

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Saturday, June 22nd, 1918.

CROP PROSPECTS

In view of the known need of a large harvest this year it is gratifying to know that the crop outlook for Canada is very satisfactory and that the harvest promises to be a record one.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a comprehensive bulletin on the situation from which we learn that the total area sown to wheat for the whole of Canada is estimated at 16,000,000 acres as compared with 14,755,850 acres last year. This is an increase of 1,244,150 acres or nine per cent. The area sown to oats is placed at 13,739,000 acres as compared with 13,313,400 acres last year. There is a slight increase in the acreage of barley, and rye and in that of peas and mixed grains. The areas sown to wheat, oats, barley and rye this year are the highest on record for Canada. The largest part of this increase is in the Prairie provinces.

In addition to the increase in acreage the weather has been exceptionally favourable during the spring and early summer, so that the prospects for a banner grain crop this season are very good throughout Canada. The considerable increase in area is undoubtedly due to the magnificent response of the farmers everywhere to the campaign for greater production in view of the war-needs of our Allies.

Statistics for this province are not yet available but there is good cause to believe that the acreage has been considerably increased while the growth has been exceptionally good. The opinion has been expressed that we shall this year reap one of our largest harvests.

THRIFT STAMPS

The government purposes to issue war savings stamps shortly. These stamps which, it is expected, will match every coin now in use will be given and accepted as change, or will be purchasable at convenient places. The stamps will be pasted in a book prepared for the purpose and the lot can be exchanged for a single stamp of larger denomination, the increase in value representing accumulated interest on the money invested in the smaller stamps. The government will thus have the use of the money to help in defraying war expenses while the small investor will receive interest on his savings and have an inducement constantly before him to save up.

The amount of money that is thoughtlessly squandered is enormous. An expenditure of ten a day amounts in a year to thirty-six dollars and there are more such expenditures for unneeded trifles and luxuries than most people imagine. With an opportunity to purchase a ten cent stamp as an alternative to purchasing something that is not needed, the average healthy boy or girl will choose the stamp and the accumulation of a few such will whet the appetite for more. This is the selfish side of it and in itself is not to be discouraged. There is also the higher consideration which should be impressed upon every boy and girl, namely, that such saving is a patriotic war effort, helping the country, helping the soldiers, helping to shorten and to win the war.

The readiness with which the other war loans were taken up by our people gives good ground for the belief that the war stamps idea will meet with similar success here and that as a result of it many of our young people especially will start a bank account which will mean much to them in after years. In these strenuous war times when interest on war account is continually increasing, when prices of necessities have gone almost beyond the reach of average incomes, when everything points to harder times ahead, every effort should be made to encourage the young especially in matters of thrift and economy. No better means could be adopted than the war savings stamps. They are issued in such amounts as children spend foolishly every day; they are absolutely good security as the Dominion Government stands behind each smallest stamp with the cash to not only redeem it but to pay interest upon it as well.

These stamps, we understand, will shortly be issued. Parents should encourage their children to look for them, to save up now in order to be able to buy them and so lay the foundation for an investment that will certainly grow, if encouraged, to larger proportions than the most sanguine can look for. Besides this, the purchase

of the smallest stamp will be so much help towards winning the war, will be a patriotic effort that may be looked back upon with satisfaction after the war clouds have rolled away. We expect to see as much rivalry in the purchase of war stamps among the boys as exists now in the collection of postage stamps, a fad which gives great pleasure to so many boys without any more tangible return than the mere pleasure of being able if successful, to show more stamps than the other fellow.

THE SPIRIT OF NIPPON

That Japan is willing and ready to make any sacrifice necessary to assist the other members of the Entente in conquering the Teuton is indicated by the Yorudzu, an influential Japanese newspaper which, according to a cable from London, deals as follows with the suggestion that the Japanese should take an active part in the operations in Siberia:

"What additional resources can the allies muster? Prompt action by the Japanese army alone can save England, France and humanity. The allies soon will request the intervention of Japan, who now stands like an archer with bow bent.

