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WEIRD TALES OF CANNIBALS

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The lieutenant-governor of the British province of New Guinea has just come home for a brief holiday and he has found the opportunity to make his countrymen's flesh creep with tales of cannibalism as still practised by natives under his jurisdiction. The interior of New Guinea, it should be noticed, is perhaps the largest terra incognita remaining on the earth's surface, and according to Governor Murray it hides many mysteries.

The native Papuans are divided into many distinct tribes, primitive and barbarous, but in some respects of high native intelligence. They are easily won over from barbarism and induced to take up some form of employment. The governor during his trips into the interior had constantly of a race of long-haired pygmies who dwelt just over the mountains, but exploration always brought the answer that they were just further on.

The interior Papuan village wholly consists of a single building from 300 to 600 feet long and about seventy high. It is divided into tunnel-like compartments capable of sheltering as many as 1,500 persons. In front of the building is a platform whereon the cannibal feasts take place.

Governor Murray recently arrived at one of these villages in time to be present at the eating of a freshly-roasted body. He says: "The bodies are placed on the platform, and afterward roasted. The flesh is cut up into small portions, sprinkled with sago, wrapped in leaves and distributed."

"The hero of the day—the man who has done the most killing—then mounts on the platform, and after much brandishing throws a lighted torch to the ground, thus signifying that the entire male population is privileged to make love to his wife. This is the highest honor the tribe has in their power to confer upon him for his day's prowess."

"There are less pretentious cannibal exploits on a smaller scale. It is a point of Papuan etiquette that you must not eat the man you have killed, but you may satisfy your conscience by exchanging victims with another man, having first sealed the compact by disfiguring the corpse in accordance with conventional rules."

"Many of the tribes have their own notions of how cannibalism should be conducted. In some districts the victims are roasted in the open, in others boiling is preferred. I have known instances in which the process of cooking is done over a fire, the body being sandwiched between two layers of sago. Some of the tribes have a weakness for eating babies and organize raids on neighboring villages for the purpose of kidnapping infants."

4 START IN 350 MILE HONEYMOON TRAMP WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 19.—Somewhere between this city and Columbus, Ohio, today are struggling about two young couples on a strange honeymoon journey. One couple is a full day in advance of the other, there being a prize of \$150 awaiting the two who reach their destination—Fort Wayne, Ind.—first.

W. B. Miller, twenty-four and Joseph Stevenson, twenty-two, both of Pittsburgh, have been lifelong friends. Mr. Miller had been courting Miss Florence Patterson, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Stevenson was courting Miss Katherine Leach, of Allegheny, and when the question of marriage was broached between this modern Amazon and Pythias it was decided that both couples would be married at the same time, on August 28, and live in the same home, in Julius St., West End, where one couple occupies the first floor and the other the second flat.

THE HALIFAX AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY

(Special Correspondence to Yarmouth Times.) Your correspondent had the pleasure of travelling via the Halifax and South Western Railway from Yarmouth to Halifax recently. The train service was all that could be desired, the officials were polite and courteous and many comments of praise on the part of travellers were heard in reference to the equipment and luxuriousness of the passenger coaches making up the train. The impression one gets while on the H. and S. W. trains is that of a well managed road. Two aspects of the country through which it runs impressed me deeply. The first was the beauty and boldness of the scenery. Skirting along the shores of the Atlantic by the Pubnico one may smell the long stretches of the ocean, or see the long lines of rugged coast glistening in the sun shine, or here and there behold the low lying cloud hiding some headland from view. The scenery of sea and shore along this route is charming. The bold, historic coast describes a series of majestic curves whence the enchanting, multi-colored sea is almost constantly in sight. Here monster cliffs with perpendicular sides jut grimly from the land and cast dark purple shadows on the bright green water at their base. There on a frowning headland stands a stately lighthouse, sending its kindly light out upon the waters. Now we skirt headlands, at whose feet the billows break in jeweled foam, now gliding by some semi-circular beach of pure white sand, which rims the azure of the sea as the young moon projects its golden crescent on a sapphire sky. At intervals a lovely bay swells inland like a bowl of lapis-lazuli, upon the edge of which a picturesque village hangs in high relief, while far away where sea and sky

MOISANT HAD MIRACULOUS ESCAPE. NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The heedlessness of a moment came near being the death today of John B. Moisant, the American aviator, who first flew with a passenger across the channel from Paris to London, while he was trying out his Blériot monoplane at Belmont Park. He jumped 125 feet and wrecked his machine beyond repair, but picked himself out of the ditch unhurt, and was just about to fly a mile to his anxious wife in another monoplane when she rushed on to the field in an auto. "Are you hurt," she stammered.

