

2 Passport Sets Believed Used By "Robinsons"

Disappearance Of "Rubens" Pair Linked to Case

State Department officials are checking a theory that "Mr. and Mrs. Donald Louis Robinson, of New York," who fraudulently obtained United States passports through the office of former County Clerk Albert Marinelli and "disappeared" early this month in Moscow, may have been travelling with another set of fraudulent passports issued to Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Arnold Rubens, of New York.

A passport was issued to Mr. Rubens, an evanescent literary figure, at the County Clerk's office on April 8, 1936, the same day on which passports were issued to "Mr. and Mrs. Robinson." They were the only passport applications cleared through the County Clerk's office in many years.

Investigators believe that the "Robinsons," using passports issued in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Rubens, may be the couple who sailed on the liner Rex, October 16 and disappeared after reaching Naples, October 22.

Got Passport Here.

Mrs. Rubens received her passport through the State Department's Bureau here. However she appeared at the County Clerk's office with her husband and signed his application as a witness.

State Department officials admitted they were investigating the possibility that "Mr. and Mrs. Robinson" actually were Mr. and Mrs. Rubens.

They hinted that the "Robinsons" may have obtained passports and turned them over to Mr. and Mrs. Rubens, who went to Naples on their own passports and then began using those originally issued to the "Robinsons."

It was also suggested that the "Robinsons" may have changed the photographs of the passports issued to Mr. and Mrs. Rubens. The "Robinsons" were scheduled to sail on the Rex, but officials have been unable to find proof they did. It has been established, however, that the Rubenses sailed.

Although their photographs differ, descriptions of the two couples are similar.

The fraudulent "Robinson" passports were delivered to the Bureau of Travel Agents then in Essex House, and a register (small receipt) was signed by Helen Ravitch, an employee of the agency. She said she had no recollection of ever seeing Mr. or Mrs. Rubens.

Investigators said the "Robinson" passports might have been picked up at the travel bureau by Mr. and Mrs. Rubens.

Rubens is almost as mysterious a figure as "Robinson." In applying for his passport, officials said he stated he was born in Cirole, Latvia, on September 22, 1902, and he was an American citizen through the naturalization of his father, Christian Rudewitz, before the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., on February 24, 1916.

The latter naturalization has been confirmed by investigators, but relatives of Mr. Rudewitz said he never had a son named either Adolph or Arnold. Mr. Rudewitz, a Russian revolutionary in the days of the Czar, is the owner of a farm at Okeanos, Wis., 400 miles north of Chicago.

Not Known to Cousin.

A cousin of Mr. Rudewitz, John A. Wickman, who lives at 3,128 N. Matoma Ave., Chicago, looked at photographs of Rubens and his wife, which were attached to their passport applications, and said he had never seen either Mr. or Mrs. Rubens and that he was certain that Rubens was not related to Mr. Rudewitz. A son of Mr. Rudewitz, named John, lives in the Wickman home in Chicago and another son, Charles, lives in Chicago.

Mrs. Rubens, in her passport application gave her maiden name as Ruth Marie T. Boerger. She said she was born in Philadelphia on May 27, 1908. Her identity was further complicated by a statement made by J. Herman Braman, of 90-30 171st St., Jamaica, Queens, who said Mrs. Rubens was once married to his son, Joseph D. Braman, 30, a

Get it
Mr. Braman
Mrs. Rubens

Rubens? Robinson?



Big question in the American-spy-in-Russia case is possibility that the imprisoned Robinsons are Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Arnold Rubens, shown above as they were depicted on their passports.



And here are Mr. and Mrs. Donald L. Robinson, from passport photographs.

on a murder charge, but Clarence Darrow appealed his case to the late Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, arguing successfully that Rudewitz was a political refugee.

The slayings attributed to Rudewitz occurred in anti-Czarist riots in St. Petersburg. Rudewitz came to the United States from Cirole, Latvia, which was then owned by Russia, in 1906. He lived for a time in Chicago, and then moved to Wisconsin.

Murray Calls G.O.P.

William S. Murray, chairman of the Republican State Committee, announced yesterday that he had called a meeting of the State Executive Committee for next Tuesday at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, to discuss the party's program at the 1938 session of the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention in the spring.

Find Man Needs Germs to Live

(Continued from Page One)

Digestive Tracts Delicate.

Their digestive tracts, Mr. Reyniers said, appeared to be very delicate. It was difficult for them to escape attacks of acidity.

What they lacked—that the germs would have furnished—Mr. Reyniers said, has not been learned. He said the missing elements might be vitamins, enzymes or something else.

The missing germs included about twenty species and perhaps 100 different types. These germs are all common to man's digestive tract. They are ordinarily referred to by medical scientists as non-pathogenic—that is, harmless to health.