"The answer must be instantaneous; Japan's army exists in vain if it is not used now to win the game which divides the world. Japan must call up half a million men, two millions, three millions if necessary, and advance to the Urals or beyond until the main enemy is encountered.

"We will go as far as is necessary to check the Germans effectively. We fear no difficulties and will shrink from no sacrifices realizing that we allies must win or succumb to Teutonic domination."

There speaks the spirit of Nippon. "We fear no difficulties and will shrink from no sacrifices."

NO COERCION

An Ottawa despatch printed by a Toronto paper the other day intimated that universal Registration was merely a preliminary to the conscription of labor. That was a statement wholly unjustified and mischievous. Similar suspicions have been voiced in portions of the Province of Quebec, and to set them at rest Hon. G. D. Robertson has written to the joint prothonotary of the Superior Court of St. Scholastique the following letter:

I have your letter of the 17th instant asking me to clear up a point which, you say, has caused some unrest. I can best answer your question relating to domestic servants by declaring that it is not the policy of the Government to conscript labor in any way. Even male labor will not be conscripted, still less female labor. We merely are seeking to inform ourselves on what each person in Canada does, or is capable of doing, but no coercion will be employed to change anyone's occupation. Those who, by reason of the state of their health, or the number of their young children must employ domestic servants will not be embarrassed in any way by the Commission in securing help of this sort.

The registration cards explain with great clearness the spirit of the Order. They ask: Would you be "willing" to do this and so? The man or woman who is unwilling to accept more important work than that which he or she is doing, even "if the conditions are satisfactory" cannot be coerced, save as idlers are subject to prosecution by another law.

Registration is a national stock-taking. It is just and necessary at such a time. The penalties for non-compliance with the law are heavy, and citizens will avoid inconvenience if they grasp the first opportunity.

Some criticism is heard that, as a result of the food regulations, prices in public eating places have been advanced, while the quantity of food served has been reduced. An Order-in-Council of November 10, 1916, gives power to Municipal Councils to deal with such cases. Under this law, the Councils are given powers which enable them to make a full inquiry in every such case.

The police of Victoria, B.C., instituted action against the proprietors of two hotels there, on a charge of allowing sugar containers to remain on dining room tables. Action was also taken against the proprietor of a restaurant on a charge that he served more bread than was required under the food regulations. The same law is in force in Charlottetown. Is it being enforced?

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

There is always a June time coming. There is always a June time here. For June time means a good time. And a good time means good cheer. Your life can never be empty. Your heart can never have fear. If you know there's a June time coming. And always a June time here.

Canadians have felled the historical oak in the grounds of Windsor Castle which has stood there for centuries. Old manuscripts show that this tree existed in the year A. D. 900. The tree had become very rotten and unsightly, and after ineffectual attempts to have it reinforced with cement the King has ordered its removal. The timber is very fine grain and color. One slab is used for a mantel-piece in the small replica of a Canadian log cabin built by the Canadians in Windsor Park as a tearoom for the King. A number of souvenirs have been made of the wood. One is a carved plaque of Windsor Castle background and Indian's head.

Mrs. A. D. Cartwright, Ottawa is leaving shortly for Brackley Beach, to spend the remainder of the summer.

The patriotic Bridge given at the home of the President Mrs. Bartlett in aid of the Queen Mary Needlework Guild on Tuesday was very much enjoyed. High scores were made in a most interesting game the successful prize winners being Mrs. MacCreedy, Mrs. McGregor and Miss Hobbkirk.

The many friends of Miss Beattie Boer daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Boer, who is completing her last year of training in Newton Hospital, will be pleased to know that she has been selected from her class to take a special four months course in New York. Miss Boer is now in New York and pleasantly located near Riverside Drive and is connected with the Henry Street Settlement and attending summer school at Columbia.

Miss Hilda Jenkins has arrived home for the summer holidays from the Sacred Heart Convent in Halifax.

