DARING PLOT TO RAID BRAZIL

FILIBUSTERS HAVE HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON.

AN ORGANIZATION FORMED

Romantic Plans of Adolphe Brezet to Seize a Vast Territory North of Brazil and Establish the Free Republic of Counani—Many Englishmen Are Seriously Interested in His Scheme—How the Plotters Meet in London.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, March 22.—One of the most amazing state plots in modern history is now being engineered in London, and has for some time been receiving the interested and constant attention of the Foreign Office, and the Brazilian Legation.

It is a plot to seize and colonize a vast and practically unknown territory, 150,000 square miles in extent, to the extreme north of Brazil, known as Counani.

Plans are being laid by the leaders in this remarkable filibustering venture to induce a large number of British naval and military officers, both serving and retired, as well as a number of non-commissioned officers and men to be recruited by them, to go out in a fleet of armored ships, which is to be provided later, seize this piece of Brazilian territory, drive out such Brazilian troops as may be found there, if any, and colonize the country as a Utopian Republic.

Romantic Buccaneer.

The leader in this venture is M. Adolphe Brezet, who has for years been living with his wife and three children, in a London suburb. M. Brezet is one of the most romantic personages who ever engineered a revolution outside a buccaneering novel. We shall be able to tell something of his history later, when we relate the origin of what he calls the Free State of Counani.

This personage has induced a large number of young men, mostly single, fairly well-to-do, and keen for an adventure, to take "commissions" in his army and posts in his civil service. One officer, now serving in the army, for instance, has been made director of his gendarmerie. He has a secretary of state for foreign affairs, an American who manages several small businesses from a tiny office in the city. He has appointed another serving officer director of infantry, with a territorial officer as his chief of staff.

Once they arrive, he declares, the Brazilians in that area will never show fight, or if they do will be easily beaten.

He points to the notorious inefficiency of the Brazilian Navy—which, he declares, has had to have all the breaches of its guns removed to prevent its firing on its own towns. Brazil's battleships, adds M. Brezet, are in such a condition that, owing to burnt-out boiler, they cannot be steamed at more than four knots or thereabouts, and experts will not take the risk of bringing them to England for repair. Such a navy, he is confident, could never stop his gallant Counanian fleet, full of proteid paladins and bananas-fed buccaneers.

M. Brezet has issued a mass of literature, including the printed constitution of the Free State of Counani, which really does depict an ideal state.

Earnest Plotters.

All the young men who have expressed their willingness to set out with M. Brezet and bring the new nation into being are in deadly earnest. That is plain from their serious demeanor at meetings, and the secrecy which they have maintained while this plot has been maturing.

They take considerable risks of discovery, too. For instance, they have determined, although the leaders confess it will probably be some years before the Counanian armada sets out, to have their uniforms made—neat affairs of dark blue, with a sort of curved cavalry saber. A Paris tailor, the Express Paris correspondent declares, is to come to England specially to fit them. The uniforms will cost about £6 each, including the sword, which, with scabbard and belt, will cost 16s.

This, then, is as far as the conspiracy has yet gone. The ultimate object, M. Brezet tells his army, is to obtain recognition for the State of Counani by the foreign office. This, he tells them, will be given as soon as the country is "effectively occupied." Then all the other governments will follow suit.

Pay and Privilages.

Each of these officers has received a commission, typewritten in French. The following is a specimen of these documents:

Etat Libre du Counani.
Liberte—Justice.
Delegation Extraordinaire
en Europe.
No. . . . . .

Le Conseiller d'Etat Secretaire a la Defense informe (name and rank in Counanian Army) de (branch of the service) que par decision du chef du Gouvernement en date du. . . . . .il a ete verse aux (branch of service).

P. LE CONSEILLER D'ETAT,
Secretaire a la Defense et p. Del.
(Signature and rubber stamp for seal.)

He also issued the following schedule showing the commissioned grades and pay in the Counanian army, as follows:

	Monthly.
Gentleman cadet	£6
Second lieutenant	8
First lieutenant	10
Captain	12
Major	16
Colonel	20
Brigadier general	24
General (of division)	30
General (commanding an army corps)	40

After three years' service every Counanian officer is entitled to a farming, mining, forest or urban concession, according to his choice, each period of three years giving the right to a new concession.

