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A PADRE IN THE GREAT WAR

Being the Reminiscences and Recollections of the Veteran Chaplain, Canon F. G. Scott
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(Continued)
ON THE MOVE AGAIN

In the war, the Bible statement "We have no continuing city," was certainly true. Our happy life at Warlus and its neighborhood came to an end. On Friday, September 20th, Division moved to Achicourt, near Arras. I took the opportunity to visit some friends in the 3rd Division who were in the same place. Among them was Charles Stewart, Colonel of the P.P.C.L.I., I had taught him as a boy at school when I was curate at St. John's Montreal. We talked over old times and the great changes that had taken place in Canada and the world since we were young. He was killed not long afterwards before Cambrai. I went on through Dainville, where I met the 42nd Battalion and reached Achicourt in the evening. My billet was in a very dirty room over a little shop. One corner of the house had been hit by a shell, and a great store of possessions belonging to the people was piled up on one side of my room. We knew we were not going to be there long, so we did not worry about making ourselves comfortable. I had a view out of my window of green fields and a peaceful country, but the town itself had been badly knocked about.

On Sunday morning, I got the use of a small Protestant Church which stood by a stream in the middle of the town. It was a quaint place, and instead of an altar against the East wall, there was a high pulpit entered by steps on both sides. When I stood up in it I felt like a jack-in-the-box. I had a queer feeling that I was getting to the end of things, and a note in my prayer book with the place and date, gives evidence to that. We had not many communions, but that was the last Celebration of Holy Communion that held in France; on the following Sunday I was to leave the war for good. I remember walking away from the church that day with my sergeant and talking over the different places where we had held services. Now we were on the eve of great events, and the old war days had gone forever. After the service I started off in my side car on a missionary journey to the battalions that had now gone forward. I went off up the road to the ruined town of Beaurains. Here I found the headquarters of the 16th Battalion in the cellar of a broken house. The officers' mess was a little shack by the roadside, and among those present was the second-in-command, Major Bell Irving, who had crossed with me on the "Andania". Alas, this was the last time I was to see him. He was killed in the battle of Cambrai.

THE BITTER CUP

After lunch I continued up the long paved road which leads to Croisilles. On the way I saw the 8th Battalion in an open field. Near them were a number of Imperial Division which was on our right. We made our way through Bulecourt, Hendecourt, near which, in trenches, were the battalions of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The next morning the weather had cleared and I went on towards Cagnicourt. On the journey I was delayed by a lorry which had gone into the ditch and completely blocked the road. There in a field the let Ambulance had established themselves. Later on I managed to get to Cagnicourt and found my son's battery in the cellars of the Chat-eau. They were getting their guns forward by night in preparation for

Famous Sign On Ypres Hall Goes To McGill

LONDON, June 19.—The famous British notice board affixed to the cloth hall and cathedral in the ruins of Ypres "this is holy ground" has been taken down by the burgomaster and sold to a Canadian whose name has not been revealed, according to a Reuters despatch. It will be presented to McGill University museum.

Doctors In Dumps Days Of Big Fees Seem Gone Forever

LONDON, June 19.—"What's the matter with Harley Street?" is a question which, long debated in British medical circles, has now slopped over into the correspondence columns of the London press. The world-famous London street of doctors is in a bad way. Its rooms echo to the complaints of consultants that they are gradually becoming empty. Every day in every way, as Monsieur Coue is made to say in the jungle to which his cult is reduced here, patients are getting fewer and fewer. Harley Street which has delivered so many sentences of death itself, appears to be in a decline.

The most obvious explanation of the crisis is that consulting physicians and surgeons charge too high fees. It is declared that the present fees are higher than the conditions of a Harley Street practice are admittedly great they are less than they were two years ago. Fees on the contrary have remained stationery while money is now very much tighter than it was and the public cannot afford to pay them. But at the same time it is suggested that the trouble really goes deeper than this. "The crisis in Harley Street," says the medical correspondent of a leading English paper, "is temporary insofar as it has been occasioned by financial difficulties. But those who understand the gradual evolution of medical thought perceive under the temporary crisis a more permanent movement. The permanent threat to Harley Street can be summed up in a sentence—wide diffusion of medical and surgical knowledge. To some extent, the correspondent points out, the war is responsible for this. In the war hundreds of young men became efficient surgeons and capable physicians. On return to general practice they carried on the work they had begun. "There can be no reasonable doubt," the correspondent concludes boldly, "that the future of medicine belongs to the general practitioner." This statement as might be expected, has put the rat in the fire, and Harley Street in serious rank. Advances to justify its existence. On the question of fees, one consulting surgeon in London will often work for six hours a day for no financial reward, and since his expenses are very high—the cost of living in Harley Street is reckoned at a minimum of \$20,000 a year—his fees also must be high. "In spite of this," he adds, "every hospital surgeon is willing to accept a reduced fee if he knows that the patient can afford but little."

