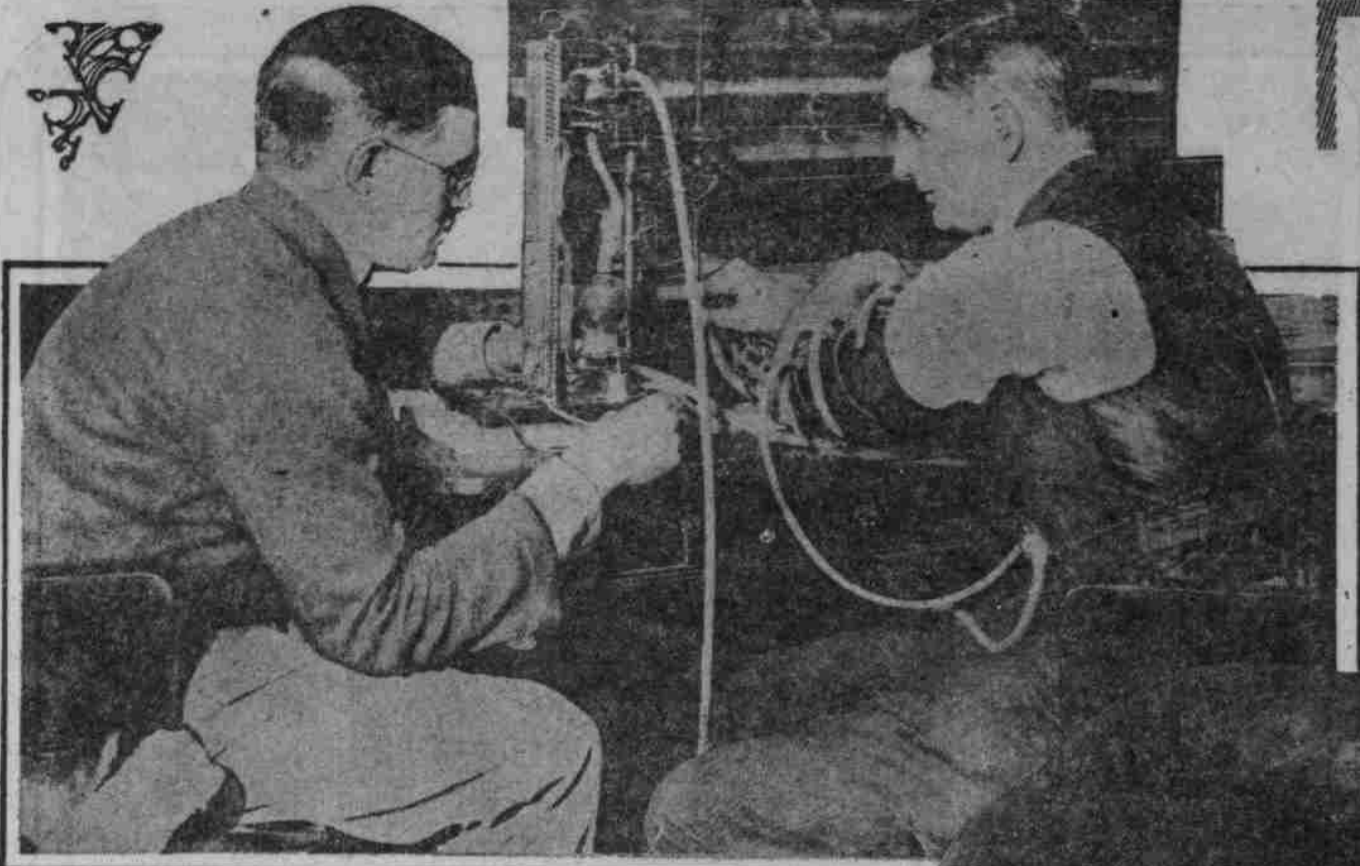


Has the "Lie-Detector" Lied?

Machine Invented to Detect Veracity of Persons Under Examination Finds in Favor of Henry Wilkens Despite Testimony of Human Witnesses Who Swore That He Hired Gunman to Kill His Wife.



Professor John Larsen giving the "lie detector" test to Henry Wilkens, alleged wife slayer, in San Francisco police headquarters, which resulted in upholding Wilkens' claim of innocence.

