

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1930.

THE WEATHER

Fair and colder today; tomorrow
fair and warmer, probably showers.
Temperature yesterday—High 53, low 33.
F. W. M. Weather Forecast—For details see Page 4.

VOL. LXXIX...No. 26,347.

TWO CENTS

Four Cents Elsewhere
Except 7th and 9th Postal Zones

NINTH PLANET DISCOVERED ON EDGE OF SOLAR SYSTEM; FIRST FOUND IN 84 YEARS

LIES FAR BEYOND NEPTUNE

Sighted Jan. 21 After 25
Years' Search Begun by
Late Percival Lowell.

SEEN AT FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.

Observatory Staff There Spots
It by Special Photo-Telescope
—Makes Thorough Check.

ASTRONOMERS HAIL FINDING

The Sphere, Possibly Larger
Than Jupiter and 4,000,000,000
Miles Away, Meets Predictions.

By The Associated Press.
FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., March 13.—In the little cluster of orbs which scampers across the sidereal abyss under the name of the solar system there, are, it is known, nine instead of eight, worlds. The presence of a ninth planet in the retinue of the sun, long suspected, was definitely announced here today by Dr. V. M. Slipher of the Lowell Observatory, who headed a group of eminent astronomers whose groupings in the Milky Way with telescopes and cameras located the new-found sphere.

Wav out beyond Neptune, tagging bashfully behind its brothers, the new planet's exact whereabouts, size and age are still unknown and it does not even have a name.

Its presence was mathematically predicted years ago by the late Dr. Percival Lowell and it is believed he founded the observatory here, partly for the very purpose of identifying it. Other astronomers, notably Dr. W. W. Campbell, director of Lick Observatory, verified Dr. Lowell's calculations.

Reward of Lone Search.

Today the faith in those calculations was rewarded by an announcement by Dr. Slipher that the new planet had been "sighted" Jan. 21 by an extremely delicate photographic lens developed for the search. Announcement was withheld, Dr. Slipher said, "until we were absolutely sure."

The discovery revealed that the planet is forty-five times as far from the sun as the earth is from the sun. Although its size has not been definitely determined it is believed it may be bigger than Jupiter, largest member of the solar family, which is 1,200 times larger than the earth; and, said the announcement, it is at least no smaller than the earth. Astronomically the discovery is regarded as the greatest since the location of Neptune, eighth member of the solar system, in 1846.

The astronomers who participated in the discovery are C. O. Lampland, E. C. Slipher, J. C. Duncan, K. P. Williams, E. A. Edwards and T. B. Gill.

Until some one entitled to do so gives the sphere a name, it is to be known as "the trans-Neptunian planet."

First notice of the body was made by C. W. Tombaugh, photographer at the observatory, who saw a tiny spot on one of his plates. With this revelation, investigations were intensified and the scientists soon determined they had come upon the long-sought planet.

Announcement of Discovery.

Announcement in connection with the discovery was made at the observatory as follows:

"The announcement is made by the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff of the discovery of a celestial body whose orbit and path among the stars indicates a new planetary member of the solar family beyond the outermost known planet, Neptune.

"Twenty-five years ago Dr. Percival Lowell, who founded Lowell Observatory, began a mathematical investigation for a planet beyond Neptune. The probability of locating such a body, however, was difficult and involved enormous and intricate computations.

"In 1914 he announced as the result of his calculations the possibility and distance of the predicted body in a large memoir, a Lowell Observatory publication.

"The search of the skies directed by Dr. Lowell's theoretical work was begun by photography in 1905 and has been continued to the present time. The use was made of the best available instruments, the search

Continued on Page Fourteen.

"It's a CRANE BACKROOM."—Contractors working on a plumbing installation.

PROHIBITION HAILED BY STAGG AS CHECK ON POST-WAR YOUTH

Chicago Athletic Director Is
Chief Dry Witness in Session
Ending in Committee Row.

DRY MEMBER ASSAULTS WET

Celler Is Accused of "Insulting"
Mrs. Peabody by Charging
She Prompted Speakers.

ADJOURN FOR COOLING OFF

Sherwood Came Under Fire by
Attacking Anti-Dry Leaders
as "Fanatics."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Alonso Stagg, veteran director of athletics at the University of Chicago, testified before the House Judiciary Committee today for the improved status of the nation's youth under national prohibition.

Mr. Stagg, who headed the list of dry witnesses at today's hearing on the various modification bills, said to the committee:

"In my judgment, since prohibition has been put into effect, hundreds of thousands more children have had a fairer start in life than existed in pre-prohibition days. With the breakdown of the home life and with all the complexities of new opportunities for being misled, I tremble to think what this revolt of youth might have led to were prohibition not in operation."