"Why nobody ever gets hurt flying," answered Moisant. "The accident was my own fault for removing my feet from the rudder to regulate the oil feed." Moisant had just made two brilliant turns of the mile and a quarter track when he took his spill. A puff of wind struck the tail of his monoplane and swung to one side. The aviator quickly righted himself, and then, in over-confidence, lifted his feet from the rudder to tinker with the oil feed to his motor. Instantly the monoplane swept sideways like a bird winged by the fowler, dived 125 feet to the ground struck on its right wing, and turned completely over. Nobody, who saw the fall thought for a minute that Moisant would ever be taken out of the wreck alive, but as it happened, the uninjured left wing broke his fall, and he slid easily from his seat.

The damaged monoplane was a brand new Blériot of one passenger only, and had been bought by Moisant especially for the international meet here, in which he is entered. He still has the two seat machine in which he flew from Paris to London, however, and will use it in all events in which he competes.

STARS PROPHECY TROUBLES. Moore's Almanac for the ensuing year has just been issued, and Englishmen who pin their faith to the long distance predictions of this volume as to the future find many signposts of trouble ahead. This almanac, too, speaks with some authority, for it now is enjoying the 214th year of its career, and, therefore, has some standing in the very highest quarters. Most of the forecasts drawn from the "voice of the stars" are sufficiently vague to cover anything that may happen. Among the most definite prophecies are those relating to Ireland.

In February the "little green isle" will begin a period of great misfortune, "for Satan enters her ruling sign and remains therein during the coming three years." "Much sorrow" will be its lot in April, "serious troubles" are foretold for May. "Terrible happenings" in August, while disaster will pursue throughout the year and the harvest will be a failure. Referring to the United Kingdom generally, it is held that "the culmination of Mercury shows an increase of trade and commerce, but being in square to Neptune, shows scandal in high life." Also the vague declaration that "Jupiter in the fifth is favorable to theatres and music, the seventh house shows a large crop of divorces, and many unpleasant revelations will be brought to light."

This same "affliction of the seventh house," whatever that may be is going to cause the Government trouble in August, and it is warned to be on the alert against international difficulties. Altogether, it would appear that a busy time is ahead.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Once the central figure in gay night revels and saturnalia about the heart of the city, where money was plentiful and time hung leisurely on the hands of her admirers, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, wife of Harry Kendall Thaw, murderer of Stanford White, by all accounts, is in hard luck. The prevailing suspicion that she received a large sum of money from the family of her husband in consideration of her sensational testimony at his trial appears to have had little basis in fact.

There is no doubt that she was promised a fortune, but being of a trusting nature and lacking in business shrewdness she neglected to have done so before the trial. She has done so, accepting the assurances of the Thaws, that they would provide her with a substantial annuity. But for her testimony nothing in the world would have saved Thaw from going to the electric chair. Realizing this the treatment accorded her by the Thaw family has since made her feel that she lost a golden opportunity to make herself comfortable for life when she failed to make them guarantee her a fixed sum.

EVELYN THAW IS IN HARD LUCK

Her discontinuance of her suit for damages against the Knickerbocker Hotel for ejecting her and E. R. Thomas, the banker, from its dining room in 1908, revealed the fact that she is practically without funds of any kind. Depending upon the gratuities of the Thaws, which came along at regular intervals, she is now forced to live largely on credit, the tradesmen taking their chances of being reimbursed some day.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR A LITTLE MONEY. Sent as a year's subscription to The Youth's Companion, \$2.00 will buy, for any Canadian subscriber, the fifty-two weekly issues of The Youth's Companion for 1911. It will buy the two hundred and fifty fascinating stories in the new volume. It will buy the fifty exclusive contributions to the new volume by famous men and women. It will entitle the new Canadian subscriber for 1911 to send in his subscription now to all the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1910 free.