The necessity for wartime economy has brought about radical changes in the habits of dress among women members of European royalty. No longer are they able as was their custom before the war, to discard a gown after wearing it once or twice.

Rev. Dr. Hartz of Amherst is spending the week end in the city.

Mrs. James Paton is spending this week very pleasantly among friends in Halifax being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Logan.

Mrs. P. W. Turner received at her home on Fitzroy Street on Tuesday afternoon assisted by Mrs. Jas. Bayer, quite a large number of ladies calling to pay their respects. In the daintily arranged tea-room Mrs. D. A. McKinnon was assisted by Miss Aitken, Miss Helen Bagnall and Miss Hodgson.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS
 Furnished by W. S. Louson

THE MINISTRY OF KINDNESS

"Where'er a noble deed is wrought; Where'er is spoken a noble thought; Our hearts, in glad surprise, To higher levels rise.

Once in crossing a meadow I came to a spot that was filled with fragrance. Yet I could see no flowers and I wondered when the fragrance came. At last, I found, low down, close to the ground, hidden by the tall grass, innumerable little flowers growing. You enter some homes. There is a rich perfume of love that pervades all the place. It may be a home of wealth and luxury, or it may be plain and bare. No matter; it is not the house, nor the furniture, nor the adornment that makes the air of sweetness. You look closely. It is a gentle woman, mother or daughter, quiet, lowly, hiding herself away, from whose life the fragrance flows. She may not be beautiful, may not be specially well-educated, may not be musical, nor an artist, nor "clever" in any way; but wherever she moves she leaves a benediction. Her sweet patience is never disturbed by the sharp words that fall about her. The children love her because she never tires of them. She helps them with their lessons, listens to their frets and worries, mends their broken toys, makes doll's dresses for them, straightens out their tangles, settles their little quarrels, and finds time to play with them. When there is sickness in the home she is the angel of comfort.

One of the most successful of business women in England is Miss Ethel M. Sayer, who has just been elected to the Freedom of the City of London in recognition of her war relief work. Twenty one years ago Miss Sayer began her business career as private secretary to the head of a large firm of advertising contractors. In January of last year she was made a director of the firm.

Mrs. F. J. Nash and daughter Mrs. McEwen are enjoying a visit in Halifax the guests of Dr. and Mrs. McKay.

Dr. and Mrs. Fullerton received the pleasant news Thursday of the arrival of a little daughter at the home of their eldest daughter Mrs. Vought of Butte Montana.

Mrs. Bullman has gone on a visit to Boston and is much missed by her wide circle of friends.

President Woodrow Wilson is to receive a pretty compliment from France. His history of the American people, which in style, says the London Observer, is somewhat between Freeman and John Richard Green, is to be translated into French. It makes five rather large volumes in the English language, and it will fill as many in French.

The board of the First Baptist church of Clarksburg, W. Va., has engaged Miss Mary E. Davenport to serve as pastor of the church while the regular pastor is engaged in war service.

Mrs. Bagnall of New York who is visiting her father Governor Macdonald is being warmly welcomed by her many old friends who are delighted to have her among them again.

Registration is the chief topic of conversation this week and all who can are giving their assistance in helping along the cause.

Among the military visitors here this week were Colonel I. H. Cameron, Colonel J. D. Courtenay, Major H. E. Paul and Colonel H. M. Jacques all of the Army Medical Corps, at Ottawa, who were on a tour of inspection. Colonel Courtenay was at one time O. C. of the Westcliffe Hospital, Folkestone, England.

The tea hostesses at the Golf Links this afternoon will be Mrs. J. S. Morris and Mrs. T. W. Morris.

Oxfords are the latest in footwear, and fashion's trend is for brown in medium and dark shades and for gray in light and dark shades.

Great preparations are in progress for Chataqua week in this city, the several committees formed this week working eagerly for its success.