Mr. Stagg's testimony was a feature of the day's session, which ended in an acrimonious exchange between members of the committee over a charge that Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, who organized the testimony of twenty-two women yesterday, had coached her witnesses. The charge, made by Representative Celler of New York, stirred up such a heated dispute that Representative Graham, the chairman, finally adjourned the hearing to let his colleagues "cool off."

Mr. Stagg in his evidence contrasted his own early environment with that of the boys and girls of today. In the old days, he said, saloons were a substitute for most of the common diversions of today. Now, he added, a drunken man is seen "only occasionally."

Mr. Stagg denied that drinking was a serious problem in the great Middle Western universities, and added:

"I happen to know that 30,000 or more of us coaches are preaching and practicing total abstinence."

Following his testimony, Coach Stagg was complimented by Representative La Guardia, who said:

"You're the most sincere, most telling statement I've heard on your side of the case."

Sherwood Calls Wet Fanatics.

Coach Stagg's testimony followed that of Carolyn M. Sherwood, executive secretary of the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand for Law Observance, which includes prominent persons throughout the country.

Mr. Sherwood opened with the statement that "the wets have become the fanatics," and devoted much of it to reading telegrams from professors and business men replying to testimony given for the wets by Grayson M. P. Murphy of New York that he knew no bankers or business men who do not drink.

During cross-examination of this witness, the wets made a determined effort to show that Mr. Sherwood could not speak authoritatively for the committee, inasmuch as some of its members are known to favor modification of the existing law.

Charles M. Hay, a lawyer of St. Louis, who was defeated for Senator last year, attacked the testimony of Mr. Sherwood.

"I have tried to adhere to certain principles in the consideration of the

Continued on Page Three.

Union League Club Votes Wet, 1,196 to 109; 70 Per Cent Call for Repeal of the Dry Law

The Union League Club, the oldest and most conservative Republican organization in the city, has voted wet by a little more than 90 per cent. This was made known last night at a meeting of the club, when the result of a questionnaire among its members was reported. There are approximately 1,800 members in the club and 1,324 replies were received. Of these, 932, or 70 per cent, favored repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment; 264, or 20 per cent, favored modification of the Volstead act; 109, or 8 1/2 per cent, were opposed to repeal of the amendment, and 19, or about 1 1/2 per cent, were non-committal. This gave a total of 1,196 for the wets, as against 109 favoring prohibition in its present form.

Announcement of the result was made to the press by Alfred E. Marling, president of the club, and Lincoln L. Lewis, secretary. The questionnaire was initiated by the club's committee on public affairs on motion of George B. Wightman and was sent out by Mr. Lewis. The revelation of anti-prohibition sentiment

among its members followed expression of similar sentiment in the National Republican Club and in the New York Young Republican Club's reorganization committee.

The Young Republican Club, the committee of which recently declared for State control of the liquor traffic, will send out a questionnaire to its 2,300 members, it was announced yesterday. The club is expected to act on its committee's report next Thursday.

The questionnaire follows:

1. Do you favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment?
2. Do you favor a modification of the Volstead law to permit light wines and beer?
3. Do you favor the repeal of the prohibition amendment?
4. Do you favor the Republican party going on record in its platform as favoring repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment?
5. Do you favor governmental control of liquor along the lines of the Quebec plan?
6. Do you use intoxicating liquor?

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The new Senate combination, chiefly representing industrial States, which made its grand debut in tariff making by increasing the duty on sugar and cement, was able today to rout the coalition of insurgent Republicans and Democrats, when, by decisive votes, the Senate refused to reconsider its action on these commodities.

Both motions to reconsider were offered by Senator Nye of North Dakota, and were rejected in each instance by a vote of 47 to 33.

This action leaves a duty of 22 cents on sugar and 30 cents on cement, and \$250 on world output as against the present duties of \$175 and \$220, respectively. Cement retains a duty of 6 cents a hundred pounds, whereas under the present tariff law it is on the free list.

Coalition leaders now think the Old Guard, led by Senator Grundy and supported by the sugar, lumber and oil interests, is in control of the tariff bill approaching final consideration after the hardest fight in two decades.

Senators Watson and McNary conferred with President Hoover today, telling him that the Senate would dispose of the pending bill in another week and that four weeks would be consumed by the conference committee. They said that the bill should be a law by the end of April.

Adjournment can be taken by the middle of June, these leaders told the President. The Senate has still to act upon Muscle Shoals, the transfer of prohibition enforcement to the Department of Justice and the annual supply bill.

