

So the Giddy Society Bride Did Her Five Years Penance, And—

---In Spite of the Judge's Harsh Rebuke, She Bounced Right Back Into Court to Renew the Fight for Her Divorce

At Left: Circuit Judge Charles L. Aarons, of Milwaukee. He Favors Five Years' Penance for Those Weary of the Marriage Tie.



SURVIVALS OF A MARITAL WRECK
Mrs. Alice Moody with Her Two Lovely Children, Margaret, When She Was Four Years Old, and Betty, at the Age of Seven. This Photo Was Taken Two Years Ago While the Mother Was Serving Her "Penance."

It was a case whose record was saturated with charges and counter charges of misconduct, of gin parties, midnight bathing parties and other hilariously unconventional frolics. But instead of granting a divorce to Alice, Circuit Judge Charles L. Aarons directed at the couple this judicial blast: "Let those who have shown themselves to be utterly incompetent to appreciate the sanctity of the marriage relation go through five years of penance. Perhaps in the fulness of time they may come to the realization that to assume the great responsibility of husband and wife the highest qualifications of character are essential."

Just the other day Alice Moody came back into the court after her five years of penance. But it was not to acknowledge the wisdom of the judge's decision. It was to seek exactly what she had been denied five years before—divorce!

This time there seemed every likelihood that she would get it, too. For since she and her husband had been living apart for a long time, the statute covering voluntary separation as grounds for divorce was expected to bring her victory.

Yet there were many, who recalled the startling climax of that divorce trial in 1925, who believed that Alice Moody would be chastened in spirit and that she and her husband would become reconciled. On the other hand, the story of their romance and their adventure into marriage provided many doubts. That story, as unfolded in the divorce court, was briefly as follows:

Alice, the niece of one of Milwaukee's industrial leaders, and Frederick Moody, also a member of a prominent family, traveled in what they admitted was an extremely gay set.

Moody, only 20, was a freshman at the University of Wisconsin, where he was preparing for a career as an engineer. Alice was rounding out a course in kindergarten teaching at the same university.

WHAT THIS JUDGE SAID ABOUT DIVORCE

IN denying a divorce to Mrs. Alice Moody five years ago, Circuit Judge Charles L. Aarons, of Milwaukee, made this remarkable statement:

"Let those who have shown themselves to be utterly incompetent to appreciate the sanctity of the marriage relation go through five years of penance. Perhaps in the fulness of time they may come to the realization that to assume the great responsibility of husband and wife the highest qualifications of character are essential."

"Each party in this divorce suit entertained the idea that the remedy lay in the divorce court, which they thought would promptly sever the weary conventional tie and send them on their way rejoicing, to make new experiments in the matrimonial field. Both seemed imbued with the thought that gratification of their physical senses was the dominant purpose of their existence."

"The recital of their recent years disclosed so much to condemn and so little to approve that I prefer to draw the mantle of silence over the unsavory details. Both have ample grounds for divorce, but a party asking for divorce must come into court with clean hands."

"Where both have committed a matrimonial offense, so that the conduct of each, dissociated from the other, warrants a divorce in favor of the other, this court will grant the prayer of neither."

"Parties to divorce actions should not labor under the delusion that when they have shown themselves to be utterly incompetent to appreciate the sanctity of the marriage relation that the court will assist them to form new alliances which may be equally disastrous. To permit those who have shown themselves to be total failures as husbands and wives to marry again would be a serious detriment to the welfare of society."

They fell in love with each other after a fraternity party. The courtship was a whirlwind in its brevity. On a certain moonlight night in June, 1919, Fred and Alice hastily decided to desert the halls of learning and elope. They were married that night in Waukegan, Ill.

For four years they lived together. So far as their friends knew they were happy. Some even said they appeared to be "too happy." They lived with Alice's grandmother in luxurious

quarters. These were frequently converted into a gathering place for their boy and girl friends—with drinks flowing freely.

Two beautiful children were born. Betty, who is now nine years old, and Margaret, now seven. But in spite of the responsibilities of parenthood the gay young Moody's continued with their parties.