An engagement especially interesting among the younger people was that of Miss Mary Elaine Woodman to Mr. Hugh Ronald Stewart, (Lieut. R. A. F.) son of Mr. D. B. Stewart, City made public to their friends this week.

Blouses are interesting this season in spite of all efforts to diminish their popularity. There are more varied in style and ring the changes on more colors than usual. The peplum blouse is particularly "dressy," and it can be worn with a skirt on occasions when the ordinary blouse and skirt combination would be out of place. The most popular blouse materials are Georgette crepe, organdy, crepe de chine, fine voils and various silken weaves. Some of the more formal models have lace medallions inset in the fronts or the collar. A new effect is the colorless front, cut out rather more rounded than the usual V-shaped opening, bound with a fold of satin, which also forms a collar at the back. A pretty finish on a crepe de chine blouse, made quite plain and double-breasted, is the narrow collar which comes high across the back, crosses the front opening, and has the ends held on each side under ornamental buttons.

Tuesday last was the 103rd anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. Victor Hugo in his description of this famous battle says that the night before the battle rain fell in torrents. This made the ground soft so that some of the French artillery became bogged in the mud. Had the weather been fine the battle would have been begun early in the morning, but first shot was not fired until half past eleven. This delay was favorable for the British for the reason that had the battle begun early in the day it would have been finished and won before Blucher arrived. But fate decided otherwise and Blucher came in at the physiological moment—and Wellington won the day.

The races on Wednesday brought a great many visitors to the city, espec-

ally auto parties, the roads and weather leaving little to be desired.

Miss Macdonald, niece of Governor Macdonald is visiting in Moncton the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Macdonald.

Geraldine Farrar, who is a general favorite with Charlottetown theatregoers has proven that she can be as successful as a manager as she is a singer as far as box office receipts are concerned for she has sent the Stage Women's War Relief of New York, a cheque for—£15,002.72 representing the net proceeds of the war benefit that she organized and managed in the Metropolitan opera house, May 2. Miss Farrar is very active in the stage women's organization and recently held an auction of some of her stage costumes for its benefit.

The soldiers are being quite widely entertained by the Baptist Congregation this week and fully appreciated the good time provided.

YOUR PROBLEMS SOLVED

BY REV. T. S. LINSKOTT, D. D.
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Dr. Linscott in this column will help you solve your heart problems religious, natural, social, financial and every other anxious care that perplexes you. If a personal answer is required enclose a five cent stamp. No names will be published; if you prefer, sign your initials only; or use a pseudonym.

THE HUMBLE ONLY ARE HAPPY

"A Choir Leader" asks, "Are geniuses generally happy? The little experience I have had with the very rare class called geniuses would lead me to answer this question in the negative. Men with phenomenal ability in music, in sculpture, in poetry, in oratory, in painting and as inventors have rarely been men of a philosophic temperament or contented with their lot. Ability is much like riches, the more one has the more one wants. Such men are generally praised or lauded by the community and this tends to make them unhappy for it is feeding on the wind the more you eat the hungrier you are.

"HAVE COURAGE MY BOY."—A boy who has failed in one of his school examinations is in despair and asks if I do not think he ought to quit school and go to work. This failure may be the blessing of your life for it should teach you to be more conscientious in your work. Many a boy who has failed in passing his examinations has become eminent, while on the other hand a great many who stood at the head of the classes in school have been practical failures. But stick to school by all means.

COPPER ORE FLOTATION

Results With Use of Salt Water Similar to Those Obtained With Oils.

