

COAL

We would advise all householders to order and take delivery of their Coal while there is a chance to get the kinds they require.

C. Lyons & Co.

9001-5-7Mino.

JUNE

Table with columns: High, Water, Low, Water. Rows for dates from 1st to 30th.

DIARY

City Magistrate's Court 9 a. m. Prince Edward Theatre 3.15, 7 and 8.45 p. m.

BIRTHS

QUOTE—On Sunday June 16th to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Buote of Moncton, N. B. a daughter.

ACORN—In this city on June 19th, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Acorn, a son, John Fisher.

MARRIAGES

PAUL-PAUL—At St. James' Manse, Brighton, June 20th, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Sergt-Major Francis John Paul, of Bristol, England, to Elizabeth Marletta Paul, of Lincoln, Me.

WRIGHT-WRIGHT—At the home of the bride on June 18th, 1918, by Rev. Geo. Ayers, Thomas Elliot Wright of Middleton, to Tryphena Black, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wright of Central Bedouque.

JOHNSON-JOHNSON—At the Methodist Parsonage, Bedouque, June the 18th, 1918, by Rev. Geo. Ayers, W. Brewer Johnson at Central Bedouque, to Ida May Johnson of O'Leary.

TIMMARSH-EASTWOOD—At St. Martin's Church, Epsom, England, May 29, 1918, by the Rev. J. F. Moore Senior Chaplain, Woodcote Park, assisted by the Rev. Sidney C. Deacon, Major F. Wendell Tidmarsh, C. A. M. C., of Charlottetown, P. E. Island to Victoria Eastwood, of Toronto, Ont.

MACDONALD - NICHOLSON—At Cardigan on Wednesday June 19th, 1918 by Rev. D. McVicar, Hugh Macdonald of Lorne Valley to Sarah Alice Nicholson of Cardigan Head.

JOHNSON-MACLEOD—At Alliston, Ont. on Tuesday, June 18, 1918, by the Rev. Archibald Sutherland, Frederick W. Johnson and Annie C. MacLeod.

HICKEN-KIRWIN—At Murray Harbor North Manse, on Wednesday, June 19, 1918, by the Rev. Archibald Sutherland, Newton, H. O. Hicken of Oak Valley and Dimpie May Kerwin of Cambridge.

Ab, we judge each other harshly, knowing not life's hidden force; knowing not the fount of action, less turbid at its source; seeing not amid the evil, all the golden grains of good. Oh, we'd love each other better, if we only understood.

BUSINESS POTATOES—To two cuts hot riced potatoes, add two tablespoons butter substitute, one-half teaspoon salt and yolks of two eggs slightly beaten. Shape in form of cone or any desired shape. Brush over with beaten egg diluted with one teaspoon water and brown in hot oven.

FARM FOR SALE

Consisting of 75 acres on the Bear River Line Road one mile from station good buildings, good watering conveniences, good fences, convenient to church and school. Sold cheap for quick sale. Crop, stock all farming implements and household effects sold with farm. Price on application to proprietor on premises. PHILIP COSTELLO Bear River 9001-5-21M2tpd.

CITY COUNCIL

A special meeting of the City Council was held Thurs. night. His Worship the Mayor presided. There were also present His Honor Recorder Martin and Councillors Riley, Webster, Yeo, Smith and Rattray.

On motion of Councillor Riley, seconded by Councillor Webster it was unanimously agreed—that the valuation of Bruce Stewart & Co., Ltd., foundry and plant, exclusive of wharf property and garage, be fixed at \$25,000 for this and the next two years in accordance with the statute in that behalf.

A letter was read from the law firm of Gaudet & Hazard expressing the opinion that the city has ample power by its act of incorporation to appoint an inspector for the inspection of meats, poultry and other foodstuffs and has ample power to impose tolls or license fee on persons bringing meat, poultry and other articles, and had the right to pass the by-law.

On motion of Councillor Riley, seconded by Councillor Webster it was agreed that the by-law be read clause by clause in committee with Councillor Webster in the chair.

Coun. Riley stated that this was a very drastic by-law and in his opinion the time was not opportune for passing it. The food question was a serious one at the present time and he thought the law might tend to further the scarcity of food and be hard upon the poorer classes.

He thought further consideration of the law might very well stand over for at least a year, and moved in amendment, seconded by Coun. Rattray that further consideration of the by-law be adjourned.