The newly-invented "lie detector," known as the sphygmomanometer, gives scientific testimony that Henry Wilkens, wealthy San Francisco garage owner, is not guilty of having hired the assassin who shot and killed his wife.

Arthur Castor, under arrest for complicity in the murder, gives direct testimony to the police that Wilkens did order the slaying of his wife and that he paid Arthur's brother, Walter, for doing the job. Shortly after Arthur's arrest and alleged confession Walter committed suicide.

The San Francisco police reject the machine's evidence and accept the human testimony. Nevertheless, the charts of the "lie detector" went into the record when Wilkens was placed before the court.

The crime and its aftermath excel to date in melodramatic interest the best detective story ever written. Four human lives have been taken: Mrs. Wilkens, who was killed May 26 in the presence of her two children; Detective Sergeant Timothy Bailly and Mrs. Annie Downs Castor, who were shot down by Walter Castor, who then committed suicide early in August.

Is it possible that the "lie detector" was fooled by a dual personality so pronounced that the Wilkens tested by the machine was not the Wilkens of the Decoration day murder?

PROFESSOR JOHN LARSEN of the department of criminology, University of California, and member of the scientific department of the police of Berkeley, was about to test his invention, the "lie detector." He was seated at a table in police headquarters, San Francisco, whither he and his invention had been summoned to help the police of the city solve murder mysteries.

Seated beside him, his arm encased in the attachment of the machine, was Henry Wilkens, wealthy garage owner. The police had discovered discrepancies in Wilkens' story that he and his family had been held up in their automobile on a lonely spot on the road and that Mrs. Wilkens had been shot before the eyes of her two children when Wilkens had resisted the highwaymen. One of the discrepancies was that Wilkens had said that the murder car was a Dodge when another witness swore it was a Hudson. Moreover, he had failed to identify two suspects, Arthur and Walter Castor, arrested when they passed bills of \$100 denomination, three of which Wilkens claimed had been stolen from him by the highwaymen. Then, too, it had been learned that Mrs. Wilkens had filed a suit for separation, charging cruelty, and that he had attempted to force her to get a divorce.

Professor Larsen leaned forward and turned a switch. Then he began to ask Wilkens questions. He fired them at him rapidly, unceasingly, crossing them with the skill of a veteran examiner. All the time he was questioning, a delicate needle attached to the machine made crazy-looking marks on a thin sheet of sensitized paper. It was recording the pulsation of the blood of the questioned man much as a seismograph records the earth



Henry Wilkens, whose trial for murder questions the value of science's latest pet invention, the "lie detector."

tremors of a quake. For four hours the strange catechism continued. Then—"The machine shows that the suspect is innocent!" announced Professor Larsen.

Wilkens, who had maintained innocence, was ordered discharged. He walked out of headquarters a free man. The news went abroad that the "lie detector" had exonerated Wilkens. Scientists wagged their heads. Professor Larsen went about the business of preparing for his wedding August 3. The case seemed finished as far as Wilkens was concerned.

Then Robert Castor, brother to the suspects who had been released, questioned about his brother Walter's whereabouts, disclosed that Walter had fled in an automobile purchased from Robert with money Wilkens had given Robert for Walter. Robert also revealed that the whole Castor family had known Wilkens for years. Records of a local garage showed that five years before Walter Castor had worked there under Wilkens, who was foreman.

The police rearrested Arthur and ques-



Mrs. Anna Wilkens, who, Decoration day, was murdered in the presence of her family by automobile bandits.



Arthur Castor, whose alleged confession questions the worth of the "lie detector."



Walter Castor, who killed himself when about to be arrested for shooting Mrs. Wilkens.



The Wilkens children, Henry Jr., 8, and Helen, 6, who saw their mother murdered.

tioned him sharply. He broke down and made an alleged confession in which he implicated Wilkens. He said Wilkens had hired his brother Walter to kill Mrs. Wilkens.

Wilkens was arrested. He insisted on his innocence. He pointed to the record of the "lie detector." But the police kept him in custody. Yet even they were beginning to doubt their own case when Walter Castor returned to his mother's home and, surrounded by police, killed Detective Sergeant Timothy Bailly and Robert Castor's wife, whom he accused of "squealing on him," wounded Detective Earl Gable and then committed suicide.

