

SATURDAY

The Star

SUPPLEMENT.

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HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION GAVE THIS MAN RABIES

French Wood Carver, Bitten by a Dog, Imagined He Was
Mad — Parisian Plan for Conducting Betting
on Race Tracks.

PARIS, March 23.—A curious case of hypnotic rabies, or the idea of rabies suggested by circumstances has been brought to the notice of the Paris police. A French wood carver with an English name lost his wife some months ago, and was left a widower with three small children. His bereavement so preyed on his mind that he became melancholy and taciturn. His mother begged him to come and live with her and invited him to dine at her house every evening in company with his elder brother, hoping that this would cheer him up. He refused, however, to leave his own home, and gave as a pretext that he was afraid of a savage watch-dog kept in the yard of his mother's house. She persuaded him that the dog was not so savage as he imagined whereupon he said he would try, and walked up to the dog as if to caress him. The dog mistook his intentions and bit him in the hand with such fury that the wood carver imagined the animal was mad. A chemist to whom he applied sent a veterinary surgeon to examine the dog and he reported that the dog was not mad. The wood carver believed it for some time till some fellow workmen where he was employed suggested that perhaps the dog was mad and pretended as a joke to be waiting to see him go mad in turn. The wood carver finally conceived a fixed idea that some day he would go mad, and last week when dining with his mother and elder brother he suddenly began to foam and tremble at the mouth. He cried out to his mother and brother to get away at once, that he was getting mad and would bite them. They were unable to quiet him, and he rolled about on the floor in terrible convulsions. Two policemen, who had been called to the scene, saw him and finally he was taken to the Pasteur Institute. Despite the fact that he showed all symptoms of rabies the doctors at the institute are convinced that he has not got the disease and that the symptoms are merely the effect of a strong suggestion. The fact is he has already been growing better, and in a few days, and if he is allowed to remain quiet they believe he will be entirely cured.

A mysterious tragedy occurred on the steamer Ville d'Orleans, of his last passage from Tunis and Marseilles, a passenger, said to have been a public highway superintendent at Gabes, being found in his cabin, which he had shared with a waiter with his throat cut, and stabbed in six different places. On the morning before the day the steamer arrived a discussion in the alleged to have taken place between him and the waiter, who he accused him of having stolen some of his money. The matter was however smoothed over during the day. On the following night the waiter, who was accused him of having stolen some of his money, was suddenly awakened by the passenger who stood before him. It is alleged, with a knife in his hand and was shouting at him. The waiter says he had to fight for his life as with a madman, and after a prolonged struggle he was able to throw his aggressor on the floor, but not without first sustaining a severe cut in the hand. He rushed out of the cabin, and went to ask some of the other waiters for help. When they returned the passenger, who had apparently tried in vain to open the door to follow the waiter, was found on the floor in a pool of blood. He had, it is stated, stabbed himself six times in the throat and abdomen and was dying. He expired later at the hospital at Marseilles whither he was

carried after the arrival of the steamer. There was a sum of \$200 in the cabin together with a revolver, and some papers belonging to the passenger. The police are conducting an inquiry into the case but the impression seems to be that the man committed suicide during an attack of madness. Paris may soon have another gay institution to add to its other attractions. A deputy, M. Rouby, of Corrièze, has courageously come forward and laid a bill before the committee of the chamber of deputies for establishing the pari-mutuel all over Paris. What is the pari-mutuel? It is the official betting institution on race courses, known in other countries as the totalizer. On every race course there are scores of little booths planted in rows. In these booths, at Longchamp, or Auteuil, for instance, there are two men who deal out to the public little square tickets properly punched and stamped, bearing the number of each horse. As soon as the race is over the number of the crowd rushes for the booths and buys the number of each horse. As soon as the tickets cost one dollar in the pari-mutuel and two dollars in the pari-mutuel whether it is for win or for place. As soon as a race starts a bell rings and the booths are instantly closed. When the race is over the number of the crowd is counted and the winning horse is posted up, and of course only the slips of paper corresponding to the winner's number are worth anything. The speculation then is what the lucky holders of the winning number will get for their slips of paper. It may be anything from \$2 up to \$200, according to the number of tickets sold at the booths. This is why the pari-mutuel elsewhere has been called the totalizer. The calculation is made rapidly, made usually in five or ten minutes after the race is posted up, and the tickets of the winning number are paid, while those of the losers are scattered over the field by their unlucky holders who, however, if they have another coin left will try their luck again in the following race. In the course of the past year the state has increased its profits from the official betting booths by \$10,000,000. The pari-mutuel is an official monopoly and the state deducts eight per cent. from all the money bet. It is also the reason why it is tolerated by the authorities. On the one hand the government finds it a profitable source of revenue, and on the other hand it is delighted at the chance of combating gambling, sport and takes all the money. There has hitherto been no betting on the field, at least not openly. In order to have the pleasure of doing so, the pari-mutuel inside the race course and no provision was made for betting in the city. Traffic has been going on constantly in Paris cafes and bars and so-called book-makers have been conducting a thriving trade in secret, accepting bets from any one willing to take the risk and paying according to the results of the race. So much of this betting has been going on that it is calculated that the former book-makers deprive the state of a revenue varying from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

