

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE VISITING LADIES'

The City has been honored during the past few days by the visit of many ladies from different parts of the province and a few from our sister provinces. These ladies represent two of the most influential organizations in the Maritime Provinces, namely the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church this Province and the Women's Institute. Both these organizations are doing a great work, each in its own sphere and both co-ordinating their efforts in the development of a greater Canada. Judging by the addresses given by the ladies at the different meetings of the respective organizations our masculine gatherings still have much to learn not only in the art of eloquence but in the prompt despatch of the business in hand. All the meetings held have been characterized by earnestness, clear sightedness and sound common sense, a striking object lesson in the conduct of public meetings and the despatch of business and possibly a warning to their harder headed brethren and husbands whose place in the political and professional fields they are now surrounding if not invading.

The Guardian heartily welcomes our lady visitors to the city and as the meetings are over says Au Revoir with regret.

CHAUTAQUA

Many American newspapers are discussing, some of them with regret, the decline of the Chautauqua movement, particularly in the circuits embracing towns, villages and the smaller cities. In the larger centres the movement, it is claimed, is holding its own and affording needed and appreciated opportunities for entertainment and education. On the circuits recently established and greatly enlarged the situation is different; there is dissatisfaction with the quality of the provender given, guarantors have been "stuck" for a proportion of the guaranteed sum and a number of the smaller centres have cancelled their names in the list on the circuits.

This is to be regretted. Chautauqua, as originally instituted, was a great power for good. It placed within the reach of many centres many opportunities previously denied them; placed within their reach means of healthful, intellectual recreation, a wholesome acquaintance with live currents events and the privilege, always an enjoyable one, of hearing specialists on important subjects of history, philosophy and kindred topics.

Chautauqua has become a great movement and had within its power the possibility of becoming a great force for good. It is possible that it has overreached its opportunities. One weakness dwelt upon by the American press is the guarantee system. It is pointed out that the financial part of the program is assured in advance; that before an engagement in a certain centre is concluded provision is made for the successful financing of the next year's programme by securing a guarantee from well intentioned citizens that they shall make good any deficit that may accrue in the process. The objection to this is that whether the entertainment provided is worthy or unworthy its financial success is assured in advance. This, it is claimed, makes for carelessness in preparation; it is even charged that advantage is taken of it and that mediocre talent is substituted for promised talent of a high order.

In this province we are deeply interested in Chautauqua. We have had many enjoyable Chautauqua seasons not only in Charlottetown

but in Summerside and at other points in the province. We have had excellent lectures an enjoyable entertainments; we have also had evenings with them which were not any better than we could have had with local talent. Were we as sure of invariably enjoyable evenings as the management is sure of being fully remunerated financially the Chautauqua tent would be filled to capacity every night of their season here. We are not so assured; the company is, by reason of the guarantee given by certain philanthropic citizens. We want Chautauqua but we want it to give such a guarantee of superiority as we give of its financial success. If this assurance were given we could safely give the assurance that the tents would be filled to capacity at every engagement. The fact that financial guarantees are exacted is in itself a weakness and no doubt detracts from the high quality expected from the organization. When Chautauqua depends upon its own merits it will be a success and appreciated.

EXAGGERATION

The human tendency to exaggerate usually manifests itself during, or immediately after, unusual occurrences. The recent earthquake, for instance, which was so slight as to be scarcely worthy the name of earthquake, has brought out many striking examples of the descriptive power of an aroused imagination. Probably not one person in fifty felt the vibration and but a very small proportion of those who did attributed the shaking they had received to an earthquake. Once it was established that there had been an earthquake the situation was changed; noises which had been barely perceptible became thunderous in the hazy recollection; vibrations only faintly remembered became violent quakes and one enthusiast is reported to have remembered that he had fallen off a lounge at that particular moment, due undoubtedly to the violence of the earthquake.

So we go on exaggerating. So on the strength of a hearsay we magnify little incidents into world-influencing events.