It will entitle the new Canadian subscriber for 1911 to The Companion's Art Calendar, lithographed in twelve colors and gold. If the subscription is a Christmas gift, it will entitle the donor to an extra copy of the 1911 Calendar. The illustrated announcement of the larger and better Companion for 1911 will be sent to any Canadian address free. The Youth's Companion, 144 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass. New subscriptions received at this office.

Where mills actually sickness one, the effect can be counteracted by mixing a scant tablespoon of limewater to each glass, sipping it slowly. Some stomachs can easily digest three heavy meals a day, while to the majority of modern digestions animal food once a day is quite enough. Greens and vegetables are supposedly extremely healthful, yet where there is a tendency to intestinal trouble they are at once cut off. Then one must know how to discriminate in vegetable eating, learn which are starchy, sugary, bulky or nourishing. You may read a glowing account of what a diet of oranges did for a bad complexion. Straightway you

HARD AND FAST RULES NOT APPLICABLE TO FOOD

The question of food is so much in evidence on the price side, that it is well to consider it also from the standpoint of digestion. It is a mistake to lay down hard and fast rules as to what should or should not be eaten in the interest of health. Not only does the same food have utterly different effect upon different persons, but it may have a different effect on the same person at different times. Age may cause this difference, the very food that made healthy children from scrawny babies, may in later years prove indigestible; the diet that acts like a charm on the woman in the prime of life will be totally unsuited to her in her old age. These rules hold good, not only for abnormal and diseased condition, but where the person is in perfect health. Therefore, the folly of being a food faddist and trying to force these fads on our friends is evident. What agrees with you may ruin another's digestion. The responsibility of prescribing a diet for our friends is not to be lightly assumed. Take the popular raw egg and milk regime. Its advocates insist it must agree with everyone. Leaving out the danger of kidney trouble, where the albumen in the egg is injurious, there are many whom eggs in any form make desperately bilious. If the diet is persisted in, the liver becomes seriously deranged.

Milk, the ideal baby food, frequently does not agree with adults; when taken alone it is inadequate as a diet, the enthusiasts to the contrary. It, too, has a tendency to cause biliousness and many a person who is trying to live on milk as a diet is doing herself harm. Where milk drinking is insisted upon by the physician, the ill effects can be overcome by sipping slowly, by not taking it with heavy meals—milk is a food, not a drink—by drinking it hot rather than cold, and by never using iticed.

Where milk actually sickness one, the effect can be counteracted by mixing a scant tablespoon of limewater to each glass, sipping it slowly. Some stomachs can easily digest three heavy meals a day, while to the majority of modern digestions animal food once a day is quite enough. Greens and vegetables are supposedly extremely healthful, yet where there is a tendency to intestinal trouble they are at once cut off. Then one must know how to discriminate in vegetable eating, learn which are starchy, sugary, bulky or nourishing. You may read a glowing account of what a diet of oranges did for a bad complexion. Straightway you

turn to orange eating, only to find you skin breaks out and your general health suffers. Naturally your general health notes, and Sunday magazines, never thinking that the fault lies not in the diet, but in the dieter, with whom it may not agree. There is one way only to settle the question of food and digestibility—experiment. Do not take even your physician's orders as infallible. If, after a conscientious test, the new regime does not seem to agree with you, drop it; let your doctor try some other foods. It is equally foolish to select a list of digestible foods entirely on your own responsibility. A woman who suffers from serious indigestion is finally forced to consult her doctor. She found that the diet list that she had thought so healthful—soup, vegetable, eggs, and white meat—was the worst she could have chosen for her special condition. If you are well, stop worrying so much about the digestibility of your food. So long as you eat slowly, do not overeat and avoid stale, very rich and greasy foods, a person in normal health may eat almost anything she likes.