Coun. Yeo said there had been an agitation for many years for meat inspection in Charlottetown. The Anti-tuberculosis Society and other bodies had been harping on it for a long time and citizens generally desired it.

Coun. Riley by going in opposition to their desires in this matter, Coun. Yeo said, stamped himself as a reactionary. If the saving of the almighty dollar is guiding him in this then it is a sorry day to have him guiding the council.

At the last meeting the objection urged was that the council had not the power to pass such an act, now, when that objection is met and found to be groundless the excuse is put forward that the Inspector's salary is too large.

Coun. Riley in explanation said it was not the matter of fees but the great scarcity of foodstuffs at the present time which made him take this attitude. He declared himself in favor of the law—he knew it to be a good thing, but Charlottetown is as healthy as any city in Canada, and the present time is not to be inopportune, as it would mean the levying of tolls etc., which would no doubt result in further advancing the price of the commodities to be sold which at this time would be particularly hard on the poor people.

Coun. Rattray was opposed to proceeding with the passage of the by-law. He understood it and he would have to be paid on all pork coming into the city. There were some things in the by-law, he asserted, which it was necessary they should be quite clear on.

Councillor Yeo replied that the only way to get clear on the subject was to discuss it. Coun. Smith said he was not wholly in favor of the by-law. His idea would be to leave the matter stand over for a full meeting of the council. He thought the city should have an inspector, whose work would be to inspect not only meat and fowl, but milk and bread, and other such things.

Coun. McKinnon said inspection of these things was needed all right. He cited the case of 29 persons poisoned in St. John a few days ago from the effects of food eaten at a certain restaurant. It would be better, he said, to have a scarcity of meat than to have to eat diseased meat. The inspector's duty would be to look after milk as well as meat.

be paid to the City Clerk or Market Clerk, or to the Inspector, who shall pay and account for the same to the City.

5. No Inspector shall pass or approve of, and no person shall keep, or offer for sale or sell or barter within the City any meat or poultry that is tubercular, or that is in any way diseased, tainted, unwholesome or unclean, or so as for any reason whatever to be unfit for human consumption.

6. All persons selling meat or poultry in the City, whether in shops, market stalls or market square shall keep the meat and poultry, and the receptacles, furnishings and surroundings clean and sanitary, and the premises shall at all times be available for inspection.

7. Slaughter houses within the City shall be kept and conducted in a clean and sanitary manner and shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Inspector.

8. Any person who fails to observe or offends against any of the provisions of this by-law shall be liable upon summary conviction, before the Stipendiary Magistrate of the City, to a penalty not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, and costs for each offence; and may be lawful for the said Stipendiary Magistrate to commit the offender or offenders to the common jail of the said City of Charlottetown for any period not exceeding thirty days, unless the said penalty is sooner paid.

On motion of Coun. Riley, seconded by Coun. McKinnon, the by-law to regulate traffic in the public streets was given its second reading.

The city clerk read a letter from the law firm of Messrs. Gaudet & Hazard, giving their opinion that there is nothing to prevent the city streets being more or less than forty feet in width.

Council adjourned.

THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY What is the Khaki University? Where is it? What does it teach? How can soldiers attend college in war time?

These and dozens of other questions literally pour forth the moment that "Khaki University" is mentioned. They will continue to be asked the world over for a number of years because the Canadian Khaki University is the crowning glory of the World's educational system.

It does what every university and college and preparatory school must do if these are to prove of any value. It reaches the ordinary, every-day citizen and gives him a chance to acquire that which the average man values above everything else—an education along lines already studied or in the air.

This Khaki University does, even more than that. It keeps the soldier from becoming captive, mentally, to "russian militarism" by reminding him constantly that while doing a soldier's duty he is still a lawyer, a skilled artisan, a man with a career in peaceful pursuits. It lessens the sacrifice which the soldier makes when he drops out of his usual line of work and falls behind his fellows who remain at home.

These are the more or less intangible things accomplished by the "University" and no one can begin to measure the value of that peace offensive which Germany will have to meet after the war. A nation of men who have done their bit and come back in an entire new field is a standing army worth having!

