

FAMOUS BRITISH JUGGLER EXPOSES TRICKS OF SUPERNATURALISTS

By EDGAR WALLACE.

(Famous British Novelist, War Correspondent, Military Writer, Secret Service Investigator and Traveler.)

The great claims of wonder-working made by Spiritualists today have been once again to a revival of the discussion, on the tricks performed by Indian jugglers. Are these feats, such as the rope trick, the growing oranges while you wait, merely the result of sleight-of-hand, or has a mysterious spirit-influence something to do with it all?

Let me say straight away that I do not believe there is anything in the Indian juggler's art which is not susceptible to explanation. There is nothing supernatural about his performance, amazing as it may seem to you, although he claims, as the famous juggler, Ram Pindia claimed, that his work was considerably assisted by spirits and genii, which he summoned to his aid.

The most famous illustration of Indian juggling is the Indian rope trick. The only time I have seen it performed was at Massé-Kassé, in East Africa, where there is a very large Indian community. I was staying at this small Portuguese town, and I was told one afternoon, that an Indian juggler and conjurer intended giving an exhibition in the market-place, and my presence was "honourably" requested.

After dinner that night we received a message from one of the ragged followers that the performance would occur on a little hill just outside Massé-Kassé, between half past five and six in the morning. That being the case, his genii had chosen for the manifestation.

The Rope Trick Performed. It seemed a miserable hour but we stout fellows turned up just before sunrise and found the conjurer waiting. He had dressed in all his paraphernalia and had it stretched out on the ground. His small boy assistant, shivering under a large sack which was wrapped about his shoulders, was on hand, and the conjurer was ready to make the experiment possible was the performance of certain incantations, which our conjurer proceeded forthwith to utter.

The place where we were to sit was indicated, and at six o'clock the conjurer and his boy began. I can hardly say that the conjurer stood with his back against the rising sun. We had that same glaring orb of day shining straight in our faces. He produced a rope, three or four feet long, and it immediately became stiff. The little boy climbed on to his shoulder, and apparently climbed the rope, and as apparently disappeared. The conjurer's four assistants excited greetings to the invisible boy, for invisible he was to us. There was a sudden thud, the lad landed flop on the ground from nowhere in particular, and the experiment was finished. My theory was that the success of the trick depended entirely upon the sun being to our eyes, and that the sun's rays were making the rope stand stiffly upright, but that could be done if a certain type of fibre was used. The boy then climbed up as if to leap forward, but in reality disappeared behind the man from whence he again emerged when the experiment was over. I have never yet met anybody who saw the trick performed on the diffused light of that day.

The Woman in the Sack. But there are other tricks which only Indians have performed, so far as I know, which are almost as amazing as the rope trick. For example, there is the woman in the sack, which I do not think as yet has ever been successfully performed or satisfactorily explained.

The juggler took an ordinary jute sack and through it on the ground. He then brought it round to us—this happened in Natal—and invited us to examine it before he agreed to pierce it with the point of a sword in about 20 places. He then opened the mouth of the sack and blew into it. It immediately began to swell as though it were a large balloon and it grew so large that it could not have been, since the bag was of loosely-woven fibre. After it had swollen to its fullest capacity, we observed strange writhings and twistings going on as though somebody was inside. He then opened the mouth of the sack, and which he had held tightly in his hand, and a girl crawled out. After making her sheepish bow to the audience she crawled into the bag, which in the meantime had been handed around for our inspection. The mouth of the sack was then closed, and the sword thrust more or less indiscriminately into the sack, this performance being accompanied by blood-curdling shrieks on the part of the lady inside. The bag was again opened, and this time the woman crawled out—with a baby in her arms!

I have not troubled to investigate this trick, which was performed in the full light of day in a large garden, the property of my host, an Anglo-Indian, who took a tremendous interest in native magic. But there is no doubt whatever that a simple explanation could be offered. Very often an Anglo-Indian will take as great a delight in mystifying the globe-trotting stranger as the jugglers themselves, and in that case one often finds that the European is in the mystery, and renders some assistance in bringing the experiment to a successful conclusion.