THE WORK OF LEGISLATORS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

STOCKHOLM, March 22.—The crown today presented to Parliament a petition the state acquire an interest with mining rights in three of the largest iron ore deposits in the kingdom, situated in Lapland and controlled by a private company. If the plan is adopted the state will hold a half interest in the two mines for twenty-five years without payment of it so desired. In consideration of this concession to the state the company would, in the meantime, be permitted to export practically unlimited quantities of ore annually. The government has heretofore so limited the exports of ore that the proprietors of the deposits have claimed that there was no profit in working them, hence they are willing to accept government ownership.

LONDON, March 22.—William O'Brien, National member of the House of Commons of Cork, has announced his intention of absenting himself from the present session of parliament in order to avoid further friction with the Irish party, which has now virtually accepted the government's proposals for Irish legislation. It is understood further that Mr. O'Brien and his friends have decided to drop all pending litigation with the followers of John E. Redmond.

PARIS, March 22.—The entire session today of the Chamber of Deputies devoted to a discussion of alleged atrocities and torture, which, it is claimed,

have caused permanent mutilation and in some cases even death to a number of soldiers serving in the disciplinary battalions. After the discussion, radical socialist, and other members, demanded a commission of inquiry in this subject. Replying, War Minister Piquard, declared that the reports from Africa were grossly exaggerated. He said that only soldiers who were known to have had characters before they were recruited were drafted into the disciplinary battalions. He admitted, however, that in a few instances the regulations had been overstepped and abuses committed, and promised to suppress some of the severest forms of discipline. In conclusion the minister of war suggested the rapid passage of the bill introduced by himself for the abolition of the disciplinary battalions in order that an opportunity for the infliction of the so-called horrors would cease to exist. By a vote of 428 to 192 the chamber rejected M. Cécillat's demand for an investigation.

PARIS, March 22.—The committee on hygiene of the Chamber of Deputies has reported in favor of the total prohibition of the distillation, importation, traffic in and sale of absinthe. The commission proposes that the manufacture of absinthe shall cease in one year and that after two years its sale becomes illegal.

NAVAL DOCKYARDS BUILT MOST OF THE VARSUPS

Private Yards in Britain Lose
Much Business — Re-
duction of Armament During
the Past Few Years.

LONDON, March 22.—According to present arrangements only one battleship will be included in the navy estimates for construction at private yards, and the remainder of the contract work will be a few destroyers and submarine boats. The dockyards will have the other large ships—probably two battleships, one each for Portsmouth and Devonport, a motor boat for destroyers at Penryn, and the submarine boats for Chatham. The Pembroke dock will probably neglect the lengthening of a graving dock there. It will thus be noted that practically the minimum amount of work is to be given out to contract. Private shipbuilders throughout the kingdom are making efforts to bring the question of a larger share being allotted to them before parliament at the first opportunity. It has become the custom to give the dockyards first consideration in the allocation of new work, and there is some ground for the suspicion that this is in a measure due to the vigilance of the parliamentary representatives of dockyard towns and of the labor party generally. It is difficult to understand why the claims of the Clyde and other ship building centres are not strongly set forth even by the Labor party. A glance at the work given out in recent years shows how the contractors have been treated. When the year 1924-25 was considered, the result was that the three battleships were ordered respectively from Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham. In the following year, 1925-26, four cruisers and two battleships were included in the programme, and later when it was found possible to drop one of the ships and for the fourth year in succession private firms suffered. Thus in four years six vessels had to go to private yards, and the admiralty to order from contractors when the navy estimates of the respective years were drawn up have been denied to private firms. The result of this is a large number of these ships without armor represent about \$10,000,000, about one-half of which would have gone for armor and other fittings to the private yards. In other words the working classes in the shipbuilding centres have lost about \$5,000,000 in four years along with the advantages which the distribution of such an amount confers on the district.