Become Virulent Enemies.

It is known that some of these harmless germs become virulent enemies of men and animals if they get outside the digestive tract into other parts of the body.

The plants grown in the germless world were wheat and corn. For some unknown reason they were not even as healthy as the animals.

The insects of this Utopia were bottle flies and gall wasps.

Mr. Reyniers said the Notre Dame objective was to perfect this new food so that other scientists could use it. Elsewhere, he stated, it already was being put to work to try to find whether tooth decay was due to germs in part or wholly, as some scientists believe.

Its use has been suggested for the production of pure anti-bodies, the natural protection in the human body against disease.

New Science Arises.

A new form of science, called "dimensional chemistry," has arisen, Dr. Harry H. Sobotka, of Mount Sinai Hospital in New York, told the association, through the study of layers of substances only one molecule in thickness.

The activity of such chemicals as enzymes, toxins and anti-toxins, vitamins and hormones is due fundamentally to their ability to spread over large surfaces of the intestines, blood and other tissues and react with those tissues, he declared. One grain of such a substance one molecule thick can spread fifty square feet, which is the surface area of the intestines in the body, he declared.

Tells of Finding

Leukemia Treatment.

By the United Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—Discovery in animals of the cause and treatment of leukemia, known as

"the blood cancer," was reported to the association by Dr. M. W. Emmel, of the University of Florida. The knowledge may open a new approach to the treatment of cancer.

Acting in the same chronic, progressive manner as cancer, leukemia causes a prevalence of immature white blood cells, which always prove fatal to man or animals.

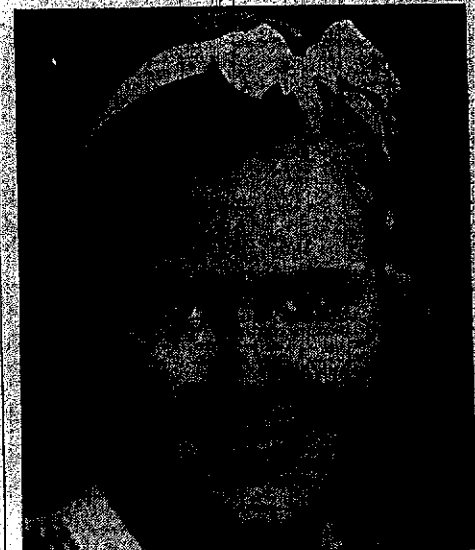
Dr. Emmel said he experimented for eight years with dogs, monkeys, sheep and mice and was successful in producing the disease by introduction into the blood stream of a causal organism. He also developed an anti-serum, he said.

British Troops Besiege Arabs

By the United Press.

JERUSALEM, Dec. 28.—One thousand British troops surrounded 300 desperate armed Arabs in three villages near Nablus today, and it was expected that the Arabs would surrender as soon as their food supplies were exhausted.

It was suspected that the Arab were terrorists and that their defeat might do much to end the disorder of recent weeks, caused partly by Arab dissatisfaction with the British plan to partition Palestine.



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Got \$10,000 Damages

Mr. Brannan said his son and Mrs. Rubens were married in 1927 by a city clerk at Borough Hall, Long Island City. They had one child, Ruth, who is 7 1/2 years old. Brannan said Mrs. Rubens was a prosperous insurance underwriter at the time. On July 4, 1932, he said, she was injured in an automobile accident and subsequently received \$10,000 damages.

Mr. Brannan said his former daughter-in-law met Adolph Arnold Rubens in the course of a business deal and shortly afterward told his son that she was going to get a Reno divorce. She married Rubens about three and a half years ago, he said. Mr. Brannan said he did not know how Rubens made a living. Mrs. Rubens's sisters, Constance, 31, and Gladys, 25, live at 87-77 166th St., Jamaica, and they said today that she "went to Europe with her husband and we haven't heard from her since."

Lived in Manhattan

Mr. and Mrs. Rubens lived at apartment 17B at London Terrace, 460 W. 11th St., when they applied for passports. They booked passage on the Rex through Thomas Cook & Sons, and sailed on schedule, vanishing in Naples.

Henry Alexander, counsel to the County Clerk, who made an investigation of the issuance of the "Robinson" passports, said that Louis Levy, Commissioner of Deeds under Mr. Marinelli, placed responsibility for the granting of the passports to the "Robinsons" on Mr. Marinelli when he was first questioned by Thomas Mitch, chief special agent for the State Department in the New York area.

In Extradition Case

In 1928 Rudewitz, listed as father by Rubens, figured in an extradition proceeding initiated by the Russian government. He was ordered deported to St. Petersburg for trial



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