Did the "lie detector" lie? The "lie detector" has the best sponsors. A few days after the murder of Mrs. Wilkens the machine was exhibited by Chief of Police August Vollmer of Berkeley, Cal., to the convention at San Francisco of the National Association of Police Chiefs. It was then hailed as the greatest invention of its kind. To test its efficiency it was introduced into the Wilkens case.

San Francisco was all stirred up about that murder. It occurred while the Wilkens were motoring home from Felton, Cal., where they and their children, a boy, 3, and a girl, 6, had been spending the Memorial day vacation period. As the Wilkens automobile neared the last hill beyond Colma, another machine ran alongside and ordered Wilkens, who was driving, to stop. This he did. A shot was fired and Mrs. Wilkens, in sight of her children, crumpled up, fatally wounded. The assassin then ran to his car, which contained another man, and made off. The murder car threw off the trail a pursuing machine, who made a vain effort to obtain its number.

Wilkens told the police that his wife was murdered by automobile bandits who held up his machine and robbed Mrs. Wilkens of her valuable rings and took three \$100 bills from Wilkens.

Two days later Walter and Arthur Cas-

tor were arrested by the police when they attempted to pass \$100 bills in payment of a garage bill. They were questioned and denied knowledge of the death of Mrs. Wilkens, and established to the satisfaction of the police that they were not in San Francisco on the day of the crime. Wilkens was called to police headquarters and failed to identify the Castor brothers as the bandits. He said he had never seen them before. Wilkens said the bandits overtook him while driving in a Dodge car. Gorfinkel, his wife and son all said the bandit car was a Hudson.

Then it was found by police detectives that the Castor brothers had rented a Hudson car on the day of the murder and had returned it to the garage about a half hour after Mrs. Wilkens was murdered. They were again questioned and held to their story that they were not in San Francisco. Wilkens again insisted that the holdup car was a Dodge machine. Being a garage man, the police believed he knew the makes of automobiles. Then came the discovery that Mrs. Wilkens had filed a suit for separate maintenance in the superior court against her husband, charging cruelty, and that he had attempted to force her to get a divorce, but that she had refused. The net was gathering about Wilkens. Professor Larsen and his "lie detector" again were called into the case to determine whether or not Wilkens had knowledge of certain events.

Larsen brought the "lie detector" from the University of California to the San Francisco detective bureau, and the machine was attached to Wilkens' arm while he was questioned about the murder and asked specifically if he knew who had killed his wife. The machine failed to register the slightest degree of change in the pulse throbb of Wilkens as he was interrogated on matters that were supposed to determine his guilt or innocence. In addition to hundreds of extraneous questions, he was asked 18 bearing directly upon the murder. In each instance the answer was reported verbatim by the machine.

EXPERT COOKS PREPARE FOOD FOR 3000 ANIMALS IN THE ZOO

Rudolph H. Bell Concocts Dishes in New York Because Food in Natural State Cannot Be Easily Obtained.

THE cook of Noah's ark had nothing on Rudolph H. Bell, who concocts dishes for more than 3000 animals at the Bronx Zoo, in New York city. Not many people know that animals eat cooked food. They surely didn't in their natural state. But, since it is impossible to import the natural food of the zoo inhabitants, they must be adjusted to an approximate diet—and that's where Rudolph Bell comes in.

Bell has been cooking food for animals of all species, including the human, for 30 years, 24 of which have been spent at the Bronx zoo. He was born in Germany 49 years ago. His father wanted him to become a forester. Rudolph, however, did not feel the call of the cool woods. Somehow he preferred the cleaver and the stove. He wanted to be a cook, and when his father objected too strenuously Rudolph ran away to America. He was 13 years old at the

time. The first thing he did in this country was to apprentice himself to a butcher. Then gradually he learned the art of cooking. For ten years he wandered over the United States, cooking in lumber and cow punchers' camps. For a while he worked for Cody's Buffalo Bill circus. It was here that he first started cooking for animals. When Bell came to the Bronx Zoo, 24 years ago, there were about a half dozen animals on exhibition.