The King was delayed for two hours on the roadside near Harpenden the other Sunday afternoon by the collapse of one of the back tyres of his motor car.

His Majesty accompanied by Lord Farquhar and Captain the Hon. Seymour Fortescue was motoring to Ighite, Bedfordshire, to lunch with Sir Julius and Lady Wernher. The tyre burst shortly after passing Harpenden Common about noon. It was patched up, but as it was still unsatisfactory the King was not allowed to proceed in the car. A messenger was accordingly despatched to the Railway Hotel, Harpenden, to engage a brougham, to drive His Majesty the remainder of his journey, and a telephone message was sent to Buckingham Palace for a second car.

Meanwhile Sir Julius Wernher, wondering at the lateness of his royal guest despatched a motor car to find out what was wrong. This arrived at the scene of the breakdown at the same moment as the hotel carriage, and the remainder of the journey was accordingly made by the King in his host's newly made Luto Hoo two hours late. The King treated his mishap with entire good humor, alighting from the car when informed of the accident, and inspecting the spoiled tyre. To his chauffeur the remainder of the journey could not be helped sometimes. It so happened that there were few spectators about at the time, and the accident was favored by what might have been an excellent view of royalty.

Advertising has advantages over the ordinary salesman in obtaining an interview. It can usually get inside the prospective buyer's office door and upon his desk. It can usually reach a vantage point which the flesh and blood salesman wildly covets, that of getting face to face with a customer.—Ad. Topics

JEWELS VALUED AT \$300,000 STOLEN FROM PARIS DEALER

Mysterious Robbery in a Cafe at Nice — The Season at the Riviera and at Monte Carlo.

NICE, March 22.—Another big theft of jewelry is reported. The victim is a diamond merchant, established in Paris, and the precious stones abstracted from him are estimated at the value of \$300,000. M. Schiff left the city of Paris a few days ago on a business tour in Germany and Switzerland in company with M. Glatteuer, who is one of his traveling salesmen, and he thought that he might as well take the Riviera on his way back and take some orders there. Accordingly the two men shifted crossed over to the Credit Lyonnais close by for the purpose of writing a telegram to be forwarded to his family in Paris. M. Schiff was in the morning to a jeweler's shop in the Avenue de la Gare, and that a man who had come ostensibly as a customer, and who was being well known to the police, had entered after him, overheard him talking to the tradesman about the precious stones he had with him. The man, of course, bought nothing, and he left the shop at the same time as M. Schiff and seemed to follow him. M. Schiff, however, did not attach much importance to this odd attention on the part of a stranger, nor did he notice any of the man's movements. The police had in his bag, besides the diamonds and pearls that he had, a considerable number of the value of the diamonds and pearls that he has lost.

It is still too early to determine as yet whether the season on the Riviera this year has been a complete success. Successful it has been in some ways, but in some details there would certainly seem to be a difference of opinion as to whether it has been a success or not. For some incomprehensible reason there is always a raising of the bucklers at the moment of annual migration southward, on the part of those croakers and killjoys who are apt to discover all kinds of epidemics just at the last moment. It would be absurd to pretend that there are no such things as epidemics in such places as the old quarter of Nice, or the roadside near Harpenden. The fact that the soap on the Continent takes its name from the unclean town of Savona and is a staple industry at Marseilles appears to give those who live along the Riviera an inherent dislike to that useful article of toilet. The article in the condition is not withstanding all the reports a most satisfactory one, and though the most constant changes of temperature have been productive of a considerable amount of influenza during mid-winter those who have been staying down had to suffer a great deal.

There is a constant ebb and flow of visitors at Monte Carlo for many years, but if one may judge from the few villas yet remaining unlet it may be safely asserted that the principality is becoming more and more in favor of a residential spot. Most certainly the fame of the Riviera has spread. Since the late Emperor Frederick, of Germany, was nursed with such devotion by his wife at San Remo the Italian as well as the French Riviera has become a favorite winter resort to the Germans. It is only a few years ago when the principality of Monaco and the "Atrium" in the Casino were like a little English town with just a sprinkling of the most aristocratic representatives of other nations. But, then, Monte Carlo was difficult of access, especially from the north, and it would be a traveler to get into his compartment at St. Petersburg, Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt or Amsterdam, and arrive at the station of Monte Carlo without being disturbed. Convenience in travelling brought about the popularity to the Riviera and it is becoming each year more and more cosmopolitan. Possibly the idea that in time the democratic tone of the place would become more and more accentuated led to the opening of the International Sporting Club where the afternoon teas and the famous game of