More than this, a number of the gentlemen, who, with a view either to an adventure or a fortune, have joined the Counanian banner, have received orders—quite elaborate affairs—and high rank in the Counanian state.

The plotters meet from time to time in a London vegetarian restaurant which has hitherto been more closely identified with revolutions of diet than with revolutions of any other kind.

Here, over their filberts, these filibusters listen intently, once a month, to M. Brezet's romantic plans for his far-away Utopia.

£10,000,000 in Loans.

M. Brezet has informed some of his "officers" that he will be able, in due course, to arrange loans (from German sources, according to one account) amounting to £10,000,000. He will then have armoured ships built and a stores depot will be established on the West African coast. When all is ready the armada will set sail with quite a respectable contingent of active and retired officers and men of the British Navy, Army and Territorials to occupy Counani.

Nearly all the men he has gathered around him in his cucumber-sandwich councils in the temple of vegetarianism are young and irresponsible. They implicitly believe in M. Brezet and his plans, and see in the sailing of Counani's armada a splendid opportunity for a bit of fighting, with, perhaps, a bit of amateur statesmanship, and perhaps a chance of working a mining concession which might be sold later to an English speculator.

Not Much Chance.

They do not, however, realize that, even if M. Brezet were able to keep his councils secret until he is actually ready to start, he would not have an earthly chance of carrying them out. The measures which were taken to stop the "mystery ships" which attracted so much attention some time ago were nothing to the rigorous measures which would be taken to stop the sailing from Britain, for a filibustering expedition against a friendly country, of a considerable army and navy such as M. Brezet conjures up in his monthly bean-fed parliaments.

The Foreign Office intends to see that no such expedition ever becomes even ready to sail. It should be borne in mind, too, that all the officers and men who have volunteered, or intend to volunteer, for the Counanian service would render themselves liable to the stringent provision of the foreign enlistment act.

The chief point, however, is that the enthusiastic young men who are out for a "rag" revolution with M. Brezet do not know that this gentleman has tried his plans before, without the slightest effect.

In 1906 he sent out all sorts of documents, many of which are now in the possission of the Express. He had consulates, and sent to the Foreign Office protests against the demarcation of the boundary of Brazil by the Franco-Brazilian Commission of 1900. He issued a printed red book full of the letters he had addressed to the various Foreign Offices of Europe, giving their more or less disguised snubs in reply.

Truth About Counani.

Here is the real history of the territory which, according to M. de Brezet, constitutes the Counanian Free Republic. Down to the end of the nineteenth century the northern boundary of Brazil was a subject of dispute between France—as the owner of French Guiana—and the United States of Brazil owing to a doubt which river was referred to when the matter was decided by the Treaty of Utrecht.

The rival claims, which dealt with the territory known as Counani, between the Rivers Oyapok and Amazon, were referred to the Swiss government, and, pending their decision, the country administered by a Franco-Brazilian Commission. As soon as the Swiss government decided in 1900 in favor of Brazil, the French withdrew, leaving Brazil in possession.

Very little is known of the country. Brazil, with many other less difficult lands awaiting exploration and exploitation, has taken little care of it, and its white population at the present time, as far as can be ascertained, only numbers some 800. A feeble attempt was made to police the place and gather customs, but Brazil has never exhibited much zeal in the matter, with the consequence that its power is little felt in Counani.

M. Brezet declares, however, that as long ago as August 15, 1874, such white folk as there were had declared themselves independent and adopted a Republican constitution, and that they have since been free. He says he was elected president in 1902, and was then dispatched to Europe to obtain the recognition of the European powers.

"President's" Deputy.

According to him, the ordinary functions of government are now being performed by deputies whom he has left behind him in Counani all this time.

He has even issued maps of his territory, which include the prosperous town of Manoes. Now at Manoes there are several battalions of Brazilian troops. It is the seat of important administrative services, and there is about as much doubt of its being a Brazilian town as there is of Margate being English.