Surprising results have accompanied recent experiments in the flotation concentration of copper ores without the use of oils or similar products. Much has yet been done to establish definitely the range of applicability of the method. It represents a significant departure from the standard practice and apparently turns the proverbial bull loose in the china shop of pet theories. Work already accomplished, however, shows undeniable promises for the process, which essentially consists in the agitation and aeration of ore pulp that has electrolyte in solution. Discovery of the possibility of the scheme was made a year ago when commercial-waterglass was used in a laboratory test. Subsequently it was found that similar results were to be obtained through the use of a salt solution. In employing ordinary sea water without the addition of a reagent, a small quantity of concentrate assayed 21.61 per cent., copper, 34.3 per cent., iron, 31.2 per cent., sulphur, 6.4 per cent. Insolubles; an equal amount of middlings showed, 71 per cent. copper, 34.9 per cent., iron, 16.2 per cent. sulphur, 26 per cent. insolubles, and tailing assayed .09 per cent., copper, 15.2 per cent., iron, 2.6 per cent. sulphur, and 56.6 per cent. Insolubles.—Popular Mechanics.

A CHRIST IN KHAKI

Coningsby Dawson, Lieutenant Canadian Field Artillery in his account of his stay in a French hospital, speaks of the immense compassion in the hands of the surgeons and nurses. It is a beautiful thought—compassion for all the jagged wounds they wash out and bind up, for all the shattered bones and muscles, the poor tortured nerves, which come under their care. His picture of a surgeon in that hospital is haunting in its reality. We see with him the tall man who moves softly through a Gethsemane of his own choosing, whose eyes seem to have photographed the suffering they have looked upon and added to the same the vision of the wives, mothers, sweethearts, whose happiness is in his hands.

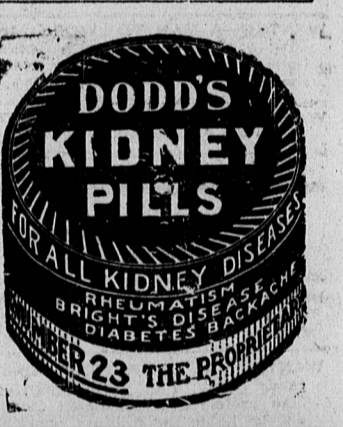
"I think of him as a Christ in khaki," says Lieut. Dawson reverently. "There is a nurse there, one with the 'hands of compassion.' This is the way he describes her: 'She is with wide brows and big grey eyes like Tribby. I wonder what she did before she went to the war—for she goes to war just as truly as any soldier. I'm sure in the peaceful years she must have spent a lot of time in being loved. Perhaps her man was killed out here. She is ivory-white with over service, her eyes are ringed with weariness. Only her lips hold color, and they have a childish trick of trembling when anybody's wound hurts too hard. She is the first touch of home that the stretcher cases see when they've said goodbye to the trenches. When she is absent, though others take her place, there is loneliness. If she meant much to men in days gone by, she means more now. Over many dying ads she bends as the incarnation of the woman, whom, had they lived, they would have loved. 'To us all of us, with the blasphemy of destroying still upon us, she stands for the divinity of womanhood.'"

Could we but draw back the curtain That surround each other's lives, See their naked heart and spirit, Know what spur the action gives. Often we should find it better, Purer than we judge we should— We should love each other better, If we only understood. Could we judge all deeds by motives, See the good and bad within? Often we would love the sinner, All the while we loathe the sin. Could we know the powers working To overthrow integrity, We should judge each other's errors, With more patient charity. If we knew the care and trials, Knew the efforts all in vain, And the bitter disappointment Understood the loss and gain, Would the grim external roughness Seem, I wonder, just the same? Would we pity where we blame? Would we ply where we blame?

IF WE KNEW

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 A medium priced alarm clock made by the Big Ben people. A good looker, a good timekeeper and a sure alarm. There are some in our window. Price \$2.25
G. H. Taylor
 Jeweler and Engaver

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Who Takes the Chances

Who runs the risk when the breadwinner neglects to secure the protection of Life Insurance for those dependent upon him? Not himself surely, but those for whom it is his duty to provide, run the risk of his untimely death. Whatever chances a man may rightly take for himself, there can be no excuse for subjecting others to a risk against which they cannot guard. The Great-West Life Policies offer all that can be desired in Life Insurance; low rates, high profit returns, and the safeguard of careful, conservative management.

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