BREAKING A BAD HABIT. One of the most aggravating faults of two impulsive boys proved to be a disposition to interrupt when some one else was speaking, in order to interject their own views, undervaluing the matter of comments. The disagreeable habit did not yield to explanations of the rudeness of the practice nor to reprimands upon the numerous slips in this time. Each boy was the recipient of an allowance of pocket-money weekly to supply small personal and school needs, and the district superintendent noticed how easily plans were made ahead for its use. She determined to use this fact as a leverage of control. Quietly she announced that at the interruption of another's conversation she should immediately raise one forefinger. If this warning were not heeded she would raise two fingers, which signal would mean a fine of five cents. At the end of the first week both boys had not only lost their whole allowance, but were in debt besides; this too without a word of fault-finding or scolding. The second week saw a decided improvement, and the end of the month proved the objectionable habit to be in Harper's Bazar.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF PORTUGAL. Temporary vigor checked the downward tendency of the nation at times but it seemed that nature had combined with destiny to bring about its fall from greatness, for in 1755 a great earthquake shattered the land, leaving not a building standing in Lisbon, the capital. The wreckage was buried in a fire that raged for days. Slowly the nation recovered, retarded by incompetent and despotic rulers, until Napoleon's army occupied the national capital and King John VI fled to Brazil and transferred the seat of government to the South American country. The Portuguese army with the help of England, freed the country from its French invaders, but King John continued ruling it from Brazil, much to the discontent of his subjects in Portugal, until 1821. For all the years of its existence, Portugal had been an absolute monarchy, the controlling spirits of which were the king and the priest-hood. A revolutionary party was organized in 1820, with the avowed object of securing a constitution. In this they were successful in 1822, but another revolt was necessary in order to retain the constitution, for the court was ever on the alert to deprive the people of any voice in the government.

It was the desire of the late King Carlos to withhold from the people certain rights which resulted in his assassination of himself and his oldest son in the streets of Lisbon, Feb. 1, 1908. While the kingdom of Portugal has an area about two-thirds that of the State of New York, it taxes its people nearly twice as much as does the most populous and wealthiest of American States. Its largest city is in the same class with Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee or New Orleans in size and population. The national debt is nearly \$1,000,000,000. Deficits have appeared annually in the finances of the government. It has been perpetually on the verge of bankruptcy, without apparently any hope of recovering firm financial footing. The aristocratic officials have been grasping and corrupt. King and nobles wrangled over the plunder, and the people were ground down to a slavery none the less severe because they were ostensibly free men and voters. On paper Portugal is among the most democratic of European monarchies. Suffrage is allowed to all male citizens over 21 who can read and write, and who pay a certain amount of taxes each year. Under the constitution there are two houses, the house of peers, composed of the clergy and noblemen, and the chamber of deputies, who are "elected" by the people.

The real trouble is that less than one-fifth of the population can read and write well enough to vote, and many of those cannot pay the taxes necessary. At present there is no indication that the next generation will furnish any larger percentage of voters, for the children of the poor—and most of the inhabitants are in that class—do not attend school; they have to work from early childhood.

Judge Richardson held that all contractors providing that the contractors should pay not less than union wages were illegal inasmuch as non-union employers were discriminated against. GOV. POTIER RENOMINATED. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19.—The Republicans of Rhode Island today unanimously renominated Governor Abram J. Potier, of Woonsocket, and all the other state officers.