Apart from that town, there is not another settlement of any size in all Counani. It is believed to possess mines and other natural resources, but they are undeveloped, and Brazil is too busy elsewhere to bother about them at present, though she hopes to colonize the country later on.

Now about M. Brezet himself.

He is a Frenchman, born in Paris. The date, according to him, in 1873, but according to one of his documents in 1868. He went out to Brazil with his father, so he says, in 1876. Both were naturalized there, his father carrying on business in the country. From 1894 to 1897 M. Brezet declares he served with the French Army in French Guiana. Then he came to France, served as a sub-altern in the Garde Republicaine, volunteered for the Congo, and was invalided thence in 1900.

Immediately afterward—so he said in a statement made in 1906—he went out to Counani, where since 1899 he had owned a cocoa plantation, and was elected to the alleged legislature, becoming president two years later, since when his movements have been confined to France and England.

No Revenue.

It is curious that during the 10 years that he has left his country to look after itself as best it can under his deputy he has not drawn that revenue from the state which one would expect even a small republic to provide for its president when in Europe. In fact, M. Brezet might be described as a trifle shabby at present. He has, however, the most charming manners, and a personality which secures the confidence of both young and old men.

In the records of a marriage ceremony which was conducted by the then "consul general" of the Free State—who, it is said, also managed a restaurant in the city—M. Brezet was described as a French nobleman of high degree. The following was the list of his titles:

Jules Ernest Joseph Adolphe Auguste Marie Bruno Brezet, Baron Gheluvelt, Viscount St. Jose, Duke of Beaufort, Duke of Valentois, Prince of Antikich, Companion of the Chamber of His Most Faithful Majesty, Count Paige of the Royanne d'Araucanie of Patagonia, Knight of the Order of the Holy Ghost, Grand Cross of the Order of Cariones, Grand Collar, Grand Cross, Commander, Officer and Knight of many foreign orders, also medals of many countries, General of the Counanian Army, Premier of the Government of the Counanian Free State, born in Paris, December 28, 1868.

Apologizes and Retracts.

These high-sounding titles, however, were not used when, compelled to attend the Brazilian Consulate at Marseilles for appearing in the town in the uniform and character of a Brazilian naval officer, he was made to sign the following apology:

I, the undersigned, Adolph Brezet, son of M. Joseph Marie Brezet, legally naturalized Brazilian, carrying on business at Para, Brazil, declare by these presents, before the undersigned witnesses, that I have appeared before Mansel de Silva Pontes, consul general of Brazil in Marseilles, on October 10, 1902, and have promised him no more to wear the uniform of an officer of the Brazilian Navy, a uniform to which I have no right whatever, since I am only an employe in a merchant ship plying between Para and Amazonas, which ship belongs to my father.

I promised M., the consul general, furthermore, that I will not busy myself any more with what concerns the State of Counani, and I undertake to undo all that I have been able to organize in France in this matter, and I regret that my conduct has already provoked complaint.

Marseilles, October 10, 1902.
(Signed) A. BREZET.

STOCKHOLDERS EXCITED

Wild Shouts at a London Company Meeting.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, March 22.—Hard words were hurled about freely and uproar occasioned by a dissatisfied shareholder of patriarchal appearance during an extraordinary general meeting of the New Central Omnibus Company, Limited, at Cannon Street Hotel yesterday.

The shareholders have already approved an agreement which has the effect of merging the New Central Omnibus Company's fleet of omnibusses with that of the London General Omnibus Company, and yesterday's meeting was called to consider resolutions empowering the directors of the former company to continue holding their positions after the merging has taken place.

The dissatisfied shareholder, Col. Alfred Mayhew, a man of considerable age, with white hair and a flowing beard, had many objections to raise.

"Madman," "Sit down," "Shut up," "Lies," "Dastardly," "Scandalous," were a few of the ejaculations which were exchanged during the constant bouts of indignation among the assembled shareholders, who negatived all Colonel Mayhew's suggestions, and passed the resolutions.

Colonel Mayhew's speech, which was circulated among the shareholders in print, contained a number of strongly worded accusations, but the Colonel never had an opportunity of delivering it in full.