The coalitionists entered today's contest confident of winning enough votes to obtain reconsideration and reduced rates. The triumph of the new combination left them without hope of carrying out their program of limited tariff revision with farm rates, but on a parity with industrial protection. Walls there is some disposition among the insurgent Senators to vote against the bill because of the heavy sugar and cement duties, the Old Guard say and they cannot retract their steps and reject the results of their efforts to raise farm products rates to the highest in history.

The bill, which passed by the Senate, will probably set some of the highest rates ever had by industry and put a tariff wall around farm products.

Grundy Denounced as "Collector."

Senator George, of Georgia, while discussing today a motion to make the wool duty applicable to an article containing 15 per cent of wool, denounced Senator Grundy and said that he had been deceived by wool manufacturers. He asserted that Senator Grundy collected the revenues to elect those from the low even up to the White House. Senator Grundy sat silent during this arraignment.

The defeat on sugar, Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, in a sharp half-hour speech chided members of his party and principally the wets of Ohio for not remaining loyal to the coalition. Senator Thomas defended his attitude by the coalition when he offered a motion to limit tariff revision to the creation of new industries, which confined its tariff to farm products.

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"I have tried to adhere to certain principles in the consideration of the

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TRUSTY KILLS GUARD, THEN DIES IN BREAK AT TRENTON PRISON

Fells Another Keeper With Lead
Pipe, Takes Pistol and
Shoots a Third.

FLEES TO CELL UNDER FIRE

Lifer Found Dead With Shot in
Head After a Siege of
Tear Gas Bombs.

POLICE ON WATCH OUTSIDE

But Other Prisoners Make No Move
to Bolt—Colonel Stone Ends
All 'Trusty' Privileges.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—Convict Charles F. Evans, 29 years old, a "trusty" in the New Jersey State Prison, where he was serving a life sentence for killing a Hoboken policeman in 1918, made a desperate bid for liberty tonight that cost his life after he had killed one prison guard and slightly wounded two others.

Evans attempted jail-break caused by the wild shriek of the prisoners, who were shouting, upon hearing the wild shriek of the prison's siren and seeing police reserves and firemen mustering from all sections of the city to form a cordon around the prison, believed at first that a general prison riot had started. The excitement, which it has caused, was heightened when the crowd of from 4,000 to 5,000 spectators outside the prison walls heard the staccato of many pistols being fired and when their eyes smarted occasionally from exploding tear bombs. During the uproar, which lasted only a half hour, none of the 1,615 convicts in the prison made an attempt to escape.

The dead guard was Frank Butler, who leaves a wife and two children. The wounded guards are:

Soren, Thomas, severely and possibly fractured skull, as a result of a bullet which struck him in the back; in St. Francis hospital.

Gordon, Ernest, superficially wounded in the shoulder; also in St. Francis hospital.

Body Found in Cell.

Evans' body was found in an empty cell in the north section of the prison, where the shooting took place. He had died of a bullet through the head, but whether he had committed suicide or had been shot by a guard was undetermined, pending an autopsy today by Dr. Charles H. Mitchell, Mercer County physician. Although first reports were that Evans had thrown a pistol at himself, Dr. Mitchell last night expressed the opinion that the convict had been shot by a guard, Gordon told reporters that he had shot Evans.

Evans, whose home was in Springfield, Ill., was a desperado whose record included deserting from the navy in 1918, escaping from prison at Deer Island, Mass., and according to his own confession, he killed a Jersey City baker on Thanksgiving Day, 1918. He entered the prison here in January, 1919.

Tonight, as a result of Evans' futile and costly attempt to escape, Colonel Edward B. Stone, warden of the prison, announced that he would immediately withdraw all privileges from "trusties."

An investigation was begun by William J. Ellis, State Commissioner of Institutions.

Evans was a cell runner as well as a "trusty" in the prison and had the freedom of the prison corridors.

He was regarded as a model prisoner.

Shortly after 6 o'clock tonight Soren was making one of his regular inspection tours of No. 2 wing, in the southern part of the prison. His

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VITALE REMOVED BY COURT OVER THE ROTHSTEIN LOAN; SCORED FOR INCOMPETENCE

4-Day New York-Paris Service
By Ship and Plane to Be Tried

CORRUPTION COUNT QUASHED

But Appellate Justices
Find Magistrate Was
Grossly Careless.

DECISION IS UNANIMOUS

Holds \$19,940 Note Tended
to Put Him in the Power
of the Gambler.

VITALE SILENT, HURRIES OFF

No Proceeding for Disbarment
Expected, as Court Does
Not Mention It.

Albert H. Vitale was removed as a city magistrate yesterday by a unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The verdict was returned by the court on conviction of his negligence in his trial for judicial misconduct which had a \$19,940 note.

