

# CALL IT HUMAN BONE

## State Springs Another Sensation in the Noted Luetgert Murder Trial.

## SESAMOID IN EVIDENCE

Charles Vincent Bailey, a World-  
Renowned Osteologist,  
on the Stand.

## HAINES GIVES TESTIMONY

Professor Delafontaine Under a Rigid

## PROSECUTION NEARING AN END

A white, crumbling bone, that might be hidden under a 10-cent piece, was the pivot on which Adolph L. Luetgert's life balances yesterday afternoon, in the opinion of the prosecution. It was the most sensational evidence that has been offered since the trial.

degran.

The bone was positively identified as part of a human foot by Charles Vincent Baker of the Field Columbian Museum, an osteologist who was educated at Cambridge, England, and who is one of the world's authorities on bones. The bone, in the opinion of the experts, was that of a woman, and the jury will have to determine which it was, as anatomy fails to go that far. The State's new confident it has shown that this bone is part of the remains of Louise Ingram.

But, the body, which was found in the fall of 1927, was offered as evidence yesterday, and was almost positively identified as human. Professor Mark DeLafontaine displayed the crumbling bit to the jury and announced that in his opinion

**Scraped Up from the Vat.**

The first of these bones, the one positive identified, was scraped up from the vat where the State believes Adolph L. Luetger boiled a body in caustic potash on the night of May 1. The second bone was picked up the ashes in the street in front of Luetger's house, where it was thrown by his order. It came from the furnace of the sausage factory, but before that witnesses had shown it was taken by Luetger's order.

When the identification of these bones has been further corroborated by anatomical experts today, the State believes it will have established the corpus delicti necessary for Luetgert's conviction.

When the anatomists have concluded their testimony today the State will put witnesses on the stand to prove Luetgert's motive for the alleged crime, and with that, probably Monday morning, the State will rest its case.

The bone which it is expected will mean much to Luetger's fate is what is known as a sesamoid, located in the tendon directly under the big toe. Expert testimony yesterday showed that such a bone, which is small, round, and hard as stone, would be one of the last of the skeleton to dissolve in the caustic potash. Evidently it was too small to be scraped out and put in the furnace with the rest of the bones left in the vat.

**Not a Part of the Skeleton.**  
The bone is not a part of the skeleton, it is developed in the tendon running from the base of the last bone of the great toe to the cuboid, one of the bones of the ankle. The technical name for the tendon is flexor brevis pollicis. The bone could not have belonged to a young person, as it is developed late in life. The State will show today by comparative anatomy that it is not the bone of a

The identification of the bones was started as soon as Professor Delafontaine resumed the witness chair the first thing yesterday morning. Scraps from the vat were offered as evidence, and some of them were shown to the witness. Among them was the submandibular bone.

"I believe some of those bones a human," exclaimed the witness, after examining them. "Some of them appear to be from the hand and some from the foot. Some of them, I believe, are pieces of human skull."

permission to show them to the experts for the defense, and Assistant State's Attorney McEwen objected. They were too fragile to go through so many hands, he said, and the court sustained him.

Attorney Vincent, who cross-examined the witness, tried to weaken his testimony by showing to the jury he was not an anatomical expert. The State offered to throw out his identification of the bones because

men who were expert anatomists would be introduced to swear to part of them later but the testimony was allowed to stand. The defense sought to build up from the witness' testimony that Mrs. Luetger's body, to have given the results claimed, must have weighed almost 1,000 pounds. This assumption was based partly on Dr. Blak's testimony as to the amount of weight that covered the floor. According to

ney Vincent, if there was one-half of 1 percent inorganic matter found in the soil as had been testified, the whole vat would not have held more than one-third of a pound. The defense tried to show that the witness what the original weight of the body dissolved in the vat must have been from this hypothesis, but the court ruled out of order.

chemistry in Rush Medical College stand at 1:30 o'clock and was under the afternoon session. He described how a human body would be boiled in caustic potash as the State.

The hair and skin would first die, said, then most of the muscles and organs would vanish. Some of the tissues would be turned to soap, would float on the surface as

The bones would be more or  
grated. The majority of the  
so soft, he said, that they wd  
fragments after three hours  
least pressure. The long bo

A least pressure. The long bo