This latter claim is borne out by W. Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army, who says that consultants of both branches always receive his officers with the greatest consideration in the matter of payment, and by the rector of the parish in which Harley street is situated. This consultant raises one important aspect of the question when he says that types of surgeons are insufficiently differentiated in this country. There is nothing here comparable with the American system whereby a fellowship degree is only granted to those who, in addition to passing the examination, can present full notes of a large series of their cases and are attached to a leading hospital. Here after three to six months' coaching any medical man can obtain a Fellowship of Royal College of Surgeons and then it is open to him to stick up his plate, and his fees as a consultant. The case for the specialists—the men who, by dint of years of hard work, have made themselves masters of special branches of their difficult art, is in many respects a sound and unanswerable one. Just the same, it is hard to see how the consultant, as he has been known in England hitherto, can maintain his position. It is not only a question of his own fees, which, while they may be economically defensible are still beyond the reach of the majority of purses today.

The foreign proposal was presented in open convention today by Herbert H. Smith of England, and Ernest Robertson of Canada. There was no response at the time, as the speakers worked it into their greetings from the European bodies. But a response will come and it will be vigorous.

GIRL HEARS MUSIC BY RADIOPHONE UNDERGOING TWO OPERATIONS

Spinal Anaesthesia is Used and While Gall Stones and Appendix are Removed Patient Criticizes Execution of Pianist.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Two recent inventions, one surgical and the other electrical, enabled a girl at Samaritan Hospital to undergo two dangerous operations today and remain smiling throughout. One was a spinal anaesthesia, which numbed the girl's body from her shoulders downward, making her oblivious to physical agony. The other was the radiophone through which she heard McCormack, Padrowski and other artists execute their masterpieces. The experiment was conducted by Dr. John Howard Frick, in an effort to alleviate the mental torture which his patient, a naturally nervous person, would have had to endure under the knife. During the first operation, for appendicitis, the girl remained oblivious of the surgeons. With the radio receiver strapped over her ears her only comment was that she could hear perfectly the strains of music coming through space. The second operation was for the removal of gall stones. Throughout the patient entertained the nurses with laughing comment on the good execution of the artist who was transmitting Chopin for her. She even offered occasional criticisms when, she said, the pedaling was at fault. She was on the operating table forty-five minutes. Her pulse remained constant throughout. Dr. Frick asserted at the end of the experiment.

To Make Betting Criminal Offence

OTTAWA, June 19.—An amendment to the criminal code designed to make the business of betting book-making and pool-selling criminal offences were introduced into the House of Commons when criminal amendments were under consideration. W. C. Good, Progressive member for Brant, introduced the amendment. It was applicable not only to those who actually engaged in betting book-making pool-selling or wagering but also to persons advertising, printing, exhibiting, selling or supplying any information to anyone engaged in the business of betting, etc., on horse races or other similar amusements. Immediately after Mr. Good moved his amendment, T. L. Church, Conservative member for North Toronto rose and protested that the amendment was out of order because Mr. Good had a motion on the order paper calling for approximately the same thing. Deputy speaker Gordon ruled that Mr. Church's point was well taken and that the amendment was out of order. Mr. Good asked leave to discuss the point of order, but the Deputy Speaker told him that he regretted there could be no discussion on a ruling by the chair. There were cries of "Bring it up next year." The bill to amend the Criminal Code was then given a third reading.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR IS OPPOSED TO INTERNATIONALISM

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Internationalism is coming more and more to be a vital question before the American Federation of Labor in annual convention here. British and Canadian fraternal delegates are doing all in their power to get American labor into the fold of the International Federation of Trade Unions, to which European unions belong. They are not only doing personal work among American delegates, but they presented all the flowery advantages of such an affiliation before the convention in their messages of greeting today. But the governing heads of American labor are opposed to affiliation under the terms suggested by Europe. First, they will not surrender the autonomy of the American Federation. Second, they object to the high per capita tax of the Europeans. Third, they want to keep out of European disputes at least until Europe becomes stabilized. Fourth, Europe is too far away to send enough American delegates to conventions there to defend American labor interests. The American leaders will not agree to an affiliation unless the overseas federation will consent to pass no laws except by unanimous vote, instead of the two-thirds majority rule now in effect, which would place American labor in minority in deliberations. IAthyneys CONDA EN ahokke But, while the leaders thus oppose the plan, the foreigners are gaining several converts and a lively fight is anticipated when the matter comes before the convention for action. The foreign proposal was presented in open convention today by Herbert H. Smith of England, and Ernest Robertson of Canada. There was no response at the time, as the speakers worked it into their greetings from the European bodies. But a response will come and it will be vigorous.