"I used to go down to the butcher every morning and get a pound of meat. We had an ant eater who required chopped meat for his meals. You can imagine the difference now when we use from 400 to 500 pounds of meat a day."

"I was also warden at that time and helped feed the animals. The zoo grew larger and larger. We soon had buffaloes and bears and it was with these that I had my first thrilling experiences. At one time Rollo, the sloth bear, bent the bars of his cage and escaped. He

made for the park restaurant, where I happened to be at the moment. The bear immediately began eating whatever food lay around. I attacked him with a chair; he turned on me and chased me around the room, wrecking the place. At last I reached a closet where I knew a shotgun was kept. The bear reached me as I grabbed my gun. I fell and as I fell I fired. This gave me a short respite and I was able to blaze away till the bear was killed.

"My other experience was even more hazardous. A calf of one of the bison smashed her leg and was being zealously guarded by the mother. It was necessary to get the calf away in order to afford it some relief. But the mother was in an ugly mood and threatened everyone who entered the inclosure. The warden called for volunteers and I responded. I entered the inclosure without weapons and made for the calf and the buffalo made for me. I circled and picked up the calf, which was lying on the ground and bleating with pain, slung it over my shoulder and ran toward the gate. The mother chased me and overtook me. She bucked me and I was thrown heavily to the ground. But, as I was near the gate, the calf was snatched away by one of the keepers and I followed. I was laid up with cuts and bruises for several weeks."

LIQUOR QUESTION IS DEAD ISSUE IN POLITICS OF ARAB PENINSULA

Religion Takes Care of Problems as Alcoholic Drinks Are Forbidden to Faithful by Mohammedanism.

NO LIQUOR question ever arises in Arab politics, according to Judge Charles W. Dustin of Dayton, O., who has just returned from a year's trip to the Orient and Africa. He says that religion takes care of such problems in Arabia, as alcoholic drinks are forbidden by the Mohammedan religion, and as these people are perhaps the most devout in the world, the problems arising from intoxicants are reduced to a minimum. Of the many countries visited by Judge Dustin, Tunis is, to his mind, the most interesting and attractive of foreign cities.

"The average American thinks of Tunis as rather forbidding, since John Howard Payne, the author of 'Home, Sweet Home,' spent the last days of his life there, and infers that it was in Tunis he got the inspiration for his poem, but this is not true, for Payne loved the

country and chose it for a home," said Judge Dustin. "The surprise of the visitor in Tunis begins with his first view of the city, the newer part is so modern and the older part so ancient. In the newer part, constructed by the French since the beginning of the protectorate in 1881, a traveler finds paved streets, electric lights, tram cars and the general appearance of modern Paris. But the ancient walled city, with its labyrinth of streets and markets, has not been changed in a thousand years, except that the French have put in hydrants and lights and improved the sanitation.

"The great majority of the inhabitants of old Tunis are Arabs, Berbers and various classes of Mohammedans, with a Jewish section said to have been started soon after the last siege and capture of Jerusalem. The Jewish and Mohammedan women dress alike in loose garments of white, with large, baggy breeches, except that the Mohammedans wear masks, showing only

their eyes. They are generally short and stout, and it is a mark of beauty to be fat. The men are tall, straight and dignified and usually silent. One rarely sees a smile and still more rarely hears a laugh. Life seems a very serious business with them, no doubt the result of their religious instruction.

"The shops are about 6 by 12, and the merchants sit cross-legged in front awaiting their customers. At first they show only their ordinary goods, but if one persists in asking for something better he will be amazed at the beauty and richness of the stuffs displayed. Nothing is made by machinery. Hand looms only are used. Silk embroideries are popular, usually in white, but often in the most brilliant colors, as dyeing is one of their fine arts. They are also fine workers in leather goods and iron.

"It is a mistake to suppose that Arab women do all the work. They perform all the household work, including weaving and carrying water for family use, but the men are the carpenters, blacksmiths, saddlers and general mechanics and tradesmen. A Mohammedan may have as many wives as he can support, up to four. Divorce is a simple matter, depending upon the will of the husband. The only use of a judge in the case is to see that the husband restores to the discarded wife the property that she brought him."