidate for governor of North Dakota.

O'Connor simply could not see why he should do what Morgenthau commanded, either as a member of the reserve board, or in running the national bank examiners of the country. He could not be removed out of hand, so to speak, for several reasons. He had been duly appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate.

So O'Connor had to be "kicked upstairs." Morgenthau decided to have him elected federal agent for the Reserve bank of San Francisco, a position which would not only take him back to his adopted state, but would give him twice the salary he draws as comptroller.

Two members of the federal reserve board, Adolph C. Miller and M. S. Szymczak, journeyed out to San Francisco to look into the situation. They found the bankers on the coast were very anxious to have Judge Wilson McCarthy of Salt Lake City, former member of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, made reserve agent. They also found that the bankers did not want O'Connor.

A Comic Note

So, when Secretary Morgenthau attended personally a reserve board meeting and proposed the name of O'Connor for the reserve agent at the San Francisco vacancy, there was a division.

The vote stood three to three, as follows:

For O'Connor: Morgenthau, Charles S. Hamlin, and J. J. Thomas. Against: Miller, Szymczak, and George R. James.

So Morgenthau was temporarily stalemated. It was at this point in the situation, it may interest some bankers to know, that the impression was given very strongly to certain news agencies that the administration might turn to a central bank. In short, that if it could not control the federal board it would legislate it out of existence and substitute something that could be controlled.

But pressure was brought to bear in one direction and another, and just recently there was another vote, by the same six men. This time it was five to one for O'Connor, the only man to hold out to the bitter end being Adolf Miller.

Which is another phase of the comedy of errors. For Miller has just been reappointed a member of the board, his term having recently expired. So every one has assumed that he would vote as the appointing power desired.

Apparently, however, he received his reappointment with no strings binding him to vote as directed. Which would trouble the administration a good deal more if it had not been able to persuade Szymczak and James to change their votes.

The final comic note came when O'Connor hesitated about taking this new place. As this is written he has not accepted nor promised to do so. Cynics remark that he knows he can hold on to his present job, but that he could be removed from the better paying San Francisco job on a moment's notice. So maybe written assurances will have to be given.

"Road of God"



In Jerusalem Streets Are Carvings From Days of the Crusaders.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

THE exploits of the Crusaders have stirred alike the imaginations of young and old ever since they made their armed pilgrimages to the Holy Land almost a thousand years ago.

Nearly all of us have heard something of the story of the Crusaders. We know that centuries ago our ancestors marched out of Europe into the East and founded there a kingdom which endured for nearly 200 years—from 1099 to 1291 of our era. And the Crusaders left traces which can still be seen.

Because the tombs, chapels, and watchtowers, the castles that defended this first eastern front, and the fortified harbors on the islands were isolated in lands under Turkish rule until the World War, few visitors have been able to examine them closely, except in Jerusalem itself and at the accessible points on the coast.

Now one may make the trip in the steps of the Crusaders, with all the anticipation of an explorer of fabled lands. The start is from central Europe where the first Crusaders turned their backs on their homelands, to follow their Via Dei, "Road of God," the trails that led to Jerusalem.

Such a modern explorer plays the part of a hunter. Time and weather during some 700 years have almost obliterated the remains left by the warriors of the Cross; often their buildings had been utilized by the Moslems for mosques. It is necessary to look for clues by the way, to follow traces into some not easily accessible places, and to discount most of the legendry that the people of the countryside always have on tap for the traveler.

In Trieste, Italy, for example, a broken arch is pointed out as the "Arch of Richard," with the explanation that the English king dwelt in the stone house beside it when he was made captive on his return from the Holy Land. The arch, however, is Roman work, and although Richard may have occupied the house, if he was ever in Trieste, he certainly did not plan the fortification of the old city of Ragusa (now Dubrovnik), down the Dalmatian coast, as legend relates.

Gateways to the East.

On the other hand, in the neighboring city of Venice, at the southwest corner of the main structure of the Basilica of San Marco, nearest the two columns, there is a group of four porphyry figures in armor. Few visitors notice it, but it is a relic of the Crusaders brought from their seaport of Acre by the Venetians.

Venice itself was one of the gateways by which the hosts of Crusaders sought the East. Others took ship from Brindisi, to cross to the Dalmatian coast, and a chronicler of their day describes a mishap that showed the danger of embarking upon the crude galleys, or dromonds, that felt their way from coast to coast without aid of compass and chart:

"The fleet was ready at Easter-tide, and they embarked at the port of Brindisi. Among those ships, we beheld one suddenly break in the middle without any cause. Nearly 400 men and women were cast into the water. . . . Only a few survived, and those lost their horses and mules in the waves, with much money."