CORSICA'S PICTURESQUE, THOUGH TAME, BRIGAND, IS DEAD FOR THE THIRD TIME

Antonio Bellacoscia Had a Comic Opera Career—
Was Sentenced to Death Many Times, But
Always Got Free — Was a Great Attraction
for Tourists

ROME, March 22.—Antonio Bellacoscia, a delicious bandit, who was the pride of Corsica, has just died at the age of eighty-one, in his bed, of influenza. This has been his third time of dying. Twice before he revived, but now he is said to be really and truly dead. Some on the other hand affect to believe that he died in reality many years ago, and that he was successively impersonated by various old Corsicans with an eye to business. Anyhow he was or is a delicious old bandit and Corsica could not have done without him. Ancient history says he took to the bush of the wild island towards 1848, after having attempted to murder a mere public attorney. Two years later he shot a rival who presumed to court one of his lady loves, and in due course of time he brought down two or three gendarmes with his fawling piece. These were the mere drybones of his picturesque career. The real man was revealed in his beautiful attitude. For forty-four years he lived with his tribe in the woods and hills above Bocognano, a delightful life of brigandage. Police and troops were sent at intervals to capture him, but they always failed strangely. In the early days of his career he used to shoot, and shoot straight too at his pursuers, but after a time such exaggerated realism was dropped by common consent. The gendarmes, of course, continued to pursue him once a year, but made no unfair attempts to corner him. On his part he played the game also, and never gave the show away by wandering into a police camp when even a Corsican imagination would have laid faith in him. For twenty years the sport was kept up on both sides. The gendarmes were not going to damage the island's reputation. Bellacoscia was a valuable asset. Tourists, some illustrious, visited him in fear and trembling, with guides who played upon their nerves with horrid tales as they climbed to his eyrie. A prince of Saxe-Meiningen had an audience with the king of the Corsican brigade and presented him with a gold watch. Baron Haussmann was another distinguished visitor and gave him a Sevres porcelain vase. M. Emmanuel Arène, deputy, introduced Edmond About, the novelist, to Bellacoscia, who received him royally and held a "vin d'honneur" to pay respect to the author of the "Roi des Montagnes," bestowing on him a knife, which of course was supposed to have pierced several bandits' hearts. "Who uses it on your foes," said Bellacoscia to the thrilled About, "leave it not in the wound, for the hands bear my name." Ordinary tourists in later years were received by Bellacoscia and his banditti as times were growing hard. The chief himself, a black, swart, and with long snowy beard and hair would only bow gravely and look at his lieutenant's eyes ready, but his lieutenants were always ready with a tale of blood and vengeance. A silver coin was the usual fee placed in the palm that held the knife. A more generous tip brought forth story No. 2, which was usually a better and a gorier one. On leaving the visitor was presented with a safe conduct, which was of course utterly needless but which looked well. Bellacoscia himself occasionally came down from his fastnesses and once dined with the prefect who did not know, or else pretended not to know, who he was. Of course Corsican hospitality is sacred and Bellacoscia departed safely. The gendarmes as a matter of fact never went to look for him anywhere unless they were quite sure he was somewhere else. One day in 1852 he came down and desired to be tried in the Assize Court. But he knew well enough that his bag of gendarmes have been secured some thirty years before, and that after a certain time criminal prosecution lapses under the law. He was solemnly reminded of various sentences passed on him by default, one to a term of hard labor in 1851, and three to death in 1854, 1859 and 1877 successively. He was duly acquitted. However, he was required to leave his native land of Corsica on penalty of \$500. He remained on the mainland for some time, but he yearned for Corsica, and Corsica apparently could not spare him for he was allowed to return and spend his days, an honored bandit. He was still supposed to be an outlaw, but it would have been ill with the policeman who dared to touch a hair of his hoary head. Of course the gendarmes never thought of such a thing. On the contrary they were delighted when he unbent as he did now and then and took a hand with cards over a bottle of wine, or having Art impudently among other privileges was allowed three wives, and having Art impudently married three sisters who all lived with him. They bore him eight children and he leaves seventy grand-children. The view of Professor Martens, officially introduced at one time to President Carnot of France. Whether one of his sons was governor of Corsica, his business is doubtful. They say that all of the good old institutions, even in Corsica, are dying out. The view of Professor Martens to Rome aroused great interest because of the multiplicity of his missions at the Holy City. He discussed with the members of the Hague Conference not only with the Italian Government but also with Spain who delegated the Spanish Ambassador to the Quirinal and with Mr. White, the Ambassador of the United States in Washington. He received instructions from the Ministers of foreign affairs the Spanish Ambassador on behalf of his government, and for the inclusion of a discussion of the question relative to the recovery of private claims, and that in every way the participation of the American Republics be aided.