Women In Politics An Old Story

NAPLES, June 19.—"The women's vote, the new element in politics," So proclaim the sages. But 2,000 years ago the women in politics was an old, old story. That is only one of the old, old stories that have been found by recent excavations at Pompeii. Others, old when that ancient city was young, but hailed as original every time the metropolis of the new world holds a municipal election, have also been unearthed. Pompeii's anti-vivisection societies and her health organizations, are dead; their posters and propaganda live after them. The woman press agent was not unknown. The manifesto of Asellina, apparently one of the chiefs of Pompeii League of Women Voters, still shines red on the wall. "Asellina," with her friend Zuyrina, recommends the candidature of Cajus Lollius Fuscus for mayor because he will look after the streets, buildings and amusements for sacred feasts. "But, even then women could change her mind. Beneath the appeal of Asellina traces of whose electioneering abound on the walls of the dead city, the diggers found: "Zuyrina objects to her name being used and instead recommends the candidature of Cajus Julius Polidius." The only traces of Pompeii's writings hitherto found have been of a political or obscene nature, but now the works of the universal age old reformers have been found where they buried their sanctimonious warnings and exhortations at the wicked.

\$666,000 For Stamps In Half Collection

PARIS, June 19.—Philatelists paid 400,000 francs for stamps, most of them American Confederate States and local provisional stamps, at the opening day of the fourth instalment of the auction of the famous collection of Ferris at La Renoiere. The highest price was 25,850 francs for a pair of Livingston (Ala.) five cent blues on a letter. The collection which up to the present has been hardly half disposed of, already has fetched \$666,000. The collection is said to have cost about \$1,000,000. Probably the rarest stamp in the present sale is a Hawaiian first issue two cent blue. Two other copies of this stamp were sold recently respectively for \$9,000 and \$15,000.

DOES ARCTIC CURRENT KEEP CANADA COOL? DRIFT BOTTLES SENT OUT TO GET ANSWER

OTTAWA, June 19.—The biological board began in 1919 a series of experiments with drift bottles for the purpose of detecting the slow constant currents of the Bay of Fundy. Some of these bottles went across the Atlantic and were picked up at Azores, around the British Isles and within the Arctic circle at the north of Norway. The international committee on deep sea fishery investigations has arranged for an extension of these experiments up and down the Atlantic coast, Newfoundland, Canada and the United States will cooperate in a common plan which involves the setting adrift this summer of over 3,000 bottles along seven lines. Each bottle contains a postcard, for the return of which a reward is given. It is expected that evidence will be obtained for or against the belief in there being along our shores an Arctic current that keeps the climate cool.

To Paint Clouds And Even Gibraltar With Lurid "Ads"

LONDON, June 19.—Europe's "airways" may soon be "pestered" with as many advertising signs as the railway route from New York to Washington, some fertile-minded advertisers predict. It has been suggested that as a start the air buses between London and Paris should be decorated with "ads" like the London buses. If the suggestion is adopted, the air liners to Paris and Brussels will have a camouflage far more striking than anything developed during the war. As the airways gain in favor throughout Europe, it is hinted that the clouds should be used for advertising purposes so night-flying passengers may see favorite brands of pills or shoe polish or dentifrice emblazoned above or around them on accommodating cloud masses. The plan to plaster the rock of Gibraltar with big "ads", which of course, fell through, has nothing in the present airways advertising suggestion so far as concerns imagination.

Sir John Simon To Be Taft's Mentor

LONDON, June 19.—Sir John Simon, who was attorney general who served as one of the British counsel in the Alaska arbitration case, is to be Chief Justice Taft's mentor while he is here. He will put him in the way of getting that insight into the working of British legal procedure which he desires. He is by no means unlikely to be seen at the head of the highest American court, accompanied by a leader of the British Bar, sitting on a bench in London magistrate's court, and watching how cases are disposed of there. Taft is expected to go through all the British courts from the lowest to the highest as far as time will permit, and also will have conferences with British judges. He is anxious to see how the administration of justice can be speeded up and will probably announce the results of his observations in an address he will deliver before the American Bar Association in California in the fall. Lord Shaw of Dunfermline distinguished Scottish judge, will also be there to represent British jurisprudence. In addition to his legal investigations a formidable programme of addresses has been arranged for Taft including a speech at Pilgrims Dinner, a fourth of July oration before the American Society, and an address to the British Bench and Bar in the Middle Temple Hall, Oxford and Aberdeen universities will confer honorary degrees upon him.

