

Mystery of the Cinderella "Slipper Bandit"

Snatched 6 Tiny Pumps From the Cute Right Feet of 6 Pretty Girls



AFTER ORDEAL

Peggy O'Neil, 15, First Victim of the Pittsburgh Cinderella Bandit. She is Shown Carrying Right Foot, from Which the Unidentified Marauder Tore Her Slipper.

THE "Cinderella man," 1930 model, is on the rampage—but with comically melodramatic rather than sinister results.

Choosing Pittsburgh for the arena of his activities, this furtive modern bandit, within three weeks, has held up six young girls and deprived them of their right slippers. Then, satisfied with the acquisition of his leathern loot, he has made off into the night, leaving his "victims" shivering on the street corner, but, aside from cold toes, quite unharmed! It is interesting to note that each of his victims had small, well-shaped feet.

The situation thus created is more a problem for the psychologist than the detective, for the motive which relentlessly drives the nocturnal marauder to perpetrate his queer thefts is one of those distorted "secrets of the soul" which psycho-analysis seeks to



solve. It is a form of what science classifies as fetishistic impulse and is accompanied by black deeds such as mutilation and murder. But in the instance we are considering, no such blood stain obtains. The "Cinderella bandit" of Pittsburgh is indeed an astonishing person, but his thefts have done no injuries; there is even a faintly farcical cast to them.

A fetishist is a man or woman who, by a psychic twist, received generally in early childhood, confuses the human object of his affection with some physical or mental characteristic or possession of the loved one. Thus people have been known to bend their whole emotional life on a lock of hair, a photograph, or even a handkerchief.

a glove or a ribbon. The fetishistic craving for shoes is a not uncommon one. There are several reasons for this.

As babies, one of our first and deepest—though perhaps unconscious—impressions is the sight of our parents' feet as we crawl around on the floor. We associate this sight of a mother's or a father's shod foot, psychologists tell us, with love, kindness, protection, safety.

Other romantic illusions have clustered about the feminine shoe throughout the ages. The Teutonic legend of Aschenbroedel, counterpart of the Anglo-Saxon Cinderella, stresses the young hero's quest of the girl with the "perfect foot." The medieval custom

METHOD OF THEFT
"The man, young, personable and swift in his movements, dexterously twists the object of his desire from the startled girl's foot; regains his motor car, and makes off in the direction of the suburbs."

when Mr. Cinderella approached stealthily on foot, did his job, and took to his heels. Her description of the man, emphasizing his youth, good looks and expensive clothing, gave rise to a suspicion that he was a student undergoing a fraternity initiation. Such stunts have been "pulled" by undergraduates, but it was not thought

powerful and beautiful, was engaged for diplomatic reasons to a young kinsman, but refused to marry him. Investigation showed that she was truly fond of her fiancé, but that the particular kind of leather of which his shoes were made was repulsive to her. The problem was finally solved by a simple expedient. Experiments were made by shoemakers with various kinds of leather, metal, cordage and ribbon, till the proper mixture was arrived at, and a pair of boots that charmed the countess could be manufactured. When he wore these, her cousin completely enraptured her. She became his wife and adores him to this day, but only when he is appropriately shod. She cannot tolerate the sight of him in his bare feet. This case is so fantastic that one might be inclined to doubt its authenticity, were it not for the fact that highly reputable



ALSO ROBBED

Catherine Pate, 22, Showing Her Stocking-Clad Right Foot from Which the Mysterious Thief Removed Her Shoe While She Was Taking a Walk in the Pittsburgh Streets.

likely in a case involving as many as six girls.

Kraft-Ebing, famous psychologist, points to a number of case histories of shoe-fetishism. One of his patients, of distinguished ancestry, fell in love when he was seventeen with a young woman notable for her "very elegant boots." From the particular he passed to the general, so that eventually he became a night prowler, eagerly looking for women delicately shod. The shoe had to be French with high heel and of a deep black, like the original. Though a cultivated person, he always blushed when feet were mentioned.

Another patient, at seven, became infatuated with his teacher's shoes. Though often spanked for it, he could not resist patting them whenever the chance presented itself. At eighteen he opened a fashionable shoe shop for women. His private collection was enormous.

There is also the case of a French countess who was subjected to so violent a boot mania that her reason was despaired of. The noblewoman, rich,



"ALL IN FUN"

Christine Yeuber, 19, Who Regarded the Loss of Her Slipper More or Less as a Joke. "I don't see what possible good my shoe would do him," She Smiled.

scientists investigated the curious mix-up.

Another case is concerned with the activities of a Swedish boy of fourteen, who used to steal his aunt's shoes and chew and swallow bits of the leather. And there are literally thousands of allied examples of fetishistic activity—but none more picturesque than that of the romantic, elusive Pittsburgh "Cinderella man."

"Don't Guess—Learn the Facts"



GERARD W. SWOPE

President of the General Electric Co. and Noted Industrial Leader.

"GET it done! Wanting to do a certain thing; hoping to do it; even trying to do it; these are all right as far as they go. But the man to tie to is the one who gets it done."

This is the doctrine which Gerard W. Swope, president of the General Electric Company, believes in. To this doctrine he credits no small part of his success as an engineer and business man.

How does Gerard Swope get things done? How has he done things during the years that have elapsed since he went to work for the General Electric Company in 1898 as a helper at a dollar a day? What quality was it that motivated him to make a huge contract with the Chinese Government without authority and then to report the transaction to his superiors?