Birth of the Orange Tree. Another trick very commonly seen by all who have visited the East is the birth of the orange tree, which is first a heap of dirt collected between the conjurer's hands, then a sprig and then when the cloth is placed on it and removed a blossoming tree, and finally a tree bearing ripe oranges. Here undoubtedly is a case of sleight-of-hand, and my experience has been that the orange, which the conjurer picks off and brings to the audience that they may test it and try for themselves, is not the orange which is eventually opened by any member of the audience, but one which is substituted by sleight-of-hand whilst the conjurer is making his way to the bewildered spectators.

The Indian juggler trains for days and weeks and months before he performs the rope-trick and other tricks. His training is to carry and manipulate a glass of water filled to the brim without spilling a drop. It is extraordinary how men are able to perform this sort of balancing.

Most Amazing Trick Ever Performed. To my mind one of the most amazing tricks that has ever been performed is the trick of the rose. The performer takes a big rose, and laying a white napkin before him, pulls the rose apart, leaf by leaf, until not a thing but the stalk is left. The rose-leaves he crushes in a mortar before he twists them into a sheet of thin paper and burns them. The stalk he sticks in the ground. Over this stalk he invites one of the audience to place a paper cone, which is passed round for inspection, whilst another cone is placed over the ashes of the burnt rose-leaves.

In this experiment the man stands some distance from the object of his "magic." He raises his hands, mutters something in a low voice, and instantly both cones begin burning from the bottom upwards. When they have finished burning they represent a black paper, which a member of the audience is invited to remove. When they are lifted you find under one the perfect rose slightly shrivelled by the burning of the cone, and under the other a neatly folded piece of paper.

This experiment is remarkable because the juggler does not go anywhere near either the rose stalk or the paper cone. The burning of these cones may have a simple scientific explanation, but the rest, however, is not so easy to explain.

Again and again have I seen the basket trick, where a boy is put in and the basket roped down and a sword passed several times into the performer's chest, and after the rope is thrumming with blood. When the basket is opened there is no boy there. This mysterious youth invariably appears on the outskirts of the crowd at the psychological moment. I hold there is nothing supernatural about this trick. The boy deceives because of their apparent simplicity and because the juggler has a noticeable apparatus, but I think it would be found by those who take the apparatus and investigate it, that though it appears simple, it is a very elaborate device and is prepared for his mysteries in a long and laborious one.

LIVE STOCK MARKET

Beeves—Common to prime, steers, \$10.50@16.50 per 100 lbs.; bulls, \$3 @12.50; 2 extra, \$12.40@13.50; cows, \$4.50@11. Dressed beef, 19@25c per lb. for ordinary to prime native sides. Calves—Common to prime veals, \$11.75@18 per 100 lbs.; city, \$9@14; little calves, \$11.50@12; cow calves, \$8.50@11.50. City dressed veals, 22 @27c. Country dressed, 20@24c. Sheep—Sheep (ewes) sold at \$7 @10 per 100 lbs.; mixed sheep, \$10.50; wethers, \$15.00; culls, \$5; choice lambs, \$15.50; prime spring lambs, \$21; culls, \$15. Dressed mutton, 16@19c lb. for ordinary. Country dressed lambs, 26@32c; city dressed spring lambs, 30@36c. Country dressed hothouse lambs, \$3@10 per carcass. Hogs—Light to medium weight hogs sold at \$21@21.25 per 100 lbs.; roughs, \$18.25. Country dressed pork, 21@28c per lb. for heavy to light weights.

New York Wholesale Prices

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, lb., 57@57 1/4; extras, 56 1/4; dairy, tubs, finest, 56@56 1/2; good to prime, 43@56c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 44 1/2@49c; storage packed, extra, 43 1/2@48c. Apples—Albemarle Pippin, \$7 @16; Winesap, bbl., \$12.50; Baldwin, \$8@11.50; Ben Davis, 16@18; Russet, \$8@11. Potatoes—Bermuda, \$3 @5.50; South Carolina, bbl., \$2@9; Florida, new, \$2.50@3.50; old, 15@19, \$4@6. Onions—Country, \$1.50@1.75; bbl., 29@41c. Broilers, colored, lb., 60 @55c; white Leghorn, lb., 50c. Poultry, 40 lbs. and over to doz., 36@39c; under 20 lbs., 34c. Chickens, 31 to 60 lbs. and over to doz., 43@49c. Poultry, Live—Spring broilers, colored, large, lb., 60c; small, 50@55c. Broilers, White Leghorn, 1 lb., 50c; white Leghorn, under 1 lb., 40@45c. Fowls, 39c. Turkeys, 25c. Ducks, 25c; spring, lb., 42c. Geese, 18c. Guinea, pair, \$1.10. Pigeons, pair, 85c. Vegetables—Apparagus, doz. bchs., \$1 @4. Lettuce, bbl., 22@25; bchs., \$1.50@3. Rhubarb, 100 bchs., \$2 @4.50. Radishes, 100 bchs., \$1 @2. Turnips, Rutabaga, bbl., \$2.50@3.50; old, white, bbl., \$1 @2.