The five justices found Vitale guilty on one of the two charges which the Bar Association made the basis of its petition for his removal. By unanimous opinion the justice dismissed the second charge leveled against the jurist. The ousting of Vitale marked the first time in thirteen years that a magistrate has been unseated.

Mr. Vitale received the verdict without outward emotion. He refused to discuss the decision. Max D. Steuer, his attorney, likewise was silent, saying merely, when asked whether he would appeal, that he would not discuss that for the present.

The act that cost the magistrate his position was his acceptance of a loan of \$19,940 from Arnold Rothstein, murdered gambler, which, when exposed during the Mayoralty campaign by Representative F. H. La Guardia, involved the magistracy in "a loushome scandal." The count which was dismissed against Vitale was for lack of due diligence in his charge of Charles Fawcett, a Rothstein henchman, after the prisoner had confessed his guilt to the arresting officer.

Incompetency Seen in Fawcett Case.

The opinion of the court, as read by Presiding Justice Victor J. Dowling, did not permit the magistrate to go scot-free on that case, however. The magistrate's handling of the matter, said the presiding justice, constituted him "grossly careless, inefficient, ignorant and incompetent."

Although the court had power to disbar the former magistrate, as well as remove him, the opinion contained no suggestion of disbarment. It was understood that inasmuch as the Appellate Division had omitted this, the Bar Association committee would take no further steps in the matter.

The decision was announced at 12:35, exactly an hour after the presiding justice and his associates—Edward R. Finch, John F. McAvoy, James O'Malley and Francis Martin—had retired to formulate the opinion.

An hour of summing up on both sides had preceded the retirement. Mr. Steuer had admitted that his client had been "indiscreet" in accepting the gambler's money, but he defended his conduct in the Fawcett proceedings. George Z. Medalle, prosecuting for the bar association, had denounced Vitale on both charges.

"At the outset, I desire to express the appreciation of the court for the courtesy and fairness with which this case has been conducted on both sides. It is a very important matter, both to the respondent and the community. It has been approached by both sides in the proper spirit of responsibility, and the court has endeavored to cooperate as a matter of justice both as to the respondent and to the community in obtaining a speedy decision by this method which, while it has involved a great deal of extra labor upon the court, has been cheerfully met and discharged in the public interest, and I thank all of the gentlemen involved for their conduct of the case.

Corruption Evidence Insignificant.

"Taking up the second charge, which is that of Fawcett, treating the case as if it were a matter of fact, we have presented to the court by the proof, we unanimously find that in the Fawcett case the respondent was guilty of gross carelessness, inefficiency, ignorance and incompetency. We find, however, that there

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GRUNDY GROUP ROUTS COALITION IN SENATE

Industrial Combination Holds to
Tariff on Sugar and Cement
by 2 Votes of 47 to 38.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSAILED

Grundy Is Called a "Collector
of Revenue to Elect Republi-
cans, up to White House."

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MAYOR RUFFU SEIZED ON 14 GRAFT CHARGES

Atlantic City Executive, Freed in
\$28,000 Bail, Is Confident
Trial Will Vindicate Him.

\$313,000 INSURANCE CITED

Conway, Building Supervisor, Is
Held on Five Extortion Counts
—Gives \$10,000 Bond.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 13.—Mayor Anthony M. Ruffu Jr. was arrested late this afternoon on fourteen indictments charging him with violating Section 32 of the Criminal Code by awarding insurance and other city contracts to companies in which he was financially interested.

He was later released on bail of \$28,000 on each indictment or a total of \$313,000, for pleading tomorrow.

The indictments were returned at Mays Landing early in the afternoon before the representatives of the

Prosecutor's office had returned to this city with the indictments. Word had reached the city and an adjournment of the City Commission meeting was over hurried to the office of Charles C. Babcock, his personal attorney, in the Guarantee Trust Building immediately below the offices of the County Prosecutor. With him were Joseph A. Perakis, City Solicitor, and Assistant City Solicitor Anthony J. Siracusa.

Bench Warrant Issued.

Upon receipt of information as to the grand jury's action, County Judge William H. Smathers issued a bench warrant for the Mayor's arrest, and a constable notified him in the office of Mr. Babcock.

With his counsel, the City Solicitor and City Commissioner Joseph A. Paxon, the Mayor went to the chamber of Judge Smathers, where he was formally notified of the indictments. Mr. Babcock moved for permission to allow the Mayor to furnish bail for himself. Judge Smathers replied that, as a matter of justice, he believed that the Mayor should furnish surety bonds.

The Mayor inquired if the court would accept Commissioner Paxon as bondsman and Judge Smathers replied that if the Commissioner could qualify he would be acceptable.