The "what" and the "where" of the "University" are briefly answered by saying that it is a series of colleges affiliated with Canadian Universities. The instructors are university men. The tests are approved in Canada, the credits are recorded in various Canadian universities and degrees given when earned.

lent and modern languages, mathematics, history, engineering and political economy, for those taking university work. In addition there are classes for men who are deficient in the three R's and the beauty of it is that a man may enter the class suited to his ability. There are two exceedingly popular departments—business and agriculture.

Penmanship, business English, typewriting, bookkeeping, commercial geography and history are the business courses and the tests set are those of the Business Educator's Association of Canada. Scientific farming, animal and field husbandry, agricultural English, bookkeeping and arithmetic are the courses in agriculture. Enrollment in any college qualifies the student to continue his studies in any other college.

Last October Lieut. Gen. Sir R. E. Turner, V. C., B. E., D. S. O., G. O. C. of Canadians in England appointed supervisors for the work in England as follows: Lieut.-Col. G. W. Birks, head of the Canadian Y. M. C. A., Capt. MacKinnon representing the Chaplain Service and Capt. George MacDonald representing the Army.

Chaplain Oliver of Saskatchewan University is officer-in-charge of the Canadian Army Corps in France. The head of the entire movement in both England and France is Dr. H. M. Tory, President of the University of Alberta. Among the professors are Capt. H. A. Kent from Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia; Major R. Brock from the University of B. C.; Major W. S. Wallace, an Oxford man from MacMaster University, Toronto; Col. F. P. Dory, from Carnegie University, Pittsburgh; and formerly of the University of New Brunswick.

Among the heads of the departments are other University professors, Rhodes scholars, lawyers, accountants, architects, engineers (including the one who was largely responsible for the mining at Messines) provincial and technical superintendents of agriculture as well as teachers of normal and business colleges.

The registration fee is one shilling and his card admits to the library and classes in any area. If transferred his standing is marked on the card, showing work in classes and in examinations. Text books are furnished by the Y. M. C. A. and the price is returned when the book is handed back. A great many men, however, prefer to keep their books notwithstanding the inconvenience of carrying them in their pack.

One often hears the expression "When the war is over"—and then follows a more or less imaginary account of the good and the ill that will follow peace. In order to make a perfectly good prophesy the prophet will be compelled, in the future, to take into account the Khaki University.

Fatal Family Friction A few sarcastic words from the father, a sharp report from the mother, that was all. But was it all? What about the effect upon Johnnie and Susie, sitting there quietly at their evening lessons? And did neither quarrel it really was, although brief out of the house at the first intimation that there was to be a quarrel between his father and mother?

For quarrel it really was, although brief and clothed in the language of educated, respectable persons; and long after these harsh and unkind words had been spoken the atmosphere of the family living-room remained charged with an emotional disturbance in which no one could concentrate his mind upon his reading or study.

Family friction is always fatal to happiness, says Mary A. Leslie in Mother's Magazine, and when there are children in the home it is almost sure to work irreparable harm upon their minds and souls.

One of the most powerful causes of the exodus of young people from their homes at an age when they are not fitted to enter upon the work of life is friction in the family. Young people are by nature loyal to their parents and it is almost never that a young person will give as a reason for his leaving home the fact that his father and mother quarrel or nag at each other or do not agree upon certain points.

Friction in the home creates an intangible, impalpable atmosphere in which the sensitive child chokes and pants for the free air of happiness, or is wrapped and stunted mentally and morally.

THE "HELLO" GIRL IN FRANCE It seems a simple thing to say "hello!" But the time and the place sometimes combine to make even that simple thing rather difficult. To say "hello!" and all that that implies in either French or English and as a member of the Signal Corps in France is something of which to be proud. It was General Pershing who asked for a force of women telephone operators in France, specifying his need of three chief operators at \$125 a month, nine supervising operators at \$72 a month, twenty-four long distance operators at \$60 a month, fifty-four operators at \$60 a month, ten substitute operators at \$50 a month, all with the allowance of Army nurses and uniformed. The contracts specified service as long as the war lasts.

Montreal and Louisiana were considered promising locations and in answer to advertisements in French papers about 400 women applied. Of all this number only six could be considered. A general request resulted in 2,400 applications from which were selected 25 experienced operators and 25 possible eligibles. So far 7,600 applications have been sent in and 100 operators have been sent to France. Another 150 are in training and there is a reserve list of 400 anxious for training.

