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NEW METHOD OF RESTORING TUBERCULOSIS VICTIMS

Patients of Model Village Are Well and Happily Earning a Livelihood for Their Families Amid Ideal Surroundings.

(By Dominion News Service.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Skeletons of a relatively healthy, happy, and economically independent wage-earner?

Two villages in England demonstrate that the answer is "Yes." They are, perhaps, the two most remarkable villages in the world. Their whole male populations are men who not long ago had little else to think of but their own disease and poverty.

Now, in a small village called Papworth, a dozen miles from Cambridge, and at the Preston Hall Colony, a colony of miles outside Maidstone, they are happily engaged in productive and suitable work, keeping their wives and families and forgetting about death in a new enjoyment of life. In these two communities the ravages of disease are made to yield to organization.

Tuberculosis is a great social as well as a medical problem. It is the social problem that is tackled and solved in the villages, the problem of the consumptive without money to work competitively in the factories of the towns, whose prospect is death in a charitable or Poor Law institution, and whose family's prospect is probably infection and certain destitution.

Papworth was the first attempt to solve the seemingly insoluble. There has been almost miraculous success there, and later at Preston Hall.

Papworth is now a complete and self-contained village, with its church, its chapel, its school, its general store (run by a consumptive), its policeman even he is a consumptive, its hospital, and a variety of commercial run industries, on which the happy and re-inspired community exists.

The procedure is simple. The consumptive man comes to the central institution of the hospital. He may be an ex-soldier for whom a treatment allowance is paid by the

Ministry of Pensions, a man for whom an allowance is paid by a local authority, or a private patient who is able to pay for treatment himself.

The disease in the great majority of cases is arrested, and then the man, if he so desires, is drafted to one of the several village industries, such as cabinet making, carpentry, trunk-making, poultry farming, upholstering, printing, sign-writing or market gardening.

He passes through his apprenticeship period, and then becomes a workman earning full trade union rates.

He could not "go the pace" of an ordinary factory or workshop, but here, working at wide open windows in the country, and with hours graded according to his condition, he keeps going happily, and with the knowledge that he is economically productive.

His "expectation of life," according to Dr. P. C. Varrier Jones, the moving spirit of this social enterprise, is prolonged three times. The Papworth Colony does not claim to cure tuberculosis. It arrests the disease, tackles the social and economic problem of its victims, and incidentally prevents much serious spread of infection in crowded town areas.

The same remarkable work goes on at Preston Hall, Aylesford Kent, where, in addition to the mansion which houses the hospital, recreational rooms, there is an estate of 50 acres.

Here is a vast and wonderful horticultural section where tuberculous ex-servicemen have been trained to such a pitch of ability that many of the coveted prizes at the great shows have been carried off.

This colony is entirely for ex-servicemen. Like Papworth it has its hostels and its rows of sleeping chalets. Its village of charming cottages houses happy families of consumptives who have been rescued from the crowded conditions of the towns.

EX-COLONEL LIVES AS A PAUPER

(By Dominion News Service.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A striking story of a former colonel's domestic unhappiness and struggle against poverty was related at Kendal when Henry Whyham, described as an engineer, of Westminster, was charged with cruelty and neglect to maintain his wife and two children.

The wife said that soon after their marriage, 13 years ago, her father bought the Marble Arch Hotel, London, for \$37,000 and she and her husband were joint proprietors. Her husband took her jewellery worth about \$400 and her engagement ring, worth \$300.

She came north to Coniston and had to seek poor-law relief for herself and her children. She had not seen her husband for eight years.

Whyham, in the witness-box, said he joined the Army as a captain and rose to be colonel, being at one time in command of his brigade.

When he was demobilized he and another engineer started in Victoria-street, Westminster, as an engineering firm, but the venture did not pay.

"For the last two years," he added, "I have been living on the kindness of friends, to whom I had to go when I was starving. I have been living like a pauper, and have not earned a penny."

He said he was now working for a firm of wine and spirit exporters, but refused to disclose their name and address. This, however, was afterwards written down and shown to the Bench.

