his body lay in the city morgue while police and relatives searched for him.

Died. May Etheridge, 42, divorced wife of the Duke of Leinster; by her own hand (poison); in Brighton, England (see p. 20).

Died. William Donald Lippitt, 49, president of Great Western Sugar Co., largest beet sugar producer in the U. S., president of the U. S. Beet Sugar Association and of Great Western Railway Co.; after a fall from horseback; in Denver.

Died. Arthur Somers Roche, 51, author of popular fiction (Uneasy Street, Find the Woman, The Great Abduction, etc., etc.); of heart disease; in West Palm Beach, Fla. In 1921 Arkansas' Governor Thomas C. McRae declared a holiday on the publication day of The Day of Faith, a book describing what would happen if everyone simultaneously agreed: "My neighbor is perfect."

Died. The Emir Ali, 64, onetime King of Hejaz, brother of the late King Feisal of Iraq and the Emir Abdullah of Transjordania; after long illness; in the Bagdad palace of his nephew, King Ghazi of Irak.

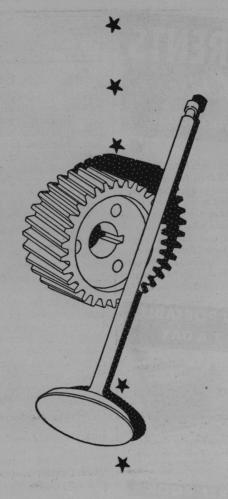
Died. Dr. Lyon Gardiner Tyler, 81, son of the tenth President of the U. S.; of pneumonia; in Charles City County, Va. (see p. 13).

Died. Henry J. Pain, 82, retired fireworks manufacturer, pioneer "Prince of Pyrotechnics"; in London. He put on such spectacles as "The Last Days of Pompeii," "The Chariot Race of Ben Hur," "The Battle of Gettysburg," "The Siege of Vera Cruz," "The Destruction of Jerusalem" and "The Battle in the Clouds." Stringent laws and "safe & sane Fourths" brought reverses; his company was finally sold in 1927.

Died. Auguste Escoffier, 88, famed chef; in Monte Carlo. Beginning as a member of Napoleon III's kitchen staff during the Franco-Prussian War, Escoffier became a cook in the grand manner, fed Kaiser Wilhelm salmon steamed in champagne, plied King George V with variations of cream cheese (a favorite dish), invented peach Melba. Other Escoffier creations: Sauce Diable, quail Richelieu, filet of sole Waleska. He knew more than 5,000 recipes, wrote a monumental cookbook which he modestly prefaced: "It would be absurd to aspire to fix the destinies of an art."

Died. Dr. Herbert Allen Giles, 89, longtime (1897–1932) professor of Chinese at Cambridge University; in Cambridge. Long in the British consular service, he wrote a complete history of Chinese literature, compiled the most authoritative Chinese-English dictionaries extant.

Died. Mrs. Charlotte Prentiss Browning, 97, well-beloved Chicago dowager, mother-in-law of President Frank Joseph Loesch of the Chicago Crime Commission; of complications following an appendectomy last year; in Chicago.



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MEDICINE

Murder with Germs

At a Calcutta railway station many months ago promenaded one Amarendra Nath Pandey, a rich, youngish man who feared assassination. Warrant for his fear: someone (his stepbrother, he suspected) had dabbed lockjaw germs on the nose-piece of his spectacles. The germs had almost caused his death.

As Amarendra Pandey cautiously promenaded, a short black man brushed by and pricked his arm with a needle. Benavendra Nath Pandey, the stepbrother, rushed out of nowhere and vigorously rubbed the arm. In a few days Amarendra was dead of plague, and with suspicious alacrity Benayendra laid claim to his heritage.