The bonds were signed and the Mayor released.

It was announced by Prosecutor Louis Repetto that the Mayor would be arraigned before Judge Smathers in Common Pleas Court at Mays Landing at 10 A. M. tomorrow.

The Prosecutor added that the trial would be held over until the May term of court, and that the \$28,000 bail would be continued until that time.

\$313,000 Policies Involved.

Of the fourteen indictments against Mayor Ruffu, ten were for his actions as "broker and agent" in the placing of insurance, two for the placing of insurance in general, and the other two true bills for the placing of city insurance in company with his own name as both holder and director.

The separate indictments in broad terms were:

1. Placing of insurance in company with his own name as both holder and agent; and the amounts involved are:

Atlantic City Fire Insurance Company	\$8,000
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Atlantic City Fire Insurance Company

THIRD PLANET FOUND IN MODERN TIMES

Others, Except Uranus, Located
in 1781, and Neptune, 1846,
Known 3,000 Years Ago.

DISCOVERY EXTOLTED HERE
Method Used Establishes More
Firmly "Scientific Approach,"
Dr. Clyde Fisher Says.

The announcement of the discovery of the new trans-Neptunian planet, far beyond the hitherto known frontier of the solar system and representing the third discovery of a major planet in about 3,000 years, was hailed by astronomers here yesterday as one of the greatest events in the history of their science.

"The discovery of this new planet out beyond the limit of the known dramatic event in the history of astronomy, in some ways surpassing the finding of Neptune from the tabulations of Adams and Leverrier," said Dr. Clyde Fisher, curator of astronomy of the American Museum of Natural History.

"In the first place, the magnitude of the new planet is so much less than that of Neptune, and, secondly, any perturbations produced by the new planet in the orbit of Neptune are not yet available because the latter has made but little more than one-third of the circuit of its orbit since its discovery in 1846.

"Great credit is due to the staff of the Lowell Observatory in arriving to a successful issue the project begun by the late Percival Lowell. It is not a discovery in the sense of an accidental finding, but an achievement based upon small, unexplained peculiarities in the motion of Uranus, which has completed nearly two and a half revolutions since its discovery.

"One of the most important results of the discovery of an ultra-Neptunian planet, based as it is upon evidence, is to establish more firmly than ever the scientific approach, which is being accepted by more and more persons in all walks of life.

"Credulity based upon superstition and prejudice is slowly and surely being replaced by experiment and straight thinking.

"Our heaviest contemplations are extended to the Lowell Observatory for a thrilling discovery."

Work of Pickering's Factor.

Two men whose pioneer thinking is considered by astronomers as responsible to a great extent for the new discovery are the late Professor E. C. Pickering of Harvard and Professor William H. Pickering, who is now engaged in astronomical observations in Jamaica. Both of them had been working for years on the theory that there was a trans-Neptunian planet. Professor William H. Pickering going so far as to say that there might be two or three small planets of this kind instead of one large one.

He estimated that the trans-Neptunian planet or planets might be at a distance of from 30 to 100 astronomical units, an astronomical unit being the distance of the earth from the sun. Neptune is thirty times the distance of the earth from the sun.

The magnitude of the discovery may be perceived from the fact that the ancients 3,000 years ago knew all the planets known to the modern astronomers, with the exception of Neptune, Uranus and the newly found body.

Uranus was discovered by Sir William Herschel in 1781. Its distance from the sun is estimated at 1,782,000,000 miles. The discovery of Neptune in 1846, marking a new frontier in man's knowledge of the solar system in which he dwells, followed very much the method employed in the present discovery, the rest of interest in the case being a more elaborate and exhaustive calculation of the perturbations in astronomical observations. Two astronomers, working simultaneously but independently, came upon the key to the discovery of Neptune as a result of certain irregularities which had been observed in the behavior of Uranus.

Both men, U. J. J. Leverrier of France and John C. Adams an Englishman, came to the conclusion that the cause of the peculiarities exhibited by Uranus was a new planet, further removed from the sun. Both made their calculations and aimed their telescopes at the spot where they believed the new planet was.

Double Verification on Neptune.

The verification came from two sources. The first verification was attempted by a German astronomer, Galle, working at the Berlin observatory, on Sept. 23, 1846. The German scientist, who acted upon a request by Leverrier to look for the new planet, was unable to see it, but in comparing the particular portion of the sky where Leverrier calculated it to be with charts of previous observations of known stars, he came upon Neptune.