The magistrates adjourned the case for two months, to give defendant a chance of fulfilling his promise to provide for his wife and children.

Some Wonders at Medical Exhibition

(By Dominion News Service.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Which is the longest word in the English language?

Many doctors must have asked themselves this question when, at the Medical Exhibition at the Central Hall, Westminster, they were asked to consider the merits of dimethylaminohydroxydimethylthylcarbinol.

To the lay visitor, as also to most medical men, the most interesting feature of the exhibition is Messrs. Burroughs' Wellcome's demonstration table, in which is shown insulin in its varying stages of preparation.

In a small tub this life-saving discovery is shown until its final stage in its natural form of the form as insulin hydrochloride. Although so small, the last tube contains 400 doses.

As official of Messrs. Burroughs' Wellcome told a press representative that there is now sufficient insulin to meet all requirements, and it may now be exported.

"As time goes on insulin will undoubtedly become cheaper," he added.

The present price is 1s.9d. a dose.

Preparations for the treatment of all the afflictions of the face from headache to leprosy are shown at the exhibition, and the latest models of X-ray apparatus were a centre of interest.

Every up-to-date shoe shop now has its X-ray machine, so that the fit of a pair of boots may be detected by scientific means. Dentists too use this apparatus in increasing numbers.

There is much to entertain the lay visitor in this exhibition where British spas, boot specialists, and chocolate makers all have stalls.

FOUND VICTIMS OF THE DEARBORN MASSACRE

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Skeletons of two Indians were uncovered here by workmen digging on the spot of the historic Fort Dearborn massacre.

When the excavators were about ten feet below the surface a workman's shovel struck one of the skeletons, which was first thought to be bones of some animal.

M. G. Chandler member of the Chicago Historical Society, was called and asserted the remains were of Indians, because of the prominent bones above the cheeks and eyes, characteristic of the red man.

"The skeletons looked to have been buried for about a century," Chandler said.

That the two Indians were killed during the Fort Dearborn massacre is his opinion of Chandler.

BUTTERFLIES STIMULATE THE SEASONS

(By Dominion News Service.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Nearly 1,000 butterflies are being kept "on ice" at the Zoo to be "thawed" for public exhibition as required during the winter.

This remarkable experiment is being tried owing to the losses hitherto incurred by allowing the insects to remain in the out-door enclosure, where it is impossible to make adequate provision for hibernation.

The butterflies—Red Admirals, Peacocks, and Tortoiseshells—being taken from the ice safe in which they are confined will be placed in a case containing flowers sprayed with honey, under the glare of a powerful artificial sun.

It is hoped thus to have a succession of active butterflies on view continually until the spring broods of other species arrive to take their places.

Germany Dedicates Humble Monument In Woman's Memory

(United Press.)

MUNSTER, Nov. 1.—Every school girl and every woman in Germany knows the name of Henriette Davids, but it was not until recently that the government officially acknowledged her as one of the country's benefactors. Numerous monuments to the memory of Empress Victoria, Queen Louise and Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, the former Kaiser's late wife, have been erected in Berlin, Hamburg and other centers but in old days the government never gave Henriette Davids even a passing thought.

Henriette came from very humble parentage, and it is said she did not care a snap about royalty and pomp and ceremony, and "wasting her time running up to Berlin to see what the city folks were doing." Instead, she devoted her efforts toward the education of young women, and compilation of a cook book which was her chief claim in life.

Henriette Davids began her cooking experiments about a hundred years ago at her parents' home in Wengern near Witten on the Ruhr. As a girl she became famous locally for her cookies, and the people often came for miles for a taste of her home made bread and cakes. And in those days when there was an entertainment in the neighborhood word was always passed around that Henriette Davids' dishes were to be a feature of the event.

Henriette did all her cooking in an old fashioned kitchen with its stone chimney. Henriette's father was a minister and there were frequent guests at the house, and when a particularly tempting dish was prepared, and liked, she made notes and in years to come it was publication of these recipes in a book form which gave her fame throughout Germany. Plain substantial cooking was Henriette's forte, but her cakes and pastries are known today by nearly every housewife in the land.