He was provided with a small table on which to arrange the enormous mass of documents he had brought to refresh his memory, and became so incensed at the meeting's unreadiness to hear him that he advanced to the directors' table several times.

Cries of "Withdraw!" and "Apologize!" assailed him on all sides, and at last one of his friends induced him to withdraw his demand for a "poll."

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED

Two Cases Well Worth Reading

MRS. J. C. DACUS.

Mrs. J. C. Dacus, of Danville, Arkansas, writes: "I have had a running ear since I was about three years old. It had become very offensive, notwithstanding I had tried several physicians without any benefit whatever.

"My father meeting a neighbor who told him that his wife had been cured by Lacupia and Peruna, then wrote to Dr. Hartman, asking his advice. He was told that I had catarrh of the middle ear, or chronic otitis.

"He recommended Lacupia and Peruna, and after using three bottles of each the discharge and offensive odor are both gone."

Mr. W. C. Nye, of Washington, Vermont, has had a good deal of personal experience with catarrh. He probably knows more about catarrh than a great many people who make a specialty of the subject, for he has had it twenty years himself. There is no other way for the average person to learn anything, than experience. Twenty years wrestling with the problems of catarrh, local treatment and internal treatment, ought to teach a man something.

Mr. Nye tried, he says, many so-called catarrh remedies. He now claims that he received temporary relief from some of them. But all the time his catarrh remained. Ringing in the ears. Muddling of the senses. Dropping in the throat. This remained with him year after year.

He began taking Peruna, without using any local treatment. Just taking the Peruna, according to the directions on the bottle.

It may seem strange to some that a bad case of chronic catarrh can be cured without any local treatment. But the fact remains, nevertheless. The explanation is that catarrh is not a local disease, but a systemic disease. To be sure, it finds local expression. That is to say, it settles somewhere. Quite frequently in the nose and throat. But it is a systemic disease and requires systemic treatment. Something to take. Something that will operate on the whole system. Nothing short of this will cure catarrh. A great many have found this out.

One of the people who have found it out is Mr. Nye. He had had a long campaign of treating his catarrh by the usual methods of treatment, but until he took Peruna his catarrh kept recurring. Now he is well. Peruna did the work.

His testimony is the same as many others who have had similar experiences. Sometimes it helps a little to gargle your throat with strong salt water and to snuffle weak salt water into the nose. Such things help a little sometimes, but if a cure is ever to be really accomplished it will be by taking Peruna according to the directions on the bottle. Take it right along regularly, faithfully, until the catarrh disappears.

Mr. Nye is very enthusiastic about Peruna. He stand ready to answer any inquirer who is seeking a remedy for catarrh.

Or you might write J. G. Steffe, Sherman, South Dakota. He had been a sufferer from catarrh for several years. He also had tried all sorts of catarrh remedies. He was advised by a friend to try Peruna, which he did. He commenced at once to get better. He is able to say today that he is a well man, and he never ceases to recommend Peruna whenever he can get the chance.

Both of these men are reliable, honest citizens, respected and useful in the community where they live. They did not try Peruna until after they had tried other things. Like most people, who find Peruna after everything else has failed.

Of course you would save time by simply buying your Peruna at once and beginning to take it. Then in the meantime you can write these gentlemen. You will find that not only the things you have read in this article are true, but that they have a great deal more to say in praise of Peruna than we have quoted from them.

An internal remedy for catarrh, that is what Peruna is. Whether the catarrh assumes the form of a common cold, or whether it proceeds to the dangerous condition of catarrh of the lungs, for all of the phases of catarrh Peruna is the remedy. Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Pharyngitis, Gastritis, Cystitis. All these are phases of catarrh. Peruna is the remedy.

The symptoms of catarrh of the throat are: First, gagging in morning; hawking stringy mucus. Second, enlarged tonsils. Third, sore throat at times. Fourth, snoring why lying on the back. Fifth, elongated uvula. Sixth, ulcerated patches in throat. Seventh, throat dry, necessitating clearing throat often. Eighth, coated tongue. Ninth, inside of throat red. Tenth, inside of throat smarts and tickles.