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Another 150 are in training and there is a reserve list of 400 anxious for training. The group of 100 already over was sent in three units and is made up of French born who had migrated to America or American girls who had lived in France. New York leads in the list with California and Massachusetts a close second. Seventy two per cent are Americans, twenty-eight per cent either French, Belgian, Canadian, English, Swiss or Dutch East Indian.

The operators were given the same psychological tests that are given to officers and a stone was left unturned to ascertain motives for applying for service and assurance of loyalty. The latter points were investigated by Secret Service agents. During training the women are given military drill and lectures are given on the duties and traditions of the Signal Service Corps. Practice in military camps familiarizes the girls with military terms. Women surgeons also deliver talks on personal hygiene. Strict health examinations were demanded, also inoculation and vaccination. The girls achieved not a little distinction at a very start by standing the inoculation ordeal without fainting—something which cannot be said of soldiers, as a rule.

No matter how earnest a woman's intentions may be as to work she is always interested in her uniform. The telephone girls wear coat and skirt of navy blue with navy blue shirt waist of palm beach cloth or similar material. The hat of blue felt with straight brim and the orange and white cord of the signal corps. The left sleeve bears a brassard of white whipcord or doe skin with a telephone mounted in blue and small devices indicating the rank of chief operator, supervisor or operator; crossed flags are embroidered on the collar.

These girls will assist in such vital things as giving commands for artillery direction and calling up reserves. The officer who recruited the unit which is already in France says it would be impossible to brigade an American troop without the girls. He predicts the greatest efficiency. In Paris from 40 to 60 seconds are needed to complete one telephone call. The American unit handles three hundred calls in one hour. Not one of the girls went over without knowing and facing willingly the danger. All are there because they wish to serve.

Just what it means to be able to fill a position of this kind before acquiring the technical skill may be gathered from the recommendations sent by former employees. Of one girl it was said: "She is very exact; a close observer of details. She is intelligent, courteous and has a strong character, neat the average level-headedness and judgment in emergency. She speaks French and English fluently, also German, Dutch and Spanish. She has a good education, telephone ability and teaching experience."

A prominent business man recommends his private secretary as follows: "She has been my private secretary for ten years. She is well educated, speaks French well, is industrious, thoroughly reliable in any way. It is needless to say she may have her present position as long as she wants it and her present position is open for her until her return." One member of the unit wished to join because her brothers were all too young for the army and she wished her family to be represented in this war!

CONCERNING CANADIAN WOMEN Who says Canadian women are slow to respond to the call for volunteers for the Land Army? Like their English sisters the Canadian girls have trained beforehand. Here is a sample: "I am a farmer's daughter, a graduate in household science from Macdonald college. I am thoroughly experienced in farm work in every way as my father owned a large dairy farm. Owing to ill health he had to retire from farm life, therefore I feel it my duty to try and assist in some way this coming summer. I might mention that I was taught how to milk, churn, do housework, such as cooking, canning, laundry, sewing, care of the house. I am twenty-four years of age, have the best of health, would be able to furnish the best references as to my character and ability. Should my application meet with your approval, believe me, it would be my earnest desire to fulfil my duties faithfully. Kindly let me know if my services will be required, as I am anxious to help out in some way. I have two brothers on active service in France and I know it would be a comfort to them if they could feel that I am trying to do my bit here at home."

On a 600 acre farm in Bronte, Ont., one woman is running a tractor plough and another is caring for a dairy herd. Five girls on another farm do dairy work exclusively. Two girls are pruning in an apple orchard and repairing injury done by mice. The owner is pleased he is sending for another girl and a neighbor is also sending. "Nurses in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario and of practical every state in the United States, are authorized by law to affix the letters R. N. (registered nurse) to their name provided they have been trained and graduated from any authorized hospital and have passed the examinations defined necessary by the council which authorizes the act! The nurses of British Columbia are making an earnest effort to secure the passage of such bill in their province. Members of the Associated Consumers of Calgary are discussing goats seriously. They have ascertained that the best ones come from Mexico and can be landed in Calgary at a cost of six or seven dollar a head. The milk of the goat is excellent, its flesh is better than mutton and the hide is useful. Farmerettes have paid careful attention to their costume and several models have been worked out, each one fitted to the work to be done and securing ease and comfort as working conditions. One costume for general field consists of riding breeches and finger-tip length coat of khaki drill with high-laced boots and a wide brimmed stiff hat. For barn yard and dairy work there is a bright blue smock with white, lacing, bloomers, riding boots and a "cow-breakfast" hat complete the costume. The National Council of Women have approached the government at Ottawa on the question of the establishment of a Federal Department of Health. Venereal diseases, feeble-mindedness and child welfare were the important features upon which it was urged that co-operation throughout the Dominion was imperative. A letter from Lady Drummond congratulated the Council on the scope and character of its recommendations in regard to measures immediately concerned with public health.