Henriette died in 1876. Some time ago the weather beaten frame house of the Davids family—the kitchen where Henriette had perfected her culinary art—was torn down to make for railroad tracks which ran through the front yard of the old Davids place.

Before the work of demolishing the house had been completed the local population took steps to preserve the ancient stone chimney of the Davids home in remembrance of Wengern's most distinguished citizen. The Berlin government was appealed to, and as the chimney is upon state property official recognition of Henriette's services have been taken. Orders have gone out that the stones must remain intact and that the chimney is to stand always as a monument to the memory of Henriette Davids—who was too busy with her cook book to even think of marriage—with a bronze plaque telling of her achievements and "of her service to mankind."

MARRIAGE INSTEAD OF A CAREER

(By Dominion News Service.)

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 2.—Miss Olive Foxwell, of Birton, the most brilliant girl graduate of last year has declined to satisfy the curiosity of the dons who wondered whether a woman could be a civil engineer.

She has married instead.

Twelve months ago Miss Foxwell obtained first-class honours in mechanical sciences tripos, and was the second woman to win the distinction, which is a very difficult one to attain. The men did not regard with enthusiasm the entry of women into the profession, but Miss Foxwell cheerfully said: "I mean to try to be a civil engineer."

The man who induced her to change her mind in a few months, and to whom she was married is temporary student.

Miss Foxwell is the daughter of Mr. H. S. Foxwell, Fellow of St. John's College and Professor of Political Economy in the University of London.

Pact To Recognize Soviet in Russia Is Aim of Jugoslavia

(United Press.)

BEIGRADE, November 2.—M. Baluchitch, Jugoslavian minister to Greece, who recently negotiated the working agreement concerning the free Jugoslavian zone of Salonica is now in Berlin, where he is looking into the possibilities for negotiating with Russian Commissioners a treaty for the recognition of Soviet Russia, the first agreement of its kind to be effected with any European power. It is predicted here that M. Baluchitch's mission will be successful.

Two years ago Jugoslavia, by the passage of a "defence of the realm" law, outlawed the Communist movement completely. It is felt here the ban on the right of assembly and forced vigorously upon the government when an important exhibition the holding of a Communist mass meeting in this city to protest against the repression of the Communists in Bulgaria, has suppressed the Jugoslavian Communist sufficiently to make them a negligible quantity politically.

Against the modified Communist of Russia, as practiced in that country however, Premier Pashitch is not irreconcilably disposed. It is felt, also that the solution of the Slavie problem is impossible without the active participation of the greatest Slavie power, Russia. Premier Pashitch is evidently convinced, also, that the moral help of Russia would go far toward answering the Macedonian question.

There are several Russian commissioners in Berlin, qualified to negotiate with M. Baluchitch, and on his departure to that city the minister to Greece took ample instructions with him looking to a reconciliation between Jugoslavia and Soviet Russia.

ed citizen. The Berlin government was appealed to, and as the chimney is upon state property official recognition of Henriette's services have been taken. Orders have gone out that the stones must remain intact and that the chimney is to stand always as a monument to the memory of Henriette Davids—who was too busy with her cook book to even think of marriage—with a bronze plaque telling of her achievements and "of her service to mankind."

BELLS THAT ONLY RING BY AUTHORITY

(Dominion News Service.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.—At a Consistory Court at St. Albans the Chancellor of the Diocese, K. Macmorran, heard an application for a faculty for the renovation of a peal of bells, the reconstruction of the framework to carry the bells, and the renovation or renewal of the clock at the parish church of Sharnbrook, Beds.

It appeared that the bells and the clock had been taken down months ago and sent to a Croxford firm without a faculty being applied for.

The Chancellor said if the Bishop of St. Albans could not trust his officers to look after church buildings and other church property the whole parochial system would fall to the ground. There seemed to be a great laxity in Bedfordshire in the way in which the church fabric was interfered with without recourse to a Consistory Court. By removing the clock and bells the churchwardens of Sharnbrook had committed a serious ecclesiastical offence.