A BIG STOCK OF BIG VALUES

ROSENTHAL'S

300-302-304-306 N. Eutaw St. (Corner Saratoga)

FAIR SQUARE AND EASY CREDIT

There Is Really No Need To Wait Longer for that New Spring Outfit

When selecting your Spring Suit, Dress, Hat or Footwear, etc., come to this store first, because Fashion's complete message is told here in a thousand different ways.

We have thoroughly convinced economical shoppers that no other store offers lower prices than this wonderful bargain center—and you needn't worry about paying the bill, **Just say "Charge It,"** we'll arrange the rest to suit your convenience.

Handsome New Spring Suits for Women

$25 & $27.50 Values All Grouped Into One Lot at $17.50

Due to the recent heavy Easter selling, we have a lot of about 300 Women's Newest Spring Suits that are actual $25 and $27.50 values, but the assortment of sizes has become somewhat broken, and we have marked the entire lot for your choice at **$17.50.**

The suits are the pick of the season's best styles, colors and materials—there is surely a suit in the lot that will prove irresistible to you—and look how much you save.

With the purchase of any Woman's Suit this week we will offer you the privilege of buying one of our elegant regular **$2.50 Silk Messaline Petticoats,** in any color, at the special price of..... **$1**

$2 Child's Dresses $1.19
Children's White Dresses, with solid embroidery front; sizes 6 to 8 years.

$5 Child's Dresses $3.35
White Dresses of Persian Lawn and embroidery; sizes 6 to 14 years.

$5 Child's Coats $3.50
Children's Coats of blue wool serge, with striped collars; sizes 6 to 14 years.

$7.50 Women's Serge Dresses $5
These dresses are made of excellent and most serviceable quality of all-wool serge in the smartest styles of the spring season.

$5 Women's Low Shoes $3.49
In white, tan and black leathers; most desirable styles, laced, button and pumps.

$5 Boys' Spring Suits $3.98
Boys' All-wool Norfolk and Double-Breasted Suits; knickerbocker pants.

$5 Buys Your New Spring HAT

The spring millinery we are now showing is simply bewitching—the hats embody every idea of brightness and freshness that you can imagine.

A fashionable, becoming hat can be bought here for as low as $5.

Others at $7.50 & $10

ROSENTHAL'S, EUTAW & SARATOGA STS.

The ORIOLE DEPARTMENT STORES

907-909-911 W. BALTIMORE ST. NEAR POPPLETON.

Open Monday Night Until 9 o'Clock

Regular 50c CORSETS 29c
Of fine Batiste. Nicely boned. Two pairs of hose supporters attached. Sizes 18 to 26. Monday until 6 P. M. 29c.

Extraordinary Values for Monday

Determined to make Monday one of the greatest days of the season, every department will place on sale some of the best values ever offered. Be here without fail, and come early.

Big Purchase of Sample Suits

All Sizes for Women & Misses.
At a Discount of 25% From American Cloak & Suit Co.

1/4 OFF

OUR ENTIRE STOCK 1/4 OFF
In addition to the splendid Sample Suits you may take your choice of our entire stock of Spring Suits at a genuine discount of 25% off regular marked prices. None reserved.

Fashionable Styles and Materials
The Jackets are hip length, some longer; lined with peau de cygne or guaranteed satin. There are Bedford Cords, Diagonals, Serges, Shepherd Checks, Cream Serges, etc. In all the fashionable spring shades.

ALTERATIONS GUARANTEED
Our fitters are the best in Baltimore and all alterations are guaranteed or money refunded.

No Matter What The Price, Take 1/4 Off

All $25 Suits, at 25% off,	$22.50 Suits, at 25% off,	All $15 Suits, at 25% off,	All $10 Suits, at 25% off,
$19.75	$16.87	$11.25	$7.50

$7.50 & $10 Silk Messaline & Serge Dresses, $4.85
Of excellent quality Silk and fine Men's Wear Serge. Over 20 styles in all the new spring colors. Regular $7.50 and $10 dresses in our 1/4 off Suit Sale at $4.85.