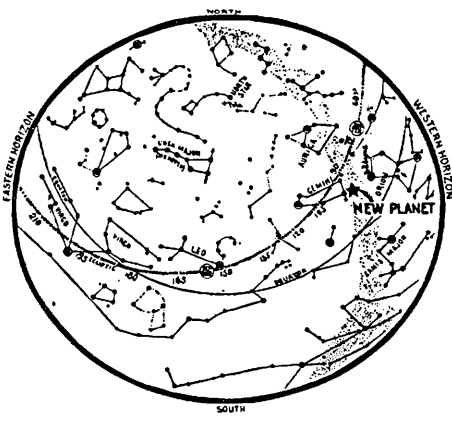
Adams, who, unknown to Leverrier, had made calculations similar to the Frenchman's, was then directing his British telescope upon the spot in question and on Aug. 4, 1846, he was rewarded by information which, while not conclusive, led to the verification to which he aspired. Like the German, Adams had failed to see the planet, but by subsequent comparisons of charts he was able to confirm the discovery.

Leverrier's discovery has the first to be given to the world. The next task will be to calculate the position of the new member of the solar system. Neptune is 2,783,500,000 miles from the sun. In round figures it is 200,000,000 miles removed from the earth. On the basis of Professor William H. Pickering's calculations the trans-Neptunian planet may be 4,000,000,000 miles from the earth or twice the distance of Neptune from the sun.

Judging by the estimates as to the size of the new planet a telescope of considerable size is required to see it. The magnitude of the new planet is given as 15, while Neptune's is 8.

Order of the Planets.

Following are the hitherto known planets of the solar system, in the



WHERE THE NEW PLANET HAS BEEN LOCATED.

From a Map by the Barritt-Bertie Star and Planet Finder—This map of the heavens is arranged specifically for latitude 40 north, New York, but is practical for ten or fifteen degrees north or south of this latitude anywhere in the United States, the southern part of Canada and the northern part of Mexico and for corresponding latitudes in Europe.

Lowell Observatory Describes Planet Find; Motion and Path Were Check on Discovery

In response to a request for an authoritative statement on the discovery of the new planet, THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following from the Lowell Observatory:

By Telegram to The Editor of The New York Times.
FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., March 13.—The announcement which Lowell Observatory sent to Harvard Observatory for distribution to astronomers was concerned with the discovery of an object whose rate of motion and path indicated that it is a member beyond Neptune of the sun's family of planets.

This discovery was in no sense an accident. It resulted from a well-organized search begun a quarter of a century ago as directed by Dr. Percival Lowell's mathematical findings which convinced him a trans-Neptunian planet existed. His work extended over a decade and led to much laborious searching by the observatory staff of the sky, during his lifetime and since.

Early in the year the Lowell telescope, especially designed for carrying on the search for Lowell's predicted planet, was brought into operation.

Recently, on plates he made with his instrument, Mr. C. W. Tombaugh, an assistant on the staff, found a very promising object. It has been since order of their proximity to the sun, and their diameters in miles:

MERCURY—Mean distance, 36,000,000 miles.
VENUS—42,500,000 and about 7,000,000.
EARTH—93,000,000 and about 8,000,000.
MARS—142,000,000 and about 4,000,000.
JUPITER—484,000,000 and about 12,000,000.
SATURN—954,000,000 and about 12,000,000.
URANUS—1,783,500,000 and about 32,000,000.
NEPTUNE—2,783,500,000 and about 32,000,000.

In calculating the distance of the new planet from the sun, astronomers may have an opportunity to check up again on what is known as Bode's law, by which such distances have been measured. Bode's law worked with fair exactitude with respect to the estimating of the distances of all other planets except Neptune. In the latter case, it proved to be erroneous, although not entirely valueless, for with its aid astronomers have been able to approximate Neptune's distance with a fair degree of accuracy.

Under Bode's law, it has been established that the planets are at a constantly widening distance from each other in proportion to their distance from the sun. Should this hold true in the case of the newly discovered planet, the calculation that

NEW PLANET FOUND, FIRST IN 84 YEARS

Continued From Page 1, Column 1.

covering that band of the skies in which the known planet traveled. "Early last year the Lowell telescope, a highly efficient instrument for the search, was put in operation. Some weeks ago (Jan. 21) Mr. C. W. Tombaugh detected an object on a plate made with this telescope, which has since been followed carefully here.

"It has been observed photographically with the large Lowell reflector by C. O. Lampland and it has been observed visually with the large refractor by the various members of the staff.

"All observations indicate the object to be the one which Lowell saw photographically."

Report to Harvard Observatory.

