DR. ISHIDA CONFINED BEFORE, IS REPORT

(Continued from First Page.)

notified pending deportation proceedings.

Dr. Ishida's Oriental cast of countenance defies Occidental penetration. He is not depressed nor is he cheerful, apparently; rather there is an impassiveness about the man which may denote either strong self-control or indifference.

He has talked at length with his lawyers, but goes over the same things a great deal—little happenings at the hospital in which the young nurse with whom he was infatuated was concerned. He speaks in the highest terms of the hospital and of the kindness and hospitality of Dr. Brush. He seems to realize that by his actions he made but poor return for all the kindnesses accorded to him.

Has Expressed Sorrow.

He even has said he is sorry he killed Dr. Wolff.

He has read the newspapers, but as yet has shown no interest in the literary work on which he was engaged when he committed the crime. He has not asked for his books or manuscripts.

As he sits in the gloomy little jail, his mind must wander back to his arrival in the new country and of the high hopes which were his when he set forth from distant Japan to find out what the new world could teach him in his chosen profession. Already at the top of his profession and noted in the branch in which he specialized his book recognized and used as a text book in the leading medical schools of Japan, he was ambitious to rise higher, eager to know more. With Dr. Matsumoto and Dr. Kasokai he came to this country to study institutional management. Cultured, distinguished he was everywhere cordially received.

Dr. Brush, of the Sheppard Pratt Hospital, was delighted to meet the eminent psychiatrist with whom he had corresponded. He arranged for the Japanese to attend the Phipps clinic at Johns Hopkins. He also invited him to attend the lectures and clinics at the Sheppard Pratt, which Dr. Ishida did, making the trip from Baltimore to Towson three times a week.

Had Little Diversion.

Engrossed in his new studies, concerned with the revision of his book on mental diseases, already in its seventh edition, and busy writing articles for the medical magazines, Dr. Ishida had almost no diversion or social life.

Dr. Ishida was most anxious to attend the convention of the Medico-Psychological Association in Chicago last summer, and Dr. Brush arranged for him to go. At the convention he was made an honorary member of the association. He visited Hull House, and investigated a system just inaugurated in the Chicago courts whereby all persons arrested were examined by a psychiatrist to determine their mental condition and responsibility for the crime, or misdemeanor, they had committed.

It was in August that a chance brought about his taking up his residence at Sheppard and Pratt Hospital. Talking with Dr. Brush, he remarked that he was about to change his lodgings in Baltimore because, with the hot weather and the necessity of having windows open, he found the neighborhood so noisy he was unable to concentrate on his work. It was then that Dr. Brush suggested he come to the hospital. One of his assistants had gone into the army, and he invited Dr. Ishida to take the vacant quarters. Dr. Ishida moved at once, and seemed delighted at being made one of the family of doctors and nurses for which Dr. Brush aims to provide as homelike an atmosphere as possible.

Dr. Brush describes Dr. Ishida as an indefatigable worker, keenly alert for new ideas and opportunities. At this moment there lies on his desk a formidable list of journals and books which Dr. Brush had given him to read in response to his own request for suggestions which would enlarge his field of knowledge.

Then Came a Girl.

And then came a girl—just an average American girl in the white cap and gown of a nurse. Dr. Ishida was no longer a young man. He considered the follies of his youth a matter of ancient history, part and parcel of his university days and of gay life in his beloved Tokyo. In Nippon waited a Nipponese wife and two little almond-eyed babies. Affairs of the heart were not for this staid professor. Or so he thought.

Dr. Ishida had passed the days of his youth, to be sure, but he had arrived at that time and age which psychologists know as the "dangerous age" in either a man or a woman's life. He was forty-three.

At that time, as a man leaves forty and approaches fifty, the psychologists tell us he unconsciously craves the youth which has passed. Sometimes they think they have glimpsed it again in the eyes of a girl. Galsworthy has depicted this phase of a man's life with rare understanding and sympathy in "The Dark Flower." And so it was with the studious professor of psychiatry. A girl's dark eyes came between him and the pages of his manuscript. When his mind to all intents and purposes was occupied with the text of his lectures to the student nurses, it really was concerned with one of the white garbed nurses listening to his words.

Became an Obsession.

She became an obsession with him and gradually the memory of the little woman of the cherry blossoms who waited for him in Nagasaki, grew dimmer and dimmer, finally to be obliterated by the charm and brilliance of an American Beauty rose.

Even the little son, born since his arrival in this country, the son he has never seen and may never see, could not draw him back to the country of his nativity. Just how he thought it possible is a puzzle, but in his cell he has talked of his intention of marrying the American nurse, after he had won her love—the love for he believed Dr. Wolff was his rival.