Here the families with children are observing Clean Up Week every day in the year.

SAY AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEM BEATS ENGLISH

London, May 29.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The American system of education has a great advantage over the English plan in enabling boys attending day schools to live at home and receive the care and guidance of their mothers.

This is the opinion of Lady Becham, wife of a famous music conductor, Sir Thomas Becham. Lady Becham thinks that many pitfalls in English married life would be avoided if the boys of this country saw more of their homes and learned to understand women.

Boys of well-to-do families in England rarely see their parents except during holidays. They attend boarding schools, beginning in their early teens, some when they are only seven or eight. As a rule, these schools are so far distant from the public homes that their parents see the boys only for a month at Christmas, a month at Easter and during the mid-summer holidays which last about six weeks.

It is the children of the poor that attend day schools, or "free" schools, as they are called. The public schools of the United States have no counterpart in Great Britain. What are known as "public" schools here are the fashionable private boys' schools like Eton, Harrow and Rugby, entrance to which is so difficult that boys are booked for them in their babyhood.

Lady Becham, after pointing out the advantage of the American day schools, says that boys "growing up in this way to comprehend their mothers, when they marry have far more sympathy with their wives."

"I think," she continued, "that much conjugal trouble in this country is due to a system of educating our sons. The English boy sees little of his mother and sisters, almost nothing of femininity in general, and grows to manhood understanding the minimum about the ideas and ideals of women. When he marries his experience is often gained at the expense of his wife, which does not make for happy marriage.

FOR MINISTER TO IRELAND.

Washington, May 28.—Representative Mason, Republican of Illinois, has introduced a bill directing the expenditure of \$14,000 annually of state department funds "for salaries for a minister and consuls to the republic of Ireland."

79TH DIVISION ON KROONLAND

(Continued from Page One.)

ments, nine officers and 418 men, of the 319th Field Signal battalion, 94th Division. Forty-three officers and 2,662 men of the 79th Division (Draft troops of Northern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York State) and 17 Virginia cavalrymen arrived from Bordeaux in the steamship Julia Luckenbach. The 79th division is composed of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd regiments of the 319th and 312th infantry, and companies A to H inclusive and headquarters and supply companies, and sanitary and medical detachments, and headquarters of 1st and 2nd battalions of the 316th infantry. These troops are assigned to 15 camps throughout the country.

CONDITIONS IN KOREA BAD

Peking, May 29.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Conditions in Korea resulting from the independence movement there where the Koreans are endeavoring to shake off the rule of Japan are becoming worse, according to Rev. Edward W. Thwing, Oriental secretary of the International Reform Bureau, who has just returned from Korea. "The Korean people are the independent movement with the intention of using only peaceful methods," Rev. Mr. Thwing told The Associated Press correspondent, "but the Japanese soldiers he so treated them and stirred them up that they are now wild and reckless. No one can tell what will come next. Seeds of hate and future trouble are being widely sown. Christians often suffer most. I have visited several places in Korea during the uprising and everywhere it is the same kind of crime and lawlessness. One Korean Christian pastor said: 'We cannot stand it. They beat us like pigs and cattle; and we are men.'"

"The Japanese are always trying to discover exposed plots and conspiracies," continued Mr. Thwing. "They even claim to believe that the missionaries started the revolution. They try to get Korean spies to go into the houses of foreigners. They search the houses of American missionaries, looking for no one knows what. In a town that I recently visited, we were shadowed by a Korean who was described to me by a missionary as 'the cleverest spy in town.'"

"The Koreans hate these men. Of course, being spies, they have to bring information and when they can find none they often manufacture it. Many have been arrested who had no connection with the affair and have been cruelly beaten. The police station they often beat the men before any trial on the general principle that it is a good thing for every Korean to taste the power of Japan."