About the Chinese contract, Swope himself says, "I believed it was a good contract, so I acted on that belief. When I came back and submitted it to the company, it was accepted, because it was a good contract; one

which they were glad to get." "The chief thing is a firm faith in the facts. People talk about having 'the courage of our convictions.' But if our convictions are the result of knowledge, I can't see that it takes much courage to stand by them. "You wouldn't need courage to tell me that two and two make four! In other words, if you are sure of your facts, it doesn't take courage to state them. And if you act on your knowledge of the facts, it isn't because you have faith in yourself, but because you have faith in the facts! It is the man who is guessing at things that needs courage and self-confidence

when he acts according to mere guesswork." Looking back, Mr. Swope says: "My father never discouraged me or laughed at my attempts. He taught me not to risk failure on an uncertainty, but to act on knowledge instead of on guesswork." When the directors of the General Electric Company finally found out that their erstwhile young dollar-a-day helper was a man who never risked failure on uncertainty—one who invariably acted on knowledge instead of on guesswork, they made him president of the company and incidentally one of the world's kings of industry.

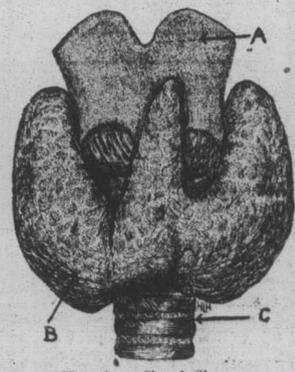
HUMAN MECHANICS

By HERBERT L. HERSCHENSOHN, (Physician and Surgeon)

GOITRE is an enlargement of the thyroid gland. This gland, which is shaped like a U, is situated in the lower part of the neck. It consists of two lobes, one on each side of the trachea, or wind-pipe, connected by a band of tissue called the isthmus. The isthmus crosses the front of the trachea. It can be felt moving up and down when swallowing, if the thumb is placed in the notch at the top of the breast bone, the sternum. In about fifty per cent of the thyroid glands a third but smaller lobe, shaped somewhat like a pyramid, projects upward from the isthmus, the gland then more closely resembling a W.

The entire thyroid gland is enclosed in a double capsule of tissue. The outer capsule is loosely connected and can be easily peeled off. The inner capsule, however, hugs the gland quite closely, sending bands of tissue into the body of the gland, dividing it into smaller compartments. Each compartment is further subdivided into microscopically small spaces filled with a substance which contains iodine.

Iodine is necessary for the body. There are certain diseases, as influenza, typhoid fever, rheumatic fever, tuberculosis, etc., in which a quantity of iodine is highly desirable, the iodine playing an important part in the general defensive mechanism against infection. There are also certain condi-



The Above Sketch Shows: (A) "Adam's Apple" (B) Thyroid Gland (C) Trachea or Wind-pipe

tions in life which require additional amounts of iodine, such as puberty and pregnancy. If the iodine output is not great enough to meet any of the above conditions, the thyroid gland enlarges with the hope that more iodine will form as a result of the overgrowth. This enlargement is called a simple goitre. If the diet or water has no iodine, the thyroid will enlarge to meet

What a Goitre Is, How It Grows and Its Treatment

this deficiency. It is for that reason that this type of goitre is seen more frequently in certain parts of the world than in others.

There is another type of goitre which has nothing to do with a deficiency of iodine in the body. It is called exophthalmic goitre, exophthalmos meaning bulging of the eyes. Although some authorities claim that this type of goitre causes extreme nervousness, there are as many other authorities who take the opposite view, that is, that an unstable, irritable nervous system is the cause of the goitre. Such nervous instability may be due to disagreeable social or business conditions, fright, worry, mental shock, or continuous mental over-exertion. Focal infections, such as diseased tonsils, infected teeth, and even chronic appendicitis have also been held responsible. It is this type of goitre which is accompanied by weakness of the muscles, tremor of the hands, and serious heart trouble.

Despite its name, there is an actual bulging of the eyes in only one-third of the cases. This is due to an increased deposit of fat behind the eyeball, pushing it forward. It may also be due to an accumulation of fluid in the soft tissues in back of the eye.

If iodine is administered to cases of exophthalmic goitre for any considerable length of time, the gland does not diminish in size as does the simple goitre, but instead, the condition becomes greatly aggravated, the thyroid enlarging to even greater proportions.

By CLARE MURRAY—Girl Poet—Artist



"A bold plan laid . . ."

WITH grave and quiet poise
She sat amid the noise.
She watched the dancers
sway and whirl,
She saw the smoke rings twist and curl.
No questions, no surprise
Stood in her youthful eyes.
But cold and undismayed,
She heard a bold plan laid,
A grimy secret told,
A jealous lover scold,
And her prudent face revealed no sign
That she was a child of nine.

STRANGE freak of chances
Across the table,
Swathed in a cloak of gleaming sable—
A model out of a fashion page—
Lolled a lady of doubtful age.
Her every gesture, every feature,
Told of a petulant, selfish creature,
Gay, unbridled, loud,
She led the laughing crowd,
Raised her glass in a rosy toast,
Lisped coquettishly to her host. . . .
But her eyes betrayed in their muddled shine
That she in truth was the child of nine.