And the figure of this American nurse, as she flitted here and there about her duties, came to be in his life like the grain of dust in a watch—wholly upsetting its order and regularity—interfering with its well-ordered course—changing it completely. Secondary became his treatises and his researches. A sight of her was worth a dozen articles in print. And there he was blocked, baffled, maddened. Sometimes he could not get a word with her. Anxious to discourage the man and totally unaware how much she had come to mean to him, the nurse avoided him whenever possible. If he summoned her to the conference room, she sent back word that she was sleeping. If he came into the ward, she slipped into the diet kitchen until he had passed by. Once he says he saw her sitting on a bench in the grounds. He hastened toward her, only to find that she had disappeared into the shadows of the trees and that the bench was empty.

Baffled By Occidental Ways.

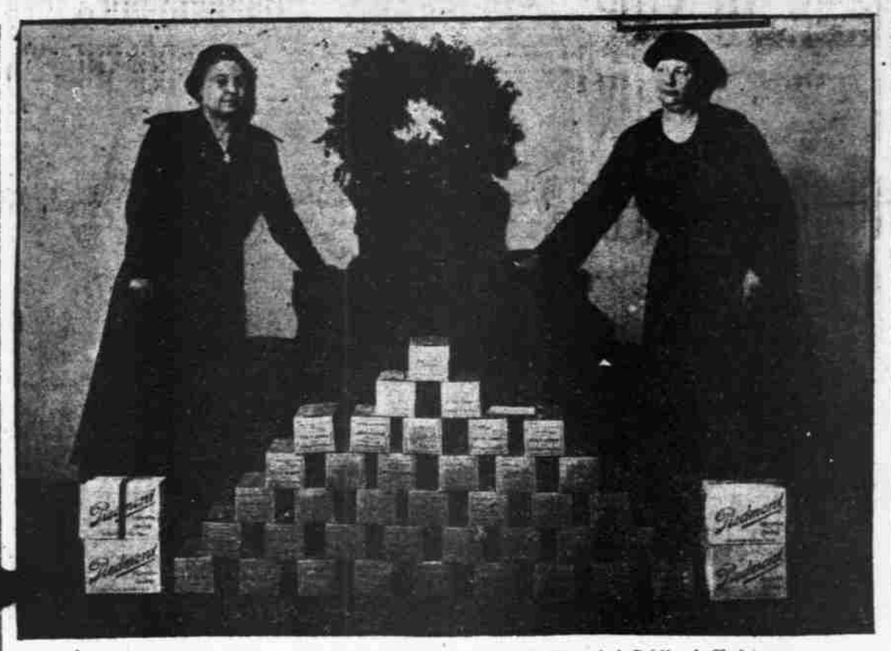
Used to the Oriental custom where men choose women, he could not understand the ways of a country in which women elect whether they shall be chosen or not. The only explanation which came to his mind was that some one was prejudicing her against him. He became convinced that Dr. Wolff was poisoning her mind.

In which he was held, forgetting the name he had made for himself on two continents, forgetting the ambition which had been the dominating urge in his life, seemingly regardless of shame, dishonor, the consequences of his act, he went to Baltimore, purchased a deadly weapon, a weapon utterly foreign to the Oriental mind intent on crime, and, returning, fired shot after shot into the body of the man he had come to believe stood between him and the object of his desire.

He came to the institution heralded as an eminent scientist, no stain on either his personal or professional honor. In five months he was being led out in manacles. Today, his professional career ended, his future a tragic prospect, with the doors of a madhouse yawning before him as one possibility, the gaunt specter of a gallows another, he sits alone behind barred doors.

Life, with Dr. Ishida as an unhappy example, demonstrates again how futile, how weak are education, culture, civilization, human aims and purposes when pitted against the forces of nature, the forces that, whether we be Occidental or Oriental, whether we live in the shadow of Fusiyama or that of the Washington Monument, make pawns and playthings of us all.

This Is Only a Part of YOUR Gifts For the Wounded Boys At Walter Reed



Contribution of Lansburgh & Bro.'s Employes to the Wounded Soldiers' Christmas.

TWO ALIENISTS DISCUSS: DOES STUDY OF INSANITY TEND TO MAKE ONE INSANE?

Two noted alienists today were asked by The Times whether they believe that the study of insanity is likely to cause the student to become insane. Their replies were as follows:

By DR. CORNELIUS C. DEWEESE, Head of Laurel Sanitarium.

Whether or not the mind may become deranged directly from a study of mental disease is a much-mooted question. I believe that a long-concentrated study of mental derangements might have a tendency to upset a person's mental equilibrium. I think that a study of mental disease would produce such a result much more readily than the study of some other subject not related to mental disease, such as law or astronomy. It appears that constant thinking upon and study of mental derangements does sometimes exercise some influence over the student's mental condition.