Miss Eva Fenton, who comes to America from England with Raymond Blathway to plead for funds for the Arthur Pearson's Blinded Soldier's Children's Fund was addressing a party of girls in England, engaged in the most dangerous work in the world. A few minutes after leaving them, there was a flash and an explosion and thirty of the girls were killed. Miss Fenton immediately appealed for volunteers to take the place of the thirty. Hundreds of girls came forward to "do their bit."

CHURCH SERVICES METHODIST CHURCH 11 a. m. sermon, Rev. Mr. McArthur Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. 7 p. m. sermon, subject, "Home Base and Battle Line", Preacher Rev. R. G. Fulton. All seats free. Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

BAPTIST CHURCH 11 a. m. sermon, 2.30 p. m. Sunday School, and Bible Classes, 7 p. m. sermon, Preacher Rev. C. R. Freeman. Subject of morning sermon, "Life Eternal." Evening subject "A Man of Good Intentions in Trouble." The military will parade to this church in the morning.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH 11 a. m. sermon 9.50 a. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 7 p. m. sermon, Preacher Rev. O. B. Emery.

ST. JAMES' 11 a. m. sermon, 2.30 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 7 p. m. sermon, Strangers welcome and seats provided. Preacher Rev. Dr. Fullerton.

ZION CHURCH Anniversary Services 11 a. m. sermon, 2.30 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 7 p. m. sermon, Rev. T. Porter Drumm, B. B. of Moncton Special music at both services. All are invited. All seats free.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH 2.30 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes, Services at 7 p. m. Rev. D. McLean.

ST. PAUL'S 8.30 a. m. Holy Communion, 11 a. m. morning prayer, 2.30 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 7 p. m. evening prayer. Rev. T. W. Murphy, Rector, Rev. W. N. Trivett of Honan, China, will preach at the evening service. All seats free.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL 4th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion 8 a. m. Matins 11 a. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes 2.30 p. m. Evensong 7 p. m. Canon Simpson.

SALVATION ARMY Saturday, 8 p. m.; Sunday a. m. afternoon 3, evening 7.30. Everybody welcome.

A MATRIMONIAL PRIZE (Los Angeles Times.) A young man who, during his brief career, had never been required to do very much labor at home, enlisted for the present war, and is now in a training camp "Somewhere in America." A few days ago his mother received a letter from him in which he said that he had never worked so hard in his life, and that he had been doing kitchen work, making beds, washing and drying dishes, etc., and that when he returned from the war he would make some fellow in California the very best wife there ever was.

For Strong Personal Selling Message--Use Multigraph Letters

Inject some "ginger" into your advertising—strike straight from the shoulder. Have every envelope leaving your office or store bear a message—and have that message printed the MULTIGRAPH WAY.

A Multigraph Letter has a man-to-man appeal—there is a warmth—a magnetism—a personal, convincing ring to it that cannot be had in any other form of advertising.

There is no waste ammunition when you see Multigraph Letters because every letter goes straight to the mark and you know a letter addressed personally to your prospect will be read when everything else fails.

Multigraph Letters is the cheapest form of advertising when you consider results—and results count. If you are a tradesman or professional man wishing to get the ear of prospective customers there is no more effective means than Multigraph Letters. Multigraph Letters will be found the most effective for

- SALES LETTERS —ENVELOPE STUFFERS —CIRCULARS —PRINTED FORMS —LETTERS TO CUSTOMERS —COLLECTION LETTERS. —DIRECTORS REPORTS —MEETING NOTICES —LODGE REPORTS —PERSONAL APPEALS

Every letter is a perfect facsimile of typewriting—printed from moveable type—through a ribbon—your choice of a half dozen different colors. Any quantity from 100 to 100,000 printed with the last letter as legible as the first—at a very nominal cost. Send a trial order or see samples without delay.

Guardian Publishing Co. Charlottetown