Investigation disclosed that three doctors connived in cunning Benayendra Pandey's plot and got him the germs from the All-India Institute of Health and the Bombay Municipal Hospital Aug. 6). Last week at Calcutta the trial of the quartet for murder came to its end. The prosecutor called the case "unparalleled in the annals of crime in India in its enormity and well-planned scientific design . . . diabolical ingenuity." Only Benayendra Pandey and Dr. Taranath Bayttachra were found guilty. The jury recommended mercy. Barked the judge: "The murder is too heinous to warrant clemency.'

Another Vaccine

Only 55 years ago great, meticulous Louis Pasteur (1822-95) began to realize that for every infectious disease there is a specific micro-organism. That year chicken cholera was Pasteur's obsession. Dishes of the virus lay all around his Paris laboratory. Then, in the midst of his research, he dashed away on a vacation. The virus died, but Pasteur did not know

Upon his return Pasteur injected some of the dead virus into a healthy chicken. Nothing happened. Astonished, he prepared a fresh batch of virulent virus and injected it into the same chicken. Nothing happened—because the erroneous innoculation with dead virus had immunized the chicken against cholera.

Pasteur thus by accident discovered the principle of preventive innoculation against infectious disease. For the first time someone could explain why pus from a calf's poxy sores prevented smallpox in human beings.

Just 50 years ago this coming July Pasteur first used a vaccine on a human being. It was rabies vaccine, which Pasteur administered to Joseph Meister, an Alsatian child chewed by a mad dog. The boy recovered, and bacteriologists began to invent vaccines, the moment they discovered the cause and method of transmission of a disease.

Invention continues. Last autumn Dr. John Albert Kolmer of Philadelphia and Drs. William Hallock Park and Maurice Brodie of Manhattan announced vaccines against infantile paralysis. Last month Dr. Albert Paul Krueger of the University of California announced a vaccine against the common cold.

And last week Professor Lloyd Derr Felton of Harvard went to Johns Hopkins Medical School, where once he studied and taught, to say that a pneumonia vaccine which he invented seemed to be valid. He had given the vaccine to 3,000 people, including himself. Not one had developed pneumonia, although in the ordinary course of life ten or a dozen of them should have contracted the disease.

Death's Schedule

A serious doctor no longer feels like Christ over Lazarus when he makes a dead patient's heart beat again. An injection of adrenalin or a tickle with the electrical pacemaker may do the trick. Or, if the patient is on the operating table with his abdomen or chest open, the surgeon may massage the heart into motion. Nonetheless, this stale medical story still looks like news and is printed, often on front pages, a dozen times a year for the benefit of those who cannot remember what they

Last week the inventor of the electrical pacemaker (TIME, Dec. 19, 1932), Manhattan's ambitious Dr. Albert Solomon Hyman, freshened up that kind of news by attaching thereto a schedule of Death.

If the brain and central nervous system are deprived of refreshing blood for eight to twelve minutes, it is useless to try revival, said Dr. Hyman, because, even if the individual's heart is restarted, he will be a hopelessly crippled idiot.

The heart itself does not die beyond recall until Death has held it ten to 20 minutes. Other way stations in the schedule of Death, according to Dr. Hyman: skeletal muscle, two to four hours; stomach and intestines, six to ten hours; cartilage, ten to 24 hours; bone, 24 to 72 hours; skin (including sweat glands, hair follicles and nails), several days.

Bastardy

Woven into the fabric of complex New York City is the scarlet thread of bastardy which Dr. Ruth Reed of Indiana University has been unraveling for three years. Last week she reached a point where she could tell the metropolis just what sort of women bear bastards.

The typical unmarried mother in New York is a domestic servant with only a grammar school education, is aged 16 to 24. Most of the servants were either Negro or immigrant white women.

Miss Reed discovered one unmarried mother who was only II years old and a 14-year-old girl who had two fatherless babies. The number of women who had illegitimate children after they were 40 was negligible. When Miss Reed realized that only 1% of the mothers were normal school graduates and only 2% were college graduates, she hastened to denounce "a belief, prevalent among some social agencies, that unmarried mothers now come largely from the better educated classes.'