2,000 Yards 12½c & 15c Wash Goods 7¾c
Consisting of yard-wide Satin-striped and Figured Madras, and 1,000 yards of finest French Percales in large remnants.....

1,500 Yards up to $1.50 Dress Goods 69c
From 42 to 54 inches wide; every stylish Spring fabric in all the stylish shades; Mannish Suitings, Hairline Serge; 46-inch Pure Wool Storm Serge, in black, navy blue and all shades; Imported Striped Suitings and Embroidered Novelties. Values $1, $1.25 and $1.50, at 69c.

WHIPCORDS AND SERGES, WORTH 50c 29c
Beautiful new Two-toned Whipcord Suitings, in blues, browns, greys and tans. Also closely woven navy blue and black Storm Serge. Choice Monday, until 6 P. M., 29c.

Yard-Wide Wash Silks; all pure Silk; fine imported grade in beautiful stripes. Value 89c... **59c**

Messaline Silk; all pure Silk; strong wearing quality; choice of 20 new street and evening shades, also black and white. Value 59c.... **34c**

32-Inch Black Peau-de-Chine; a wonderful bargain..... **59c**

Yard-wide Striped Messalines; all pure Silk; navy and black grounds, with white hairline. Value $1.00..... **75c**

Record Making Monday Specials

29c Window Shades.....19c
6x3 feet; dark green and blue.
59c Seamless Sheets.....45c
Size 2½x2 yards; bleached.
5c Sanitary Wash Cloths..2½c
8c 40-in. Sheeting, brown.4⅞c
$4 Boys' Spring Suits...$2.97
Norfolk and Double-breasted.
19c Heavy White P. K...12½c
19c Elastic Suspenders....10c
35c Women's Pure Silk Black Hose Seconds of 35c quality. 15c
$1.50 English Longcloth, $1.19
Finely woven, dainty chamois finish.
45x36 Bleached Pillow Cases; value 11c.....7⅞c
8c Fast Color Apron Gingham 5⅞c
10c Yard-wide Bleached Muslins 5⅞c

"I Feel Ten Years Younger

and look much more slender," said a lady after wearing C-B a la Spirite Corsets for the first time.

Prove this beyond a doubt by trying a pair. Our corset expert will help you select the model designed especially for your type of figure. There are 240 styles to choose from—20 models from $1 to $3.

C/B A La Spirite Corsets

$1 C-B Corsets, 69c
About 200 C-B Long Hip Corsets on sale Monday, 69c.

Come, try the "Little Duchesse"
Have you any foot troubles? The remedy lies in your shoes. Our new Women's "Little Duchesse" Shoes and Pumps fit like a kid glove. They are all hand-sewed. They are guaranteed to be the equal of the best $3.50 shoe. On sale only at "The Oriole."
$2.50

Fix In Your Mind "Painless Dr. Wyeth"

Commended by all for my Painless work, ability and skill. I restore your Teeth to soundness without the slightest trace of pain. Why delay? Work guaranteed and easy payment terms arranged to suit you.

Dr. Wyeth Founder of Painless Dentistry

My Patent Suction Teeth $5 A Set
Fit, Feel and Look Perfect

I GUARANTEE THIS SET FOR 20 YEARS, AND MUST BE PERFECT IN EVERY RESPECT.
Gold Fillings....$1.00 up
Silver Fillings.....50c
Gold Crowns, Bridge Work,
$3, $4, $5

Dr. Wyeth Painless Dentist
36 W. Lexington St. Between Liberty and Charles Sts.
Open Daily 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 4.
Phila. Office, Eighth and Market Streets.
Wash. Office, 427-429 Seventh St., N. W.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT MONEY
Easy, convenient payments can be arranged.

MEDICAL KNIGHT'S DEATH

Sir George Turner Falls a Victim to Leprosy.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, March 22.—Few heroes of the medical world have toiled and suffered for so little material reward as Sir George Turner, who has just been knighted by the King and is living in retirement on a slender pension, a martyr to the disease of leprosy, for which he has been endeavoring to find a cure.