At last came the collapse. It was after a roadhouse party. According to his trial testimony Fred hid himself in

the sun parlor of their home and discovered his wife in the embrace of another man—an old friend. But Alice had many counter-charges and these were all aired when she went into court seeking her divorce.

It was during the trial that the story of their "fast living" came out. Alice charged "Fritz" with squandering money on drink, with telling her he no longer loved her and she said that he himself had made the "date" for her with the man who was found with her in the sun parlor. She termed him a "shiftless wastrel," who had goaded her into drinking by calling her a "bum sport."

He countered by assailing her conduct, her associations with other men, her alleged drinking proclivities. He capped it all by introducing photographs purporting to show Alice being kissed by a Minneapolis physician while on a house party at exclusive Lake Minnetonka.

Both fought bitterly because the custody of the two children was at stake. The torrid nature of the testimony and the prominence of the principals drew packed houses to the trial. Judge Aarons himself, in commenting on it, said it seemed to indicate that a bottle of gin was the Moody family's emblem.

At the end of the lengthy proceedings, the Judge gave his decision: "Divorce denied to both parties!"

But with that decision went a preachment on hasty marriages that rebuked both parties for their lack of "moral fibre" and imposed a five-year "penance" on each of them. That is to say, he specified that they should reconsider and forbade them to come into court again seeking divorce until after the five years had passed.

Judge Aarons described their marriage as "a matrimonial spree, out of which came two innocent babes, the

THE JUDGE SAID "NO"
A Striking Photographic Study of Pretty Mrs. Alice Moody. Denied a Divorce Five Years Ago, She Is Now Renewing Her Fight for Freedom. This Time It Is Expected the Judge Will Say "Yes."

products of ill-considered union." Both Alice and Fred, he pointed out, entertained the idea that the remedy lay in the divorce court—which they thought would promptly sever the weary conventional tie "and send them on their way rejoicing."

One of the Judge's most significant statements in the verdict was this: "Parties to divorce actions should not labor under the delusion that when they have shown themselves to be utterly incompetent to appreciate the sanctity of the marriage relation that the court will assist them to form new alliances which may be equally disastrous. To permit those who have shown themselves to be total failures as husbands and wives to marry again would be a serious detriment to the welfare of society."

Custody of the two children was awarded to the young mother. But it was with the warning that the judge would not hesitate to change the custody if her conduct warranted it. Alice was placed under a \$2,000 bond to keep the children within the State of Wisconsin.

The case was practically forgotten until just the other day. Then Alice Moody started her divorce proceedings once more. She has not been living with her husband and he, it is said, will not contest the proceedings.

The years of penance and the responsibilities of motherhood have had a chastening effect on Alice. She is twenty-nine years old now, and quiet and she devotes all her time to her children. So far as she is concerned that "matrimonial spree" is judged to be over for ever.

Why Frustrated Children Slash and Beat Themselves



HER IMAGINATION HURT
Pretty 15-Year-Old Viola Nelson Holt Confessed She Slashed and Bounded Herself to Convince Her Family That Thugs Had Attacker Her. But All She Got For Her Pains Was a Spanking.

PSYCHOLOGISTS who delve into the baffling depths of the adolescent mind are busy these days trying to analyze the strange case of 16-year-old Clifford Campbell.

He was quickly convicted of second degree murder in Vancouver, Wash., recently after confessing that he had blown up the farmhouse where he worked and caused the death of his benefactors, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Northrup. The reason, he said, was that he thought if his benefactors were injured they would be dependent upon him, instead of him being dependent on them!

This is only one of a number of similar cases where young boys and girls, on the borderline between childhood and maturity, have expressed themselves in unexpectedly "violent ways"—although they were otherwise normal. What is particularly of interest to the psychologists and psychiatrists is that in most of these cases

their deeds are due to a juvenile sense of frustration.

Young Campbell, while attending school, was also a chore boy on the Northrup farm. They were fond of him and he loved them. He did not want to leave them. On two occasions he overheard them discussing him. They decided that when school was over they would have to let him go. But the strange fancy that by slightly injuring the Northrups he might make them dependent upon him took hold of the boy's mind. It became an obsession.