It was stated that four of the six bells were cast in 1683 and were out of tune. One witness said that he would sooner have the bells out of tune than hear them spoiled by recasting.

No definite opposition to the petition being forthcoming, a faculty was granted in respect to the bells and the clock, and a license was also granted for certain repair work to the bell frames.

STREET CLOCK TELLS TIME OF ALL NATIONS AT SAME MOMENT

There is a wonderful clock in San Diego, Calif., which tells the time in all nations at the same moment. That is to say, it gives the time in nearly a score of the principal cities of the world. It has 20 dials, four of them four feet in diameter and the rest smaller ones on the faces of larger ones.

It also gives the hour, minute and second of San Diego time and the day of the week and day of the month. It is 21 feet high and is considered by many to be the largest and best-built street clock anywhere in the United States.

The master clock is inclosed in plate glass at the bottom of the pedestal, and the intricate parts and complicated action are plainly visible. It was all made in one shop, and cost \$3000.

Fifteen months were required to construct and finish it. The jewel is of very fine tourmaline, agate and opal. The motive power is a 200-pound weight, and the clock winds itself automatically. It is illuminated at night.—Washington Star.

CANADIAN PREMIERS TO HONOR FRANCIS PARKMAN

The American Historian May Have Permanent Memorial in Canada Along Educational Lines.—Centenary to be Celebrated.

(United Press.)

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—Organization plans are well under way for an observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Francis Parkman, the American historian who won his fame as the chronicler of the early days of Canada.

A Canadian national committee has been organized headed by Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill University, with Lawrence J. Burpee, president of the Canadian Historical Association, as secretary. The committee, probably the most representative ever brought together in the Dominion, includes the prime minister of Canada; the leader of the opposition, preceptors of all Canadian universities and learned societies, and many Canadian prominent in public and business life.

At a public meeting to be held in Montreal November 13, Jules J. Jusserand, Ambassador of France to the United States, has been invited to be the principal speaker.

Professor Bliss Perry, of Harvard and Dr. C. W. Colby, former professor of history at McGill University also will be on the programme.

A permanent Canadian memorial to Parkman also is being considered. Suggestions as to the form this shall take include research scholarships in Canadian history, a chair in Canadian history at some of the universities, or an appropriate monument at one of the Canadian cities associated with Parkman's historical writings.

Although Parkman was a New Englander—he was born in Boston—the centenary of his birth is a significant occasion in Canada, of whose early days he was the greatest historian. Laboring under serious physical handicaps, including blindness he brought a triumphant conclusion to a life's work and left to the world a picture New France which is a romantic story of adventure, achievement and path-finding.

Since the close of the war world-wide unemployment has constituted the most serious economic problem and the greatest obstacle to a return of normal, pre-war industrial and economic conditions.

As a matter of fact, despite the united efforts of virtually every government in the world, there was absolutely no serious improvement in the situation until a few months ago. Then, the monthly statistics of the International Labor Bureau indicated that possibly the turning point had been reached.

This indication has now been fully confirmed by later statistics, and despite occasional variations, the problem of unemployment may now be regarded as marching definitely toward normalcy.

Italy preferred the company of the Princess, now a beautiful young woman, to receptions and listening to addresses by burghomasters. The engagement has been very popularly received here.

First Sight Love Marked start of Royal Romance

(United Press.)

BRUSSELS, Nov. 2.—The engagement of Prince Humbert of Piedmont, heir to the throne of Italy, to Princess Marie Jose of Belgium, which is to be officially announced November 4, is the culmination of a love match of long standing.

In 1916, Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, desirous of placing the little princess—she was then 12 years old—outside the range of airplane raids and big guns continuously shelling La Panne, where the Belgian royal family had their modest war home, took her daughter to Florence, when under private teachers she studied English and Italian.

Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by the Princess, spent the 1917 vacation at Venice. There, under the constant menace of Austrian airplane raids and German-Austrian offensives, the Prince, a youth in a sailor's costume, and the Princess, wearing a plain white dress, met for the first time.

It was love at first sight.