LEAPS IN PARACHUTE FROM PLANE IN TERRIFIC GALT.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 19.—Lashed and whipped about by a 120 mile an hour gale more than four and a half miles above earth on the verge of suffocation, caused by loss of his oxygen tank, and compelled to cling to ropes and straps attached to a parachute for fear he might weaken and cause them to break, several of the mere details related today by Captain A. W. Stevens, aerial photographer, McCook Field, who yesterday broke the world's parachute jumping record when he descended 24,205 feet. The fact that it was Captain Stevens' first "drop" tends to make his feat one of the most remarkable in the history of aviation. He suffered no ill effects from his hazardous trip. The plane in which Captain Stevens ascended to win Motored Martin bomber, piloted by Lieutenant L. Wade, broke the world's altitude record for this particular type of ship, carrying three passengers, when it attained a ceiling of 24,205 feet. Captain Stevens was reluctant to discuss details of his experience. "When the plane reached the ceiling," he said, "I made ready to jump. As near as I could judge we were over Springfield, Ohio. Bidding my pals goodbye I jumped. "The opening of the parachute caused the oxygen tank to become loose from its fastenings in the front of my clothing. Grasping it with both hands I endeavored to retain it. "The wind which was travelling at a speed of 120 miles an hour shipped the parachute around like a jackstraw. I was forced to use both hands on the ropes and straps which held me to the chute in an effort to check oscillation, which threatened to weaken the supports. It was then that I lost the tank. I think it fell somewhere near Springfield. It was an experience I shall never forget. Before settling down to a lower altitude I thought my time had come as I was nearly suffocated due to the rareness of the atmosphere. Dropping out of the gale into calmer atmosphere below, I quickly recovered, however."

"I landed at Jamestown, approximately 25 miles from where I left the plane. The descent took just thirty minutes."

CANADIAN GIRL IS INTERESTED Most Beautiful College Girl in New York Involved in Court Case.

NEW YORK, June 19.—An arrest in a breach of promise action for \$50,000 has disclosed that Miss Alizon Frances McBain, formerly of Sherbrooke, Que., who not long ago was adjudged the most beautiful college girl in New York, had won over Mile. Catherine de Cathelineau, daughter of a French papal court, in a contest for a husband. John L. Feeny, a lawyer and a major with the United States expeditionary force in France married Miss McBain last month. Yesterday he was arrested on an order obtained by Mile. de Cathelineau. He was released on bond. In her petition Mile. de Cathelineau alleges Feeny promised to marry her in Nice, in December, 1918. A year later at his request she says, she came to the United States. In April last, she alleges, Feeny told her he no longer loved her and advised her to return to France. Feeny will contest the suit. Mrs. Feeny was selected by Coles Phillips, in April, 1921, as "the most beautiful debutante" at a contest organized by the New York University Music Club. Her portrait, painted by Mr. Phillips, was "The New York University Girl". She had come from her home in Sherbrooke, to attend college here.

Women With Gems Listed By Crooks In Robbery Plans

LONDON, June 20.—For a short time after the armistice most of the not 4 detectives of Europe believed that the war had broken up the notorious gangs of international crooks, who through smuggling and robbery, had cleaned up handsomely in the five years preceding hostilities. They thought also that passport obstacles would militate against the forming again of such rings. But they are now convinced that the international crook survived even a world war.

Millions in Gems Stolen

Millions of dollars' worth of diamonds and other precious stones are said to have been stolen by members of the different gangs in the last three years. Some of the richest hauls have been made on express trains between Paris and the Riviera and Italy. The latest sensational exploit was the rifting of forty or more mailbags on an express out of Paris which was said, erroneously to have carried several British diplomatic pouches. The Foreign Office here denies that any such mail was on the train. The greatest care is always taken in sending abroad official mails. During the war and since official mail sacks have been carefully guarded by couriers who never leave the compartment (always first class and sealed to ordinary passengers) in which the official mail is carried. These particular mail sacks are porous to wet water, so that they will sink if the vessel on which they are carried is wrecked or is raided by pirates. "An American woman is said to have helped a British courier throw several sacks overboard when a certain liner was captured by German submarine in Greek waters. The record of robberies on the famous expresses of Paris in the last few years shows that most of them are carried out to seize the jewels of wealthy women journeying to the South of France.