Special to The New York Times.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 13.—The discovery of the new planet was reported to the Harvard Observatory here this morning in the following telegram from the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff:

"Systematic research begun years ago, supplementing Lowell's investigation for a trans-Neptunian planet, has revealed an object which for seven weeks has in rate of motion and path consistently conformed to trans-Neptunian body at the approximate distance he assigned. Fifteenth magnitude, position about 3 hours 45 minutes of mean time from Delta Geminorum, agreeing with Lowell's predicted longitude.

Harvard astronomers are checking up on the data, but Professor Harlow Shapley and his assistants have expressed confidence in the accuracy of the discovery and believe that it is the most vital astronomical finding made since Neptune was located in 1846.

Because of its tremendous distance from the sun, the Harvard astronomers believe that the ninth planet, if it exists, has the most brilliant brilliancy at most hardly exceeding that of moonlight. They believe that the newly found body takes at least 330 years to go around the sun.

Percival Lowell was the older brother of President Lowell of Harvard. He was graduated from Harvard in 1876. After graduation he spent several years in business and then traveled in the Far East, especially in Japan, about which he wrote several books.

This new planet was something like forty-five astronomical units for fifty times the distance of the earth from the sun. It is a body with a mass of one fifty-thousandth of that of the sun. The search for this new planet has been carried at Flagstaff observatory since Dr. Lowell's death, and new ones have been found in its predicted place—about fifteen magnitudes in brightness, some smaller than Uranus whose diameter is 31,000 miles, visible only in very large telescopes.

"Its position is given as 7 seconds west of Delta Geminorum, a star catalogued as 35509. [This position is indicated at the cross mark in the diagram.] Anniversary of Finding of Uranus. Dr. C. S. Brainin of the Department of Astronomy of Columbia University said:

"It is a remarkable coincidence that the announcement of the discovery of the new planet comes exactly on the 149th anniversary of the discovery of Uranus by Sir William Herschel.

"While the astronomical world has speculated about the existence of the various members of the sun's family, the great distance involved seemed to make the problem almost hopeless.

"The errors in the computed orbit of Uranus which gave rise to the discovery of the new planet were due to thirty times as great as those in the orbit of Neptune, which, in turn, has yielded this advance in our knowledge of the solar system.

"It is a great triumph of mathematical astronomy that extends the size of the solar system by 100 astronomical units. We await with interest such information about the new planet as will enable us to determine its nature, etc., as further research will bring."

NAVY WILL ATTEMPT CHECK.

But Observatory Head Says Planet 'May Be Beyond Its Telescope.'
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, March 13.—Announcement of the discovery by the Lowell Observatory of the ninth major planet of the solar system caused intense interest today at the United States Naval Observatory and Captain Charles S. Freeman, superintendent of the observatory, said an effort would be made here to observe it.

"The scientific world is very much gratified and very much thrilled with this discovery," Captain Freeman writes. "The fact that the Lowell observatory waited seven weeks before making public announcement of the discovery of the new planet indicates that no mistake has been made."

"As far as the Naval Observatory is concerned, efforts will be made to find the planet with our large telescope, but conditions will have to be ideal. The discovery was made by a small telescope in clear atmosphere and the planet, being of the fifteenth magnitude, is on the very edge of the range of our big telescope. The position, also, has not yet been given with any degree of accuracy."

"We will figure the position and search for the planet. Whether we are guaranteed immunity weather, particularly the absence of haze and not too much moonlight, is not even attempted to be considered. It may be a long time before we are able to search for this planet. The one now living who has devoted the most study to it is Professor W. H. Pickering, an American who has a private observatory at Mandeville, Jamaica. He is a brother of the late Dr. E. C. Pickering, former director of the Harvard Observatory."

British Scientists Await Data.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, March 13.—The discovery of the new planet, as announced by the Lowell Observatory in Arizona, was characterized by scientists here tonight as one of the outstanding astronomical events of the present generation. Walter G. Bell, British astronomer commented on the existence of the new planet in the light of the known solar system and said that data on the planet was awaited with eagerness.

Phillip Fox, director of the Adler Planetarium, working on the like front, today hailed the discovery of a new planet beyond Neptune, extending fifty consecutive years to the astronomers' at the Lowell Observatory.

Visited the Flagstaff Observatory in 1910," Professor Fox said. "and Mr. Lowell (the late Percival Lowell) told me that his calculations indicated the existence of a body beyond Neptune. Neptune had not moved in accordance with the perturbations, and he and his conclusion that some other body was present."

A coincidence to the new discovery, Professor Fox said that Sir Frank Dyson, astronomer royal of England, had recently sent to the Adler Planetarium a reflecting telescope made in 1781 which had been used by Sir William Herschel, the discoverer of Uranus.

