

those of the Eskimo, Mr. Moorehead said.

In nearly all of the 440 graves examine large quantities of powdered hematite, a red oxide of iron, were found. This hematite was apparently brought from the natural outcrops of iron near the head of Piscataquis river in northcentral Maine.

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#### DREAM WORLD DWELLERS NOT ALWAYS CRIMINALS

If your boy exhibits in an exaggerated degree a tendency to live in a world of dreams - if he communes behind the woodshed with imaginary pirates, master criminals or bloodthirsty Indians - what are the possibilities that he will follow in the footsteps of Richard Loeb, now on trial for his life after confessing to one of the most cold-blooded murders on American criminal records?

Also what is the difference between insanity, which the defense admits cannot be proved, and "diseased mentality", which they are attempting to prove in an effort to obtain mitigation of punishment?

These two questions, which during the past two weeks have been on the lips of thousands of newspapers readers, were discussed in Washington by one of the foremost psychologists and psychiatrists in the United States, who naturally due to the fact that the case still is on trial, requested that he should not be quoted.

Loeb, naturally a dreamer, was subjected in youth to circumstances which tended to exaggerate the reality of his dream world, according to testimony of Dr. William W. White, superintendent of St. Elizabeth's hospital in Washington at the trial. First illness and then a nagging governess restrained natural boyish impulses. He grew into the state of mind where the murderers, master criminals and detectives of this dream world he had built up became more real to him than the characters of the actual world in which he lived.

But most boys live more or less in a dream world, yet not many of them become murderers. Few American youths have not, at some time or other, played "Indian", and simulated scalping forays, or staged a hold-up on their relatives.

Loeb's dream world lasted longer and more vividly. Perhaps its reality increased. When he murdered, it appears from the testimony, he was acting a part.

But, according to the distinguished psychologist interviewed, the fact that the boy lived in a very real dream world, probably did not constitute an abnormality any more than it does in the case of your own little rascal war whooping outside. The abnormality in Loeb's case consisted rather in the fact that he didn't get the proper adjustment between his dreams and his real world. The fact of dreaming, even of excessive dreaming apparently, is not abnormal, it was stated.

Why, if dreamers are apt to end with such a crime as Loeb's, can't the psychiatrists detect the symptoms in a child and either correct matters or have him permanently isolated from society, the public asks?

Because, the expert answers, there is and probably can be no standard of measurement of the dream life of the average boy. There is no line to be drawn

between the excessive and average in day dreaming.

Dreamers, the psychiatrist said, are responsible for most of the trouble in the world - also for most of the progress. Most geniuses are dreamers, he explained - in fact it is doubtful whether dreaming can be considered more than evidence of a healthy imagination. Many die because of their dreams - the artist, for instance, who goes under the struggle of life vainly striving for recognition of his ideals.

The lad who shows more of a tendency to dream than his companions depends for his success in life on making the right adjustments- but the matter is so complicated that probably no expert in the world could tell just what are the right adjustments for a particular individual. It is very much a matter of chance, for thousands of considerations enter into each individual case. While in babyhood and with a nagging governess later on, another dreamer in Loeb's place might have developed into a great poet or inventor. Capacity to dream, generally speaking, increases chances either for success or failure and seldom leads to mediocrity. Loeb, with slight changes in some possible factors, would more likely have become amolycoddle, the psychiatrist said, than a bloodthirsty murderer.

Now as to "diseased mentality" as a reason for mitigation of punishment rather than insanity as a reason for pleading "Not Guilty".

Insanity is not a medical term -rather a loose expression used to cover a wide variety of mental ailments. Proof of insanity in a court consists, the psychiatrist said, not so much on proving a specific condition as in proving a general condition wherein the defendant would not have been responsible for his acts because of some mental failing. This proof usually must be built up on past instances in the life of the accused. This proof must be such as to convince a jury. Thus a person who for a considerable period had acted violently doubtless would be considered "insane" by a jury within the meaning of the law. But a person who, previous to his crime, has shown very slight variation from the normal, such as in the case of Loeb, would have difficulty in convincing the judge of his insanity.

"Mentally diseased" is the correct term, rather than insane. All insane persons are, of course, mentally diseased, but all mentally diseased persons are not "insane" within the meaning of the law.

Take, for instance, a man who must make the rounds of his doors three or four times each night before going to bed because he cannot satisfy himself that he has locked them all. This man probably has a slight mental ailment - an obsession in this one direction. Yet certainly, he exhibited no other variations from the normal, a jury would not be likely to hold him insane.

"Mentally diseased" on the proof of which the defense hopes to save the lives of the two boismurderers, is then mental abnormality insufficiently marked to convince a jury of "insanity", but yet having an effect on the murderer's comprehension of the nature of his crime and its consequences.

#### TABLOID BOOK REVIEW

A TEXT BOOK ON GEOLOGY. By Amadeus W. Grabau, S.B., Mass. Inst. of Technology, D.C. Heath & Company, New York, Two Volumes, \$12.00

This work has also appeared under the title of "A Comprehensive Geology" which is an adequate description of it. It aims to provide a standard work for all to whom the subject of geology appeals. The first volume is devoted to general geology and the second to historical geology.