DEW A WITNESS AGAINST CRIPPEN

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The trial of Dr. Crippen was resumed today. Crippen stepped lightly into the dock, smartly groomed as yesterday. Inspector Dew, the first witness, repeated his story of friends of Mrs. Crippen consulting him of his interview with Crippen, who, confessing he had lied, said his wife was still alive but he had said she was dead to cover a scandal. Dew described his first visit to Hill-drop Crescent. Crippen was most courteous, showing him over the house. Crippen suggested to insertion of an advertisement in American papers, asking for news of his wife, and offering a reward for discovery. Dew described his search of the house, and garden, on the second visit, finding human remains as before told. The inspector told of Crippen's flight, his chase across the ocean, his confronting Crippen on the S. S. Montrose. "I am not sorry," said Crippen, "the anxiety has been too much." Dew told Crippen the reason he handcuffed him was because he left a card saying he could not stand the horrors he nightly underwent, and would commit suicide. Crippen declared he would not. Dew told of finding jewelry seen in Crippen's undershirt, and told of Crippen's statement that he knew nothing about the matter. Mr. Tobin subjected Dew to a searching cross-examination. He asked, "Did Crippen seem at all anxious, worried or nervous when showing the cellar?" "He was perfectly cool and showed no alarm or fright." Mr. Tobin put a series of questions with the object of getting from Dew a statement that the floor of the cellar had the appearance of having been undisturbed for years, and Dew said the bricks were tightly packed and covered with dust. It was by pushing a sharp poker that he found there was no mortar between them. While Inspector Dew was being questioned in reference to the suggestion that Crippen meant to jump overboard from the Montrose, a jurymen fainted, his collapse being preceded by alarming guttural sounds. The proceedings were at once suspended. Dr. Wilcox, home office expert, attended the jurymen who was taken out of court. The Judge asked Wilcox to confer with him. Crippen seemed keenly interested, and spoke to the warden, apparently asking what was going to happen. At the warden's brusque reply, Crippen smiled as if amused. Mr. Tobin had been putting before Dew the statement that Crippen need not have written a card to Le Neve when he was continuously with her, but the Judge, interposing, said that was a matter for argument. One of the doctors who examined the jurymen, was then called to the box. Answering the Judge, he said the jurymen fainted as the result of indigestion. The doctor thought he would be all right in an hour. The proceedings were accordingly adjourned, the Judge remarking that this might prevent prolongation of the trial a couple of days. Later the jurymen having recovered the trial was resumed. Professor Pepper said the remains were human, those of a stout adult, dissection had been done by some one skilled in dissection. The remains had been buried four or eight months. It was impossible that they were buried in 1905. A brown hair was found, there was no evidence of disease in the organs, and no apparent cause of death. On a piece of the abdominal wall was the scar of a wound. To Mr. Tobin, he said that, taking the remains themselves, apart from the hair and other things it, would be impossible to tell the sex. He had heard Mrs. Crippen had undergone an operation before he formed the opinion that the mark on the flesh was a scar.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A morning paper finds a dramatic revelation in the line of defence from the Crippen trial. Towards the close of a long cross-examination of Prof. Pepper by Chief Counsel Tobin, representing the defendant, the counsel obtained Pepper's admission that the presence of sebaceous gland on the alleged scar would prove that it was not a scar. Counsel Tobin thereupon announced that he hoped to prove by expert evidence the actual presence of such a gland. The importance of the point lies in the fact that identification of the remains hinges on proving the existence of a scar from an operation.

IMPORTANT LABOR JUDGMENT IN BOSTON COURT. BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Boston's ten or more years practice of department heads reserving the right to give preference in the awarding of contracts for public work to bidders "paying the union rate of wages" was annulled by Judge Richardson in the Supreme Court today in the case of the Master Builders' Association and ten of the city's taxable inhabitants vs. the city of Boston, superintendent of public buildings and City Treasurer Slattery. Judge Richardson held that all contracts providing that the contractors should pay not less than union wages were illegal inasmuch as non-union employers were discriminated against.

THE ADAMS CHARLES ADAMS MOTHER AND SISTER OF JANE ADAMS. PHOTO BY THE GEORGE A. MCGRAW



The police of Atlantic City, N. J., obtained a warrant for the arrest of William Seyler, twenty-eight years old and married, charging him with the murder of Miss Jane Adams, eighteen years old, whose body was washed ashore in the surf. Seyler is a fugitive. He disappeared from Atlantic City on February 5, the day following the night on which he, his younger brother, Arvist Seyler, and Miss Alice Adams, a younger sister of Miss Jane Adams, went to a dance on the pier with the girl

who was last seen alive that night. When Miss Adams' body, clad in the finery she had worn at the dance was washed ashore the police recalled that the day after the girl's disappearance her mother had asked for the arrest of Seyler on an abduction charge. Not until a Coroner's jury had viewed the girl's body and the police had made several discoveries about the friendship which had existed between Seyler and the girl did they formally charge Seyler with having murdered the girl. Circulars headed "Wanted for Murder" and containing a description of Seyler have been printed and sent to the police in all parts of the country. In these the fugitive is described as follows: "Twenty-eight years old, six feet in height, of slender build, smooth face and high cheek bones. Walked with stoop of shoulders. Had good teeth, brown hair and weighed about 168 pounds. Wore when last seen black sack single breasted, light gray trousers, blue flannel shirt, patent leather shoes with buttons, dark gray overcoat and black slouch hat."