Old Lady: "My boy, is it your father who writes so many smart sayings of children?" Small Boy: "Yes, Ma'am." "I suppose he encourages you to talk." "No, ma'am. He threatens to thrash me if I even whisper when he is writing his smart things the children have said."

SAD TALES OF THOSE ESCAPED FROM THE REDS

Omsk, Siberia, May 29.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A thread of suffering runs through the stories told by the refugees from all parts of European Russia, hundreds of thousands of whom have found asylum here. Almost all of them fled from Bolshevik territory. They tell of murder of the members of their families, deprivation of property, savage treatment, hunger and terrible hardship of their flight from Bolshevik bandits.

The correspondent of The Associated Press talked with a number of these refugees in order to learn their adventures. Several cases came to light in which girls unable to escape before the approaching Bolsheviks shot themselves rather than fall into the hands of the terrorists. The wife of a Russian colonel now at Omsk said: "I lived a life of comfort and contentment on our land not far from Samara. Warned by our peasants we fled across the hills hidden in a farm cart. My cousin, a girl of 18, who thought she could not escape, took a revolver from the desk in her drawing room and shot herself through the head because she knew what her fate would be. You can understand why it is difficult for us to believe in Bolshevism."

This preference for death rather than capture by Bolsheviks seems to be prevalent among the young women and girls of former well-to-do families of European Russia who are now in Omsk. The wife of an assistant minister of state and her sister, a girl of 25, fled from Resaratbla. The girl said with quiet resignation: "If the Bolsheviks succeed in getting to Omsk I shall shoot myself."

Some stories tell of the famine which existed in the district of the Ural Mountains. When relief trains arrived at Kalma not far from Perm it was surrounded by children begging for bread. A man of 72 years was so overcome when he received a loaf of bread that he fainted and became insane from sudden joy.

The refugees tell of several cases in which peasants murdered the proprietors of the land upon which they lived in order to obtain possession of the farms. On the other hand some of the peasants impeded their own lives to help the land holders to escape from the Bolsheviks.

MANUFACTURERS OPPOSE DAYLIGHT SAVING REPEAL

Hartford, May 29.—Protests against the proposed repeal of the daylight saving act have been sent by telegraph to each of the Connecticut members of the United States House of Representatives by E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, Inc. It was announced at the association's offices in Hartford this afternoon. The association has also sent a special bulletin to each of its more than 600 members throughout the state, advising them of the effort being made to pass the repeal as part of the agricultural appropriation bill, now under consideration in the House.

Speaking in behalf of the manufacturing industries of the state, and playing more than a quarter of a million workers, Mr. Hubbard urged the members of the Connecticut delegation to spare no effort to secure the elimination of the repeal from the agricultural bill. His message stated further:

"Advices received from all parts of the state demonstrate that manufacturers are unanimous in desiring continuance of the daylight saving law. While the plan yields certain economies, its continuance is even more desired on behalf of those employed in industry and their families. The experience of last year, and this year also proves that daylight saving contributes greatly to the health and contentment of all classes of people who are engaged in any kind of outdoor recreation, gardening and other pursuits. I am firmly convinced that if the proposed repeal were submitted to popular vote it would be overwhelmingly opposed.

The Manufacturers' Association has consistently favored the daylight saving plan since 1917, and last February, when a similar effort was made by the agricultural committee in Congress to bring about the repeal of the present law, by vote of its directors on behalf of those employed in industry and their families, the repeal with members of Congress from Connecticut.

CHOKED WIFE WHEN SHE OPENED LETTERS FROM OTHER WOMAN

Alleging that she was choked by her husband when she opened letters he received from another woman, Edith M. Webb of Norwalk appeared in the Superior court today to seek a divorce from Ralph A. Webb, a brakeman employed by the New Haven railroad company. Mrs. Webb said she received the mail before her husband reached home and had started to investigate the letters when she saw they were in a woman's handwriting. The wife declared Webb about that time began to stay out almost every night and she thought he must be with the other woman. Then he neglected his own wife, refusing to support her and finally leaving her. Later Mrs. Webb met her husband on the street and asked him to live with her again, but he refused, she testified. The couple were married in 1912. Judge Curtis granted Mrs. Webb a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

MUNITION DUMP EXPLODES; EIGHTY MEN MISSING

London, May 29.—(By The Associated Press.)—As a result of a fire in a building occupied by American troops in the Coblenz district and the explosion of a munition dump yesterday, eighty men are missing, according to a Cologne despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. The foregoing report bears a similarity to one received from London on Tuesday night reporting the destruction by fire of a building used as a barracks by occupation troops at Ludwigshafen, on the Rhine opposite Mannheim, causing the death of forty soldiers and the injury of one hundred others. This despatch also was based on a German report, coming from Berlin favored by the Cologne newspaper in the French area of occupation.