When Prince Humbert visited Belgium last year there were many who noted that although the tour was supposed to be officially conducted the heir to the throne of

Cigarette Causes Wreck

(By Dominion News Service.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.—While Mr. George F. Raynes, newsagent, of Perigo Kent, was breaking up some sporting cartridges in his shop premises at midnight, a spark from a cigarette dropped on a small heap of gunpowder, and caused an explosion which blew out the front window of the shop and the panel of a door at the back of the premises. It also wrecked one of the windows on the top floor.

Mr. Raynes' right hand was badly hurt, while his mother's head was injured by the fall of the ceiling. His two sisters, who were in the room where the explosion occurred, were injured.

Claims Quebec Judge was Lenient

(Canadian Press.)

MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—That fine of \$400 imposed by Chief Justice Decarie of the Court of Special Session upon Abraham Goldhammer found guilty of defrauding his creditors by concealing property valued at nearly \$10,000 was a totally inadequate punishment, and that it should be supplemented by a sentence of six months in jail is the ruling of a majority judgment handed down by the Court of Appeals, division of three judges, today.

Swiss Bar the Black Shirt Fascisti

(United Press.)

GENEVA, Nov. 2.—The Swiss Federal Council has just cut the Gordian knot of Fascism in Switzerland by promulgating a decree making it against the law to wear a black shirt.

According to the Swiss Federal Council, a Fascisti shorn of his black shirt has just about as much chance of getting away with something as Samson shorn of his locks.

The necessity for this drastic action on the part of the Swiss Federal Government was the rapid spread of fascism in the southern portion of Tessin. This canton has a large Italian population and a certain portion of the Italian public has never failed to conduct an irredentist propaganda for the return of this canton to Italy.

Since the ascension to power of Mussolini, the Fascisti have invaded the canton, organized local groups of fascisti and precipitated several clashes that caused strained relations not only between the cantonal government and Italy, but between the Swiss Federal Government and its southern neighbor.

Although Mussolini disclaimed that these irredentist manifestations had any official fascist sanction and declared that Italy had no intention of annexing Tessin, nevertheless the fascist movement in the canton continued to grow.

It was at this juncture that the Swiss Federal Council decided to nip the whole thing in the bud and reduce the fascisti to "level of ordinary individuals by prohibiting the wearing of black shirts. So people accustomed to wear black shirts under the regular vest and coats are not exempt from arrest for violation of the decree.

Village School With A Hoodoo

(By Dominion News Service.)

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 2.—For some time the village school of Boasley Cross, in Devonshire, has been the subject of much controversy.

There have been mysterious outbreaks of diphtheria among the children, and several times the school has been closed. Each time it has reopened the disease has recurred, and the parents at last refused to send their children to the school.

Recently a tent was erected and the school was held in it. It is said that during this time there were no cases of diphtheria among the children. The marquis, however, was blown down and became unsafe for the winter. The education authorities then approached the parents with a view to the reopening of the old school. The parents objected and refused absolutely to send their children.

A few days ago a prominent member of the medical staff of the Ministry of Health visited the school and proposed to apply certain school tests to it, but the parents refused to have anything to do with the school, which they described as "Bleak House." Next day the building took fire, and by morning it had gone up in smoke.

The inhabitants of the village do not conceal their jubilation. The origin of the fire nevertheless is a mystery. There has been no fire in the school for heating purposes for some considerable time.

Town Topics

Tid-bits on the Tip of Everybodys Tongue

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Food of The Gods

Isn't it interesting to know that the botanical name for chocolate is theobroma, "food of the gods." Especially as it received this name before Moir's Chocolates were originated. Rather prophetic!

The fruit season—some of the finest examples of proper preserving can be found in Moir's fruit centred chocolates, such as those containing cherries, pineapple and peach. You'll notice how these centres have the flavor of the fresh gathered fruit. And they don't leak like other kinds.

On a cold morning a good old biscuit that has been soaked over night makes a bracing dish, fried in bacon fat.

Petitbeurre Biscuits are a dainty addition to the afternoon tea.

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