There have also been cases of mental derangement due to constant association with insane people.

I knew both Dr. Ishida and his victim. If one may judge from newspaper reports, I think that the condition of Dr. Ishida's mind clearly showed that he is insane. Whether such insanity was actualy produced by his study of mental disease, of course, I am unable to say.

By DR. BENJAMIN R. LOGIE, Superintendent of Chevy Chase Sanitarium.

I have been engaged in the study of mental disease for about twenty-five years, and I have never known a doctor engaged in the work to go insane as a result of working with insane people or studying mental derangements. I have known several doctors who were mentally weak to become incapacitated, but not as a result of their research in connection with insanity. The few such cases which have come under my observation have been such that the person would have been so affected if he were not a physician, and if he had never come in contact with the subject of insanity.

I believe that there is nothing in the study of insanity which would tend to unbalance a man's mind more than in any other line of scientific research. In fact, I am inclined to the belief that the reverse is the case, since a man who undertakes the characteristics of mental abnormalities would be in position to discover developments in his own case and take preventive measures.

Dr. Ishida apparently was a paranoiac, and had no insight into his own condition. It is a remarkable and very pathetic case.

HAVANA NEWSPAPER IS AGAIN SEIZED BY POLICE

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—El Heraldo de Cuba, the Liberal newspaper which began publication early this month after having been closed since the last revolution, was again stopped by the police, who seized the daily edition. The paper is edited by Carlos Mendieta, candidate for the vice presidency in the last election, who fled to the United States when the party was defeated.

The question whether Food Administrator Andre should meet Carlos Mendieta, editor of El Heraldo de Cuba, a member of Congress, in a duel, has been submitted to a "tribunal of honor." The duty of the tribunal is to examine into evidence presented as to whether Senor Mendieta is a "gentleman" and, therefore, qualified to demand satisfaction at the hands of Senor Andre. The former had addressed a letter to the latter accusing cowardice.

SHARP LEAVES FOR U. S.

Ambassador Sharp left France yesterday for a brief time to come to the States, on account of illness of his brother.

GIFTS CLOSE 6 OF 14 OPPORTUNITIES

With six of the fourteen opportunities closed outright and generous amounts contributed toward the relief of the other eight cases, officials of the Associated Charities were hopeful today that late contributions will close out at least two more of the annual fourteen opportunities which the organization annually offers to the citizens of Washington.

Although the campaign of the Associated Charities for gifts for these needy cases closed at 12 o'clock last night, this morning's mail brought in many contributions.

Numbers 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 14 were closed. Several contributors called in person at the Social Service House, 923 H street northwest, this morning to leave gifts. One contributor brought $50 as an eleventh hour gift. The total amount thus far secured is $6,118, it was announced by Associated Charity officials.

The following contributions were announced today:

Opportunity No. 1	$591.50
Opportunity No. 2	$363.50
Opportunity No. 3	Closed
Opportunity No. 4	Closed
Opportunity No. 5	Closed
Opportunity No. 6	$401.00
Opportunity No. 7	$532.35
Opportunity No. 8	$465.00
Opportunity No. 9	$562.50
Opportunity No. 10	Closed
Opportunity No. 11	$317.90
Opportunity No. 12	$282.00
Opportunity No. 14	$274.36
Opportunity No. 14	Closed

FINLAND AND SIBERIA PLAN BID FOR TRADE OF WORLD

Finland and Siberia—both now freed of the Bolshevik and German menaces—are hastening plans to bid for a share of the world trade, it is learned today.

Finland will hold a national fair at Helsingfors or Tammerfors next summer to mobilize its commercial, industrial, agricultural, and educational strength.

It is indicated that the co-operative buying and selling societies all over Siberia will play an important part in that vast territory's trade development. Vladivostok advices are that these societies will handle goods to the amount of 1,000,000,000 rubles annually.

Buy War Savings Stamps today and provide for your future.

PRESIDENT WITH YANKS AT FRONT

(Continued from First Page.)

a thrill of excitement this morning by quickly transforming some streets through which the President will pass, with colorful paraphernalia which is a part of a splendid scheme of decoration planned for his historic visit.

Thursday morning the President will leave Calais. The Channel crossing will be under the escort of British warships. It is not definitely announced whether American vessels will participate.

Every effort will be made to carry out the original plan of the city of London to give the President an address in a gold box, on the occasion of his visit here. The work of executing the gold design in which the historic document is to be inclosed, however, involves labor that is highly skilled and cannot be hurried. It may be that the address will be given at the time of the visit and the box forwarded later, the Telegraph says.