MEN IN ARMY ABROAD GIVEN REAL EDUCATION

Paris, May 29.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Uncle Sam is now a fully certified schoolmaster with about 200,000 khaki-clad pupils. This is the result of the establishment of the Educational Corps of the United States army to provide training for vocations and academic instruction for young men in the army.

The Educational Corps is under the direction of Brigadier General Robert L. Rees, who militarized the American colleges last fall. Under him is an executive commission of three educators, Dr. Frank E. Spaulding, Superintendent of Schools in Cleveland; Dr. John Erskine, Professor of English at Columbia; and Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. In all about 1,500 instructors, including a number of men of high standing in American education, are teaching the American soldiers the way to progress. Everything from a B. S. to University subjects and from a striding to engineering is included within the curriculum of this great and unique college.

The army schools were in full operation by January, equipped with 51,000 books, excepting those ordered from America and provided in part by the American Library Association. But there has been a shortage of books and often one book has had to serve a whole class.

Many hundreds of army schools have been established throughout France wherever there are enough American soldiers to warrant. General Pershing's order required a post school in every post where there were more men were stationed and as the schools had to be opened at once all sorts of queer places, from cafes to monasteries, were used as school-rooms, until regular quarters could be found. In the cities the city school buildings are used without interfering with the regular school life of the children.

These post schools may be termed the "army schools" of the army educational system, though this is incorrect as in many of these schools more advanced education is being given to officers and men who are unable to leave their posts and attend regular schools or the army makes them. The men attend these post schools after their regular day's work.

Then every division has a high school centrally located with better accommodations. Some 30,000 men are attending such high schools. It becomes the big army university at times which will accommodate many thousands of students. Besides there are about 8,000 officers and men attending French universities who have been thoroughly schooled in their American friends and 2,000 more are in English universities. These university students are all men who have had at least the equivalent of a college degree.

Obviously few men can be detached from their own units to attend these universities but the post school does not interfere with military work, but is available to every soldier and thus has an important place in the educational system.

The breadth of the work in the post schools being done is astounding. Men who cannot read or write are to be found in the same room with college graduates who are working advanced degrees. There is a chance for everybody. The list of subjects taught would fill a book but here are a few to illustrate: Algebra, calculus, trigonometry, geometry, economics, literature, French, German, Italian, Spanish, agriculture, automobile repairing, baking, barbering, bookkeeping, arithmetic, business English, business forms, carpentry, cobbling, commercial law, cooking, horsemanship, surveying, mechanical drawing, road construction, salesmanship, stenography, typewriting, tailoring, telegraphy and telephone repair.

For illiterates great help is compulsory in the cooking, horse and telegraphy is elective.

SPECIAL BUREAU FOR FARM HANDS

New York, May 29.—A special bureau which will emphasize the call of nature in an effort to persuade discharged soldiers to work on the farms during the summer and autumn has been opened here by the Federal Employment Service. A statement issued today by the new bureau declared that while the city is crowded with unemployed men and others who have taken work at low wages in order to remain here, farmers in the nearby states are short handed.

The statement declares that farmers in New Jersey and Connecticut need one thousand men and up-state the demand is even stronger. Farm bureaus are co-operating in placing the men.

INDICT JAPAN'S CHINA POLICY

Tokio, May 29.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Several political groups in the House of Peers have joined in an indictment of the Government's foreign policy, especially toward China. As summarized in the Jiji, the Peers expressed the opinion that the race question is unimportant compared to the Chinese question, and that the real injury which Japan suffered at Paris was the disclosure of Chinese antagonism. The Peers expressed the view that true friendship between Japan and China should be cultivated. China should be helped in the laying of a foundation for a stable administration. They voiced the fact that Japan is fast losing her position in China, and that America is replacing Japan.

The Jiji summarized the Peers' views on the Russian question as follows: "What about our policy towards Siberia? America's plans are far better carried out, and as a result of America's success in Siberia it is possible that the power of the Orient will be destroyed. But there is no one among the government authorities here who can clearly answer the question what shall be done with Siberia."