He was quite aware that in the Northrup woodshed, adjoining the farm house, there was stored some dynamite, used for clearing stumps off the farm so that the soil could be tilled. One night, just before the midnight hour, the nearby countryside was rocked by a terrific explosion. It shattered the farmhouse into a thousand pieces and tore the bodies of its sleeping elderly

couple into fragments. The only member of the household who escaped was young Campbell.

At first authorities believed his story that he had been out driving home strayed cows when the accident occurred. But later they suspected him. He was arrested and confessed. The judge who presided at his trial sentenced Clifford to twenty years in prison.

Another strange case of frustration was that of Viola Nelson Holt, pretty eighteen-year-old brunette choir singer. She wanted to escape the dullness of the farm where she lived in northwestern Minnesota. Her ambition was to go to the city.

So to convince her family that she was in danger while living on the farm, she slashed her face and body with a penknife and then threw her-

self into a ditch. Two men passing by found her and the story she told was of having been seized by men who demanded \$30,000 on pain of death.

All that Viola got for her trouble—and imagination—was a good spanking.

Still a third case that recently interested psychologists was fifteen-year-old Virginia Malloy. Friends found her in a deserted corner of a Los Angeles park, her legs bound together with wire and her hands tied behind her back with apron strings. Her body was severely lacerated.

After long questioning she broke down and confessed it was a hoax. She had tortured herself just to appear heroic and to gain sympathy!

Such cases as these are what make students of the mind prematurely gray!



SHE WANTED SYMPATHY
But Instead Virginia Malloy, 15, Got Only Suspicion When She Claimed She Had Been Beaten and Bound in a Los Angeles Park, Where She Was Discovered. This Photo Was Taken After She Finally Broke Down and Admitted She Had Tortured Herself.

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DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE
Clifford Campbell, 16, Whose Distorted Sense Caused Him to Blow Up a Farmhouse, Killing His Benefactors.

HUMAN MECHANICS

By HERBERT L. HERSCHENSOHN
(Physician and Surgeon)

THE sinuses are cavities in the skull situated above the eyes, between them and below them. These cavities all communicate with the nasal passages and are likewise lined with delicate mucous tissue. The sinuses are like little rooms which open into one long hall, the nasal passage.

Sinuses do not become bothersome until a "cold" is caught. When a "cold" develops, the nose becomes infected with bacteria and the walls become swollen as a result of the inflammation set up. Very frequently the infection travels into one of the rooms or sinuses and causes a similar disturbance. When the walls of the sinuses become swollen they encroach upon the opening so that the "door" to that particular room becomes partially or completely shut. This means that the bacteria can now do greater harm than ever because not only is the room warm and moist which aids in the multiplication of these germs, but natural ventilation has stopped.

Nature hastens to the rescue. A fluid forms within the sinus in increasing quantities. This pressure may be



This Drawing Shows the Location of the Large Sinuses (the Shaded Portions Marked X) Within the Skull.

"Sinus Trouble,"
What It Is and How It Is Treated

so great as to throw open the door and permit all the material which has accumulated as a result of the infection to flow out into the nasal passage and thence out of the body. If, however, this should fail, the presence of the fluid and pus exerts painful pressure and aggravates the discomfort experienced, notably either a persistent forehead ache or a sense of fullness and pain on one side of the face below the eye. Unless relief is sought in this stage of the disease, the condition may become chronic and last for many months or years. It would then become necessary in order to give any degree of relief to resort to surgical measures, the purpose of which would be to enlarge the openings or to install new doors, so to speak, in the affected sinus. Naturally, the final result cannot approach the perfection of a sinus in perfect health. Too much of the delicate lining has already been destroyed by disease and the function of the sinus lost to some extent. However, unless the sinus is opened either by medical or surgical means, the condition not only remains troublesome but complications can arise. Such complications are brain abscesses, mastoiditis, rheumatism, and leakage of the heart.