Society News Scanned

The crooks or their stool pigeons keep careful tabs on all reputedly wealthy women travelling during the Riviera season. They watch the society announcements in the daily press to see when the reputed possessors of a famous necklace or diamonds are about to travel and they easily spot the sleeping compartments of such persons in a car. The least moment the dowager or the society queen is divested of her necklaces and brooches. Several times lately on French expresses they have been held up at the point of revolvers while their jewels were taken. Of the robberies in London in recent months, the biggest hauls have been in diamonds and other

McCORMACK NEARLY WELL.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—In discussing plans for his trip to Europe this summer Archbishop Michael J. Curley said that while abroad he would pay his respects to the Pope and that he would also call upon Cardinal Mercier in Malines, Belgium. The Archbishop will start from Baltimore for his voyage abroad on June 23. Archbishop Curley expects to meet John McCormack, the celebrated Irish tenor, one of his closest friends, while he is abroad. McCormack is now recuperating at his country place in England, and in a letter to the archbishop, received a few days ago he said that he was recovering rapidly from the illness that threatened to destroy his voice. "John writes me," the archbishop said "that he consulted a famous London throat specialist and that after a careful examination was told that his voice was in perfect shape and that the disease had not touched his vocal cords. He is getting well fast and is waiting for me."

Women Winsome
And Pretty, Life
Of Dinner Party

Women Winsome And Pretty, Life Of Dinner Party

LONDON, June 19.—"Women who enjoy entertaining know how often the best-thought-out dinner parties fall unaccountably flat. On the other hand a little circle of people who meet more by chance than by careful arrangement may create that atmosphere of good talk and goodfellowship which means that every one enjoys himself and that the dinner party has been a successful one." So writes a woman correspondent of the London Times, and she adds: "It is safe to say that one element for a successful dinner party is the presence of a beautiful woman, and, that with her present no party can prove an absolute failure; so it is always advisable to have a sprinkling of decidedly pretty and well-dressed women. If the dinner party is to produce good and amusing talk the women invited should not only be pretty but had better be witty and tactful as well. The hostess must make up her mind beforehand what kind of dinner she wishes to give. If she is aiming at general conversation, six is the perfect number, and eight the limit for good general talk. Once outside these numbers, conversation will be carried on in couples and each guest will turn to his neighbor automatically. The number fourteen should be fully avoided, as in the event of here being an absentee the total thirteen may cost a gloom on the superstitious. "For the small dinner party, if the sexes are not equally divided, a proportion of four men and two women will be found a good one, of five men and three women if the number is to be eight. The ball of conversation will be easily kept up on all sides. At the small dinner it is advisable that all should know each other well. The presence of one stranger, unless he be particularly distinguished, and therefore can be treated as a guest of honor, may result in his feeling out of the talk. "On the question of size it is difficult to dogmatize. Some old people are extremely agreeable. They contribute greatly from their stores of experience and memory and wit. On the other hand, very young ones who have not yet found their feet socially, are apt to a distinct drawback at a small party and to cramp the style of conversation. Generally the most successful dinners are composed of contemporaries and friends whose circle of acquaintance is more or less the same. "For the small dinner it is essential that the hostess should ask people who are known to be agreeable to each other. For the large one he need only avoid seating unsympathetic guests together. In this matter she must go to a considerable amount of trouble. "At any large dinner party there are certain to be some people whom every one would like to sit next to; there are equally certain to be one or two who are less agreeable as neighbors. Unless husband and wife are known to dine out separately, it is unpardonable to ask one without the other. The hostess should always try to place her most difficult guests next to some one of sufficient good nature and breeding to insure that an attempt a pleasant conversation is made. "To compensate for a difficult neighbor on one side she should place one of her more attractive and delightful guests on the other. Generally speaking, she must try to put people together who are known to be friends or who are likely to be congenial. Enough trouble is not taken on his head as a rule. "But however carefully she has laid her plans or made out her party, the real secret of successful entertaining lies in the hostess herself. For the woman of perseverance may, no doubt, achieve a certain social success by the people she collects for her dinners. This, as not likely, however, to produce spontaneous and easy conversation unless she herself is a woman of natural charm and of one brilliant of mind."