As far as Korea is concerned, the Peers said that the government should establish a permanent policy of befriending the Koreans and give them case of mind and confidence.

There is no wood for heating here and no stoves. The Bulgars have swept the country absolutely bare. Only the bare walls of the buildings in a hundred villages remain. All water must be boiled. The typhus dead are removed from the tobacco warehouses at Kavalla in groups each day.

NO SMALLPOX.

Paris, May 28.—The world war will be held unique in the fact that it has not been accompanied by an outbreak of smallpox. This may be due in part to the precautions taken in urging all Paris to be vaccinated or revaccinated. At any rate more than 1,374,900 persons were vaccinated during the war, and only 56 cases of smallpox were recorded, of which 36 were fatal.

NEW LONDON FIRE CAUSES 1 DEATH

Rooming House Blaze Injures Score—Blazer Catches Babiee.

New London, May 29.—Fire in the hallway of a rooming house at the corner of Green and Golden streets at 5:05 this morning trapped 25 persons on the upper floors of the structure. Robert Tait, 35, in attempting to escape from the third story window, fell to the sidewalk and was killed. J. Hallman Jacobson jumped from the second story and had both legs broken. His wife's hair was burned from her head and her hand badly scorched. Ruby Dickson, three months old, was carried off from the third story window into the arms of a negro sailor. As the result of the shock the infant will die. Rowland Dickson, two years old, was caught by the same sailor, after being dropped from the third story window, and is seriously injured.

Several others were slightly burned and partly sufficed. The man who was killed was for several years employed by the General Electric Co. in London. It is understood he has a family in London. The cause of the fire has not been determined.

Some of the roomers made their escape by improvising ropes from sheets by which they lowered themselves to the sidewalk. A ladder from a nearby garage was also used to good advantage on taking the occupants out of the second story window. The interior of the building which was occupied on the street floor by a saloon was gutted and the damage will probably amount to \$15,000.

WATTY WASHBURN IN INTER-ALLIED TENNIS MATCHES

Watson M. Washburn, the well known tennis player, for a time made this city his home, defeated J. Brougon of France in the opening round of the inter-allied singles tennis championship tournament now being played in Paris, according to a cable dispatch received by The Associated Press today.

By winning yesterday's match with Brougon, the former Bridgeporter has qualified for the semi-final round which will be played tomorrow.

PLAN TO FLOOD MARKET WITH GERMAN GOODS

Milan, Tuesday, May 27.—Immense quantities of German products are stored in warehouses at Chiasso, on the frontier between Italy and Switzerland and German plans to renew immediately her commercial relations with Italy, according to Ulysses Elywater, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"There are thousands of bicycles of German manufacture at Chiasso ready to flood the market," Mr. Elywater told The Associated Press today. "There are also carloads of chemicals and dyes which have already been offered Italian merchants at extremely low prices. The high rate of American exchange makes it difficult while the German market is at its lowest ebb. This makes the price, when translated into lire, most attractive. The dollar exchange costs the Italians three times as much as it does the Germans. Naturally the prices of German goods in lire are very low. There is a sure American market here but the monetary situation is very hard and will be solved only by another American loan or by the payment of a large war indemnity to Italy."

ALLIED DOCTORS FIGHT TYPHUS

Kavalla, Macedonia, April 5. (By Mail.)—Desperate fight is now being waged by Greek, British, American Red Cross and United States army physicians to confine the outbreak of typhus raging in Macedonia to its breeding ground and to prevent its spread to Europe and America. A expedition of American doctors and nurses has been rushed to Macedonia to combat the disease.

Red Cross workers in Macedonia are fighting conditions of a most discouraging nature. The Strouma valley is low swampy and malarial. Here thousands of British and Allied soldiers died of disease during the war. The road from Kavalla to Drama and from Drama to Serres is a morass of fathomless mud.

An American army doctor who has waded through Flanders writes: "Today we carry our supplies of medicines and food to distant villages through roads several feet deep in mud. Rains are frequent and heavy and the fogs penetrate our bones. Red Cross women riding the mountain trails, swimming their horses across rivers, plodding through mud, braving typhus at every turn are carrying on their work with the spirit of the pioneer women of our own America."

The filth and stench of the so-called cities, heaps of ruins after six years of war, are beyond description. The main street in Pravi and the highway from the railway station to Drama to the public square are scenes of offensiveness anything I have ever seen.