Yeekes Observatory Seeking It.
LAKE GENEVA, Wis., March 13 (AP)—Observer O. Struve of the Yeekes Observatory here said today that if the Lowell Observatory had found a new planet beyond Neptune, his discovery would be one of the greatest in the history of astronomy.

Professor George Van Biesbroeck of the observatory has made some observations on the Lowell theory of the existence of another planet and expected to search further for it tonight.

Find Hailed at Princeton.
Special to The New York Times.
PRINCETON, N. J., March 13.—The announcement of the discovery of the ninth major planet was hailed as "an important and interesting addition to our knowledge of the solar system" by Professor J. Q. Stewart of the department of astronomy at Princeton University.

Referring to Professor Percival Lowell's prediction of the discovery being fulfilled, Professor Stewart said:

"Lowell may perhaps be termed the posthumous discoverer of this new planet."

Dr. Schlesinger at Yale Comments.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13 (AP)—Declaring that the discovery of a ninth major planet constituted "one of the greatest discoveries in the history of science," Dr. Frank Schlesinger, director of the Yale observatory, today said "it is easy to predict that other major planets will be added to our solar system."
"The old-garden belief that other planets exist that are fainter, but it will be increasingly difficult to discover them, as the outer ones must be very faint as seen from the earth," he said.

GREY URGES PARLEY ON FREE SHIPPING

Ex-Foreign Secretary Thinks
Britain Should Discuss Issue
With America.

CITES FACTS OF LAST WAR

Experience Is Called Valid and
Sufficient Reason for Concern
Over This Question.

Viscount Grey of Falconston, who was for eleven years the British Foreign Secretary, is the author of an analysis of the problems involved in the "freedom of the seas" issue which reaches the conclusion that Great Britain should consent to a discussion of the question with the United States. His analysis, which is his first magazine article in several years, is published in the current issue of Foreign Affairs.

Lord Grey maintains that it is vital to Great Britain as well as to other nations that the issue be definitely settled before there shall be another war, and further that Great Britain cannot successfully break other promises. If it is not better served by a general and international policy permitting control of neutral shipping by a belligerent than they would be under a system whereby, for example, food ships are exempted from interference by a belligerent, Great Britain's experience in the last war is cited as a valid and sufficient justification for the great concern of that nation over the issue.

But Observatory Head Says Planet 'May Be Beyond Its Telescope.'

war, and that the blockade which she maintained during it was a vital factor in turning the tide in her favor. A weapon which was perhaps decisive in the last war, he argues, would naturally be valued highly and clung to with some reluctance.

With this background, Lord Grey does not urge that Great Britain should entertain arguments for giving up that weapon as a noble sacrifice, but urges that she should weigh carefully the possible compensating advantages before rejecting the idea of freedom of the seas.

The main point involved, he points out, is that with the freedom of the seas established, Britain would be secure in receiving imported foodstuffs, which are necessary to her existence. It is true that her enemies would have the same security, and therefore the problem comes down to the question of whether it would be a greater advantage to have the right to starve one's enemy than it would be to have one's enemy deprived of the right to starve oneself. And the modern weapons of war, he says, would render gravely uncertain the ability of Great Britain to combat successfully the attempts of an enemy to interfere with her own shipping and importations.

diminished the prospect of future war. But these two treaties have also made it clear that a nation does not break these treaties and solemn obligations, no rules of war will be kept. We hope by these two treaties to be saved from war, but if in spite of them war does come we must be prepared for a breach of every treaty that has previously been accepted."

Such complications, however, do not alter the primary fact that Great Britain's own advantage is not on one side in the question at issue. They are the points that would require careful consideration in any discussion that were broached. And Lord Grey concludes his plea for such discussions with the following words:

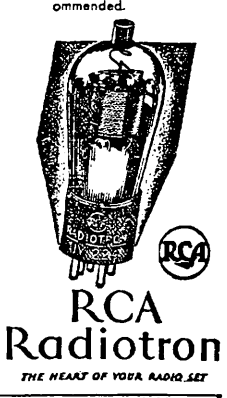
"The opportunity for cooperation with the United States for world peace has grown, has been fruitful, and continues. To refuse discussion of the freedom of the seas, if the United States proposes it, would be a distinct check to this cooperation, for the question has in the past been a cause of serious international controversy and is therefore very relevant to the security of future peace, which is connected with the removal of potential causes of conflict as well as with the settlement of disputes after they have arisen."

CLEARED IN CLUB MURDER.

Tony Muro Acquitted of Buono Shooting in Brooklyn.
Tony Muro was acquitted last night by a jury before County Judge Franklin Taylor in Brooklyn on a charge of murder in the death of Vincent Vucoli, who was shot to death one year ago in the Frankford Club at 2317 West Twenty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. The jury deliberated three hours.

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