He entered the Civil Service of Cape Colony as medical officer of health in 1895, when already nearly 50 years of age. In the year after his arrival in the Cape Colony the rinderpest broke out. Dr. Koch was then at work to discover a cure. He had already invented a system of inoculation against the disease, but he was recalled early in the following year before his work was complete.

Dr. Turner, appointed to succeed him with only three weeks' collaboration before he left, finished the inoculation work and produced a curative and preventive serum, but in a form which only gave immunity for three weeks. He accordingly renewed his researches, and before long hit on the simultaneous inoculation of virus and serum. Within a year rinderpest in Cape Colony was absolutely stamped out.

The Cape Colony government then decided to close Dr. Turner's station, but the serum produced there was so urgently required in Rhodesia and Egypt that Cecil Rhodes carried it on for another four months at his own expense. Then the work came to an end. In the course of it Dr. Turner had saved the country millions of pounds.

During the war he observed a high rate of mortality among the troops from typhoid at a season when there should have been a low one, and he wrote to the headquarters staff volunteering for service at the front. This offer was declined, but later on, when the ravage from typhoid which he predicted had become appallingly severe, he was sent for by Lord Roberts and asked to supervise the military hospitals and afterward the concentration camps. Lord Roberts himself bore testimony to the value of Dr. Turner's work.

In 1901 the rinderpest broke out again, and Lord Kitchener asked for Dr. Turner's help. In 12 months the rinderpest again had been stamped out.

Dr. Turner's attention was then turned to leprosy. There was a leper asylum at Pretoria with about 50 Dutch and 40 native patients. He gave up all his spare time for three years without extra pay to work among the lepers, prosecuting a tireless research into the nature of the disease.

On reaching the age limit Dr. Turner retired to pursue his studies into the bacteriological side of leprosy in the laboratories of his country. After several years' work in his country his eye was attracted by certain marks on his hand while he was shaving, and he recognized them at once as the stamp of the disease which he had set himself to fight. His diagnosis was independently confirmed by two specialists. For the last two years he has been living in seclusion.

FOUR PICTURES DAMAGED

Strange Outrage at National Gallery in London.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, March 22.—An extraordinary outrage was committed at the National Gallery yesterday, when four valuable oil paintings were damaged, the glass in each instance being smashed and the pictures hacked. The damage is estimated at about £50.

A middleaged man, giving the name of Ernest Welch, of Salterne road, Parkstone, Dorset, described as a house painter, was taken to Vine Street Police Station, and charged with wilfully damaging the four pictures. They are as follows:

Mrs. Constable, by Constable.
The Gleaners, by Constable.
A Castle by a Lake, by Richard Wilson.
Hadrian's Villa, by Richard Wilson.

The pictures are each about two feet square and are all situated in Room 23 of the National Gallery.

The act was committed about 3:30 in the afternoon and very few people were in this section of the gallery at the time. Suddenly the sound of smashing glass was heard, and some of the officials who hurried to the spot state that they saw the man in the act of jabbing the pictures with a two-foot rule. The rule was afterwards found to be broken.

Welch, when arested, had about £7 or £8 in his possession. He said nothing when charged with the act at the police station, and seemed somewhat strange in his manner.

The officials of the gallery do not despair of repairing the pictures, although of course, the damage is considerable from an artistic point of view.

Welch, who was somewhat shabbily dressed, entered the gallery with other visitors, no particular attention being paid to him by the gallery officials. He will be charged at Bow street this morning. The outrage was reported to Sir Charles Holyroyd, the director of the gallery, who immediately investigated the affair and the damage done.

Lord Balcarres, M. P., who is a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, expressed the utmost indignation at the news of the outrage at the National Gallery.

Strawberries at $1 a Quart.

Chicago, March 22.—Strawberries sold for $1 a quart here yesterday. Easter buyers found the market practically bare of offerings because of the nonarrival of consignments from the South. Delay in shipments was attributed to the storm, which delayed Southern traffic many hours.

BRITAIN FED FROM ABROAD

How the English Farmer Is Being Ousted.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, March22.—The returns of business at Mark lane for 1912 show a steady falling off in the sales of home-grown grain of all kinds, and a great increase in the imports of foreign wheat. The imports of barley, oats and maize have decreased.