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REDDING

(Special to The Times.)

Redding, May 29.—A dispossession suit brought by George T. and Lillian Howard to oust Sarah H. Buchanan from the property at Redding Center which the plaintiffs recently purchased from Alexander Schall was scheduled for trial today (Thursday) at the town house before a justice and a special jury of six citizens. The jury feature, which came about at the instance of the defendant, is something unusual in such suits here. The complaint sets forth that on May 2 the parties entered into a verbal lease of the premises for a period of six months and that the defendant defaulted upon the second payment to have been made by the terms of the agreement. Judge Gilbert of the district is counsel for the plaintiff, and Attorney Howard Taylor of Danbury counsel for the defendant. This is the second suit that has been brought in the Redding Center property, the other being an action by John H. Malone to recover a commission from Mr. Schall for services which the plaintiff claims to have rendered as an agent in the transaction. Those drawn to serve on the jury in the present case are Michael Conroy, Lemuel B. Sanford, Zalmon Reed, Frank Meahan, W. E. Grumman and Elbert M. Sord.

Master Stephen Sanford of West Redding was one of the fifteen contestants in the junior oratorical competition by representatives from the public schools throughout the State which was held last Friday at the Yale Lyceum in New Haven. The prize went to Frank Lee, a crippled Italian boy from Warren, and while the audience approved the award as rightly bestowed the sentiment himself in a manner which entitled him to a place near the head of the class.

Frederick E. Driggs, who came to the rescue with a \$2,000 subscription in Redding's Victory loan drive, gave another exhibition of the same liberal spirit when at an auction sale in connection with the Salvation Army campaign he bid off a single doughnut for \$50. The doughnut he again placed on sale at this time the bidding went on until the price amounted to \$3,000. Mr. Driggs is a member of this town's summer colony, having built in the Pleasant Valley section about fifteen years ago a residence of the log cabin style which he still occupies.

The house at Jump Hill recently bought by Paul Kicker is being extensively improved by the new owner, whose plans also include the building of an annex to serve as quarters for the farm help. Builder McCollum will do the work. About ten acres have been planted with potatoes by Mr. Kicker.

About twenty members of Redding Grange paid a social visit on Tuesday evening to Danbury Grange, among them being F. W. Rosenau and Mrs. E. P. Sanford, who assisted in the entertainment program of songs and recitations.

Mrs. J. B. Sanford went to Washington a few days ago for a visit with her daughter, Eleanor, who has held for several months a clerical position in the War Labor Bureau.

June 6 will be Commencement Day for the Sanford school. The athletic competitions are to be held at Putnam Park and the annual planting of the school milestone will be at the Bridgeport road below Pine Tree Corner. At 5 o'clock services will be held at the Episcopal church and the day's activities will conclude with the annual promenade at the gym.

Sergeant Herman Smith arrived at his home at Redding Center on Tuesday evening, having received his discharge in the demobilization of the 82nd division to which he belonged.

For a consideration of \$25 William Hall of Danbury has acquired from the bankruptcy of the Aaron Sanford creditors' equity in the Aaron Sanford property at the Ridge. Mr. Hall holds a second mortgage on the property and presumably stands to acquire the first mortgagee's interest.

Owing to unpleasant weather the dance held at Danbury last Thursday evening had a small attendance and the receipts left no margin for the soldiers' welcome home fund.

Albert Bigelow Paine is at his bungalow on the east side for the summer and G. A. Guillame and family have arrived at their summer home in Utopia.

Mr. and Mrs. George Duncumb of Bridgeport, are making a two weeks' visit with Mrs. Stephen Sanford in West Redding.

The artesian well which is being sunk for Dr. Alfred Cohn, has reached a depth of over 100 feet. The water striking the bore being almost entirely through solid rock.

INDICT JAPAN'S CHINA POLICY

Tokio, May 29.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Several political groups in the House of Peers have joined in an indictment of the Government's foreign policy, especially toward China. As summarized in the Jiji, the Peers expressed the opinion that the race question is unimportant compared to the Chinese question, and that the real injury which Japan suffered at Paris was the disclosure of Chinese antagonism. The Peers expressed the view that true friendship between Japan and China should be cultivated. China should be helped in the laying of a foundation for a stable administration. They voiced the fact that Japan is fast losing her position in China, and that America is replacing Japan.