Should the President be able to accept the luncheon which the city is arranging, the affair will take place in the great Guildhall, which seats 850 persons.

The top speed at which the President is meeting all his engagements in Paris will be continued here if all arrangements now begun are carried out. Sandwiched in with his other duties it will be necessary to provide time to accept the labor deputation and address, and it is reported tonight that an Irish delegation may come to London to present an address as a result of meetings that have been held throughout southern Ireland.

At these gatherings adherence was expressed for President Wilson's policies, and speakers urged that he come to the support of the cause of home rule.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Mgr. Serretti, Papal undersecretary of state and formerly secretary of the Papal delegate at Washington, has called on President Wilson. He said that his visit was purely private and that he was altogether satisfied with the results of his conversation with the President.

Pope Benedict, Mgr. Serretti stated, approves of the principle of the league of nations. The vatican, he continued, has no preconceived idea as to the participation in the peace conference or in subsequent international conferences, but will set forth its opinions if invited to do so.

The vatican statesman added that he was going to the United States for the single purpose of representing Pope Benedict at the jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons. He will sail from Lisbon January 1.

TODAY

(Continued from First Page.)

most cruel scientific experiment on the living body of Russia. I understand how to hate, but I prefer to be just. Oh, yes, they have made many grave, serious mistakes—God also made a mistake when he made us more stupid than we should be."

To the women of Russia Gorky addresses this appeal:

"You women know that birth is always accompanied by labor pains, that the new being is born in blood—the malicious irony of blind Nature wills it so. In the moment of delivery you cry out like animals, and smile the blissful smile of the Madonna when you press the new-born child to your breast.

"I will not reproach you for your animal cries. And I hope with my whole soul that soon, smiling the smile of the Madonna, you will press to your hearts the new-born child of Russia.

"Let me tell you, oh mothers, that age and hatred are bad midwives."

All this sounds strange to the average American workingman, who doesn't even know that he is a proletariat and doesn't care whether he is or not.

Mr. Trotzky while in this country learned about as much concerning American workers as a mouse on the top story of a new iron building knows about the art of building skyscrapers.

The American workman with his little automobile, his lot or house on the installment plan, is not at all a proletarian. If not yet a bourgeois; that is to say, a man with money, he is trying to be one, and knows that he can succeed if he keeps at it.

The American "bourgeois-proletariat" is not easily understood in Russia, where 5 per cent of the population think rather wildly, and 85 per cent can't read or think.

The Bolshevists will not convert America, but they send over interesting literature.

BARTHA, FOE SOCIALIST, URGES QUICK PEACE SO GERMANY CAN PAY DEBTS

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—If the allies expect to collect indemnities from Germany they must conclude peace immediately, so the Germans can get down to work and earn the money, Emil Bartha, prominent Socialist, declared in an interview with the United Press today. Bartha said that while he was convinced Germany was wholly to blame for the war, it would be "unwise for the entente to strangle its debtors.

"Germany must have peace immediately, at any price," declared Bartha.

"The Germans must admit defeat and pay anything to get peace and food so they can go to work and pay off their debts.

"Personally, I was convinced from the start that Germany was guilty of starting the war. I possess no documentary evidence, but I am certain Germany inspired the Austrian note to Serbia. We have demanded publication of the secret documents of the militarists but the most immediate problems are peace and demobilization.

"We realize the danger of demobilization, as the result of Poland's attitude. We believe, however, that the allies would take care of Poland if we were defenseless. Furthermore, if Germany were defenseless the allies would be able to reduce their armies of occupation and thus save millions of dollars a month both to themselves and to us.

"It is to the entente's interest to do this, as well as ours, because it would be unwise for them to strangle their debtors. Germany needs supplies and credit from America and the allies. We have no cotton, no leather and very few other raw materials. Millions of our people are hungry. It is a dark hour for Germany."

LEAGUE MORE URGENT THAN SETTLEMENT OF PEACE, LONDONERS SAY

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Formation of the League of Nations is even more important than the actual peace settlement, according to opinions expressed here today.

The impending arrival of President Wilson together with the league of nations program suggested by Viscount Grey, former secretary of state for foreign affairs, has given a fresh impetus to discussion of the subject.

It was intimated by well-informed persons that the allies already are beginning conversations regarding the league, but that no attempt will be made at actual codification of its laws until after the peace treaty is disposed of.

Some students of international affairs suggested the following as a possible program.

Discussion of the league will continue informally, as at present.

The general peace terms will be formulated at the inter-allied conference, making acceptance of the league of nations as part of the demands to be made upon the central powers.

These terms will be presented and ratified at the general conference in Versailles.

Then the conference, without dissolving, will proceed to work out all the details of the league.