This happened during the first Crusade, when multitudes were hastening toward Constantinople (now Istanbul), the halfway point in their great venture. It was the first movement in Europe of men in a mass directly toward the East.

When they left Venice or Brindisi, or the broad valley of the Danube, they ventured into what was to them an unknown world. Only leaders had an approximate idea where Jerusalem lay.

Route Through the Balkans.

"A barren land," one of the Provençals relates of the Dalmatian coast route, "both pathless and mountainous. It was winter by then and we saw neither birds nor beasts for three seven days. We wandered through low-hanging clouds so dense that we were able to feel them and often to push them away from us as we moved."

Today you speed over the rolling hills of the Balkans in a railway carriage with a dining car attached. Crossing a frontier means no more than showing your passport. But the main body of Crusaders, led by

Godfrey of Bouillon, plodding though the "immense and indescribable forests," had to fight or barter for their grain and oil and cattle; they had to build rafts at rivers and sometimes to manage without rafts.

"Then we came," one relates, "to the swift river Demon, which is rightly named. For we had to watch many of our people, wading across step by step, swept down by the current. We could not save them. If the knights had not brought up their battle chargers to aid those on foot, many more would have perished."

No wonder that these first Crusaders, coming out of the Balkan valley, beheld with amazement the mighty walls and towers of Constantinople, with its domed basilicas and marble palaces!

At this halfway point the almost exhausted hosts of marchers were furnished with adequate supplies by the Byzantine emperor. What was more important, they found out where they were, and obtained guides who knew the route ahead of them.

But across the blue line of the Bosphorus the hostile Moslems lay in wait for them, and the rabble who had marched under Peter the Hermit were almost annihilated within two days' travel of the shore. The better-armed host of Godfrey and the other barons, however, fought their way to the plateau of Asia Minor.

Across Asia Minor.

The exact route they followed across Asia Minor is uncertain. It is clear that they must have passed to the east of the Olympus heights (the Ulu Dag), and to the east of the Dark Sultan Dag. The Turks who were fleeing before them increased their suffering by driving off most of the cattle and burning the scattered villages.

At Konia (Konya), however, they found fertile land and ample food. They learned also how to make skins serve to carry water.

Aided by the welcome appearance of a river, they crossed the remainder of the plateau land to Heraclea (now Ereğli) in safety. It had taken many of them a year and a half to journey from their homes to this gateway of the Holy Land. Perhaps a quarter of a million, perhaps more, had taken the oath to make their way from the hamlets of Christendom to Jerusalem.

More than 100,000 had passed through Constantinople, as nearly as we can judge from the scanty records. By now probably they numbered no more than sixty or seventy thousand. Only some 20,000 reached Jerusalem alive.

They were camped this autumn under the mountain barrier of the Taurus (Toros) range. Here they encountered allies, the Christian Armenians of the mountain strongholds, who must have looked upon this host of road-weary warriors as a miraculous apparition. And here the host of the first Crusaders broke up, some galloping down through the ravine known as the Cilician Gates to the plain of Tarsus, while others wandered off to set up an independent kingdom in Edessa (now Urfa) among the Armenians.

On to Jerusalem.

The greater part made a circuit to the northeast, to cross the Taurus range. Apparently they felt their way through a gorge. "We entered," a chronicler explains, "a defile of the devil, which was so lofty and steep that we hardly dared to pass ahead along the path. Horses fell bodily and one pack animal dragged another with it. The knights beat themselves with their hands for grief in this place; some sold their shields, helmets, and body armor for whatever they could get. Others threw away their heavy armor and marched on. And so we passed through the accursed mountain and came to a city called Marash (now Maras). The inhabitants came out joyfully to meet us. There we all had plenty."

Here lay the mighty city of Antioch (Antioche). The Crusaders laid siege to it and took it after a struggle of eight months. With this citadel behind them, the road down the Valley of the Orontes toward Jerusalem lay open.

They had crossed the Asia Minor plateau, but other armies of Crusaders hastening after them failed to do so. Some were cut to pieces by the Suljuk Turks, others lost their way or were betrayed by the Byzantines.

Treasure Hunters Who Were Arrested



Eighteen members of a British treasure hunting expedition were arrested on Cocos Island by Costa Rican authorities and their valuable equipment confiscated. This photograph shows the expedition landing on the island where they hoped to find gold buried by the buccaneers.