DISCUSSING THE DEBTS OF MARRIED WOMEN

National Chamber of Trade Discussing
This Interesting Question

LONDON, March 22.—The National Chamber of Trade has under discussion many interesting topics, among them at the present time being the debts of married women. Mr. Ellis of Watford brought forward at a recent meeting the subject that the law relative to married women's debts should be reformed, and that husband and wife shall be liable, the husband primarily for all necessities, except in cases where they are living apart; that a married woman may be made bankrupt, whether trading separately or not, and the court have discretion as to whether to deal with her income, whether restrained or not; that all settlements restraining a woman's property and of discretionary trusts shall be registered. Mr. Ellis emphasized the difficulty of doing business with a woman, as they could not always ascertain whether she had an income of her own; nor could they always tell whether she were spending money with her husband's consent.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S FATHER FELL OVER THE CARPET

COPENHAGEN, March 22.—While paying a visit to King Frederick, Prince John of Glücksburg, uncle of Queen Alexandra, met with a somewhat serious accident. He tripped over a carpet, and fell heavily, sustaining severe lacerations, and breaking several ribs. Prince John, who is eighty-two years of age, is not in any danger, although suffering great pain. His Royal Highness was at once carried to his own palace, where members of the royal family have several times called upon him.

NO COMPLIMENT.

"He said I had a face like one of Raphael's angels," said the blonde, with ill-concealed satisfaction. "Oh, well, the faces of Raphael's angels were all painted," she knew," replied the jealous brunette.

KITCHENER WON A BABY ELEPHANT IN A LOTTERY

LONDON, March 22.—The public mind was very much interested a few days ago by a laconic cablegram from Calcutta, which announced in two lines that Lord Kitchener had won a baby elephant in a "Lucky Bag." There was a true touch of the gorgeous East about the message. Baby elephants are not often given as prizes at bazaars in England, and everybody wanted to know more about the stern soldier's playful pet. Truth this week contains a long account from its Calcutta correspondent about the whole affair—"Fancy Fete," which ran for a fortnight, in aid of the Minto Nursing Fund and the Calcutta hospital. The fete was organized by a committee presided over by Lady Minto, the wife of the Viceroy.

BAIT FOR RUFFIANS.

"The Lucky Bag," the public was informed, would contain many valuable prizes and it was announced that the chances would be 4 to 1. As a result of these inducements, and the mention of some of the prizes, such as a gig, a cottage piano and some diamond ornaments given by Lady Minto, 30,000 tickets were sold at a rupee each. The time came for the draw to begin an immense crowd had gathered round the "Lucky Bag" tent, and the police had to be requisitioned to keep the crowd in order, and a pandemonium ensued. But the public indignation was finally routed by the trumpery nature of the majority of the prizes. "Every petty tradesman in Calcutta seized the opportunity of obtaining a cheap advertisement by contributing some rubbishy article from his stock-

in-trade. Thus when people went up with twenty tickets, drew nineteen blanks and one prize, and were then solemnly presented with a roll of colored crinkled paper, a tin of somebody's patent food or a packet of somebody's cheap cigarettes, they began to feel that they had been hoaxed.

A DISGRACEFUL FEATURE. "So much for the 'Lucky Bag'! I now come to what was really a disgraceful feature of the fete. In various parts of the grounds were tents in which roulette, bet petits chevaux and various other kinds of gambling devices were kept in full swing. They proved highly attractive, and the edifying spectacle was provided of poor Indians gambling with their hard-earned rupees for the benefit of the show, which most of these poorer Indians believe, by the way, was really organized in honor of the Amir's visit."

WASHINGTON, March 22.—According to the U. S. weather bureau today was the hottest March day ever experienced in Washington. The temperature reached its highest point at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the thermometer registered 89 degrees. The official advice received at the weather bureau tonight show that the Ohio Valley was the only other section affected by the hot wave. The official forecasts predict cooler weather for tomorrow night. ASTRAKHAN, Russia, March 22.—Prison warden Przibylowsky was shot dead in the bazaar here at noon today. A captain of police hurried to the scene to investigate the murder and was also shot dead. No arrests have been made.