The figures regarding home-grown grain for the last four years are as follows:

	Wheat. Qrs.	Barley. Qrs.	Oats. Qrs.
1909	168,014	57,714	54,497
1910	146,707	72,617	39,043
1911	128,010	73,328	44,136
1912	83,907	41,053	31,586

The average weekly imports into London for the last year and for the year 1902 are as folows:

	1902.	1912.
Wheat (qrs.)	57,377	95,363
Barley (qrs.)	19,966	17,638
Oats (qrs.)	75,414	63,664
Maize (qrs.)	27,492	29,282

The fall in freights during the 10 years was remarkable, and largely increased the pressure of foreign competition. The rise in the cost of sea transit, which is a feature of this month and which looks like being maintained, may give the home-grown grain a better chance.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, replying in the House of Commons yesterday to Major Archer Shee, stated that the total quantity of meat—including the estimated meat equivalent of animals for food—imported into the United Kingdom from all sources during the year 1911 was 22,900,000 cwt. The quantity imported from the British Empire was 6,200,000 cwt., or 27 per cent. of the total imports.

In answer to further questions, the president of the Board of Trade said that the total amounts of wheat and wheat flour (in grain equivalent) exported during the calendar year 1911 from the countries named were:

	cwt.
From British India (by sea)	29,400,000
From Canada	41,100,000
From Australia	33,900,000

The total estimated quantity of home-grown and imported wheat and wheat flour (in grain equivalent) retained in the United Kingdom for home consumption during the same year was 143,500,000 cwt.

Mr. Buxton also informed Major Archer Shee that in 1911 the total supply of wheat for the United Kingdom was 146,500,000 cwt., of which 34,500,000 cwt. (estimated) were British, 54,400,000 cwt. Colonial, and 57,600,000 cwt. foreign. Of this total, 143,500,000 cwt were retained for home consumption, 32,000,000 cwt. being British, 54,200,000 cwt. Colonial and 57,300,000 cwt. foreign.

The proportions of wheat supply from these three sources of production, respectively to the total production, were 22.3 per cent., 37.8 per cent., and 39.9 per cent.

THE BISHOP AND HIS PIPE

Told by a Vicar That He Ought Not to Smoke.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, March 22.—The Bishop of Petersborough has been told by the Rev. J. P. Sandlands, vicar of Brigstock, Trap, that he ought not to smoke.

The story is told by the vicar in a letter to the Kettering Evening Telegraph, which had reported a speech by Mr. Winfrey, M. P., commenting on the Bishop's "gloomy retrospect of the year."

"May I say," writes the vicar in his letter, "that I had to take his lordship to task quite lately about smoking?

"When on his round he took tea with a parishioner. I ventured some wholesome advice against the pernicious habit, whereupon he took out his tobacco and pipe and laid them on the table. You may guess what followed.

"May I say that tobacco is answerable for more mischief than anything. Its action, unlike most things, is specific. It is direct on the nerves, and suppresses the vital forces. It destroyes the brain power. The mischief of smoking is, I repeat, incalculable. And the Bishop smokes! My notion is that no smoker is fit to administer to any congregation.

"I am fully aware of the meaning of what I say; but, then I also know the mischief that the habit does."

What the Bishop said is not recorded.

UPROOTING OPIUM

Severe Penalties Imposed for Resistance.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Shanghai, March22.—According to a telegram from Kwely, in Kweichow, the Tutu has issued a proclamation dividing the province into five parts to facilitate the uprooting of opium.

Severe penalties are imposed for resistance to the reform, and rewards are offered for the speedy suppression of opium cultivation.

The Name Canada.

[From Ave Maria.]

According to Father Hennepin the name Canada was derived from a corruption of the Spanish word Capo da Nada, or Cape of Nothing, which the early voyagers gave to the scene of their discoveries when, upnder a conviction of its utter bareness and inutility, they were about abandoning it in disgust.

It has been conjectured, with greater appearance of probability, that Canada is a modification of the Spanish word signifying "a passage," because the Spaniards thought they could find a passage to India through Canada.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4150_1_215-0522