The habit of exaggeration is cultivatable as is every other habit. True much enjoyment may be elicited from an active imagination and it is quite within the possibilities to make a most agreeable companion out of a well developed imagination provided its activities are held within reasonable limitations. When, however, a well cultivated imagination is permitted to dwell on the frailties and the short comings of others the situation is materially changed and avenues are opened up for infinite mischief. Cultivate the imagination by all means; teach it to exaggerate and to play pranks even with the stern realities but see that the pranks do not trespass upon the rights or the privileges or the sensibilities of others.

CROP PROSPECTS

Reports from practically every part of the Dominion respecting crop prospects are exceptionally favorable. There are a few exceptions; in Northern Alberta there is a scarcity of rain which is beginning to cause uneasiness. In some parts of the West and in parts of Quebec there have been excessive rains which caused some damage but on the whole the prospects are that this year's crop will figure among the record years.

In this province the prospects have never been better. There have been frequent and generous showers and the cool weather of the early summer held vegetation in check until all danger from frost was over. In the warm sub-

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by its correspondents.

Facts About Bridge

SIR.—During the past session of the Legislature, the leader of the Opposition asked a question as to a bridge that was built on a forsaken road near Montague. Mr. Crosby replied in mellifluous language that there was some work done by James Sanphy and that the inspector was sent down and though Sanphy wanted three hundred dollars the Inspector got clear of him for \$160.00 and gave the impression that the Government made a good bargain. I think it is high time the taxpayers of this country knew the facts. Sanphy built a bridge containing about 2000 feet of soft spruce lumber, not for the Government but in spite of the Government and though the Inspector like the lady in Don Juan, protested he would never inspect, yet when the Federal Election drew nigh went and inspected and helped Sanphy to hold up the Department of Public Works, not at the point of a gun or knife but rather at the point of four gilt votes and they had to come down with the coin before he would budge an inch. The Road Inspector in this case is Patrick Koughan and looking over the list of Inspectors I find he is the only one of the name. And know you all by these presents. I congratulate the taxpayers of the province on the fact. He knows neither township or country lines. He is a sort of political despoiling angel. The Public Accounts show that there is more than one Koughan, though there is but one household. As an Inspector he is the limit. When approached by a Grit for a job he will let down his milk, so to speak, kinder than any of the farrow crows that ate Government pay last winter and his accounts for last November as they appear in the blue book leave you with the impression that he was leaking it, leaking it badly. A short time ago he let the building of three bridges privately at about fifty dollars above what they could be built for and boasted that he convinced the Department that he could get work done cheaper by private sale. On the eve of the last election he gave road jobs right and left, and tell it not in the Provincial Building, whisper it not on the Patriot stairs, some of the men who did work on the roads are not paid yet. But why prolong the tale? Thus are they honoured whom Johnston delights to honour. Hoping that some of the M. P.'s will take heed.

I am Sir, etc. JOHN T. CURRAN

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

From the W. S. Louson collection

WOMAN'S HEART.

There is in every true woman's heart a spark of heavenly fire which lies dormant in the broad daylight of prosperity, but which kindles up and beams and blazes in the dark hour of adversity. No man knows what the wife of his bosom is until he has gone with her through the fiery trials of this world.

And the mite the widow offered Brought a blessing sweet and rare

And the riches of the miser Were not worth a pauper's prayer. So I smile when men mark failure O'er the life of any man; For the acme of all greatness Is to do the best we can."

HER VALUE.

I heard rather a pretty little story the other day. A couple of young fellows were discussing home life and one said his wife was such a smart, clever girl, and could play the piano well, and was fine at entertaining. The other man thought for a moment when asked to give a description of his wife. "I hardly know how to describe her," he answered. "She's just a wee body with a big smile." "Now could any man say anything sweeter?" His little lady was small, but had a big smile, and therein lay all that man's happiness.

shiny weather of the past few weeks vegetation has fairly jumped and the crops, it is safe to say, have never looked better at this season of the year than they do today.

While we read of disastrous storms and devastating floods in other lands and even in other portions of our own Canada we in Prince Edward Island have good cause for thankfulness that we live in a land that has never known a disastrous storm either of wind or rain or hail; a land that has never known a crop failure or even a serious scarcity; a land that has never known want or any disturbance more serious than a general election.

Notes By The Way

During the recent session of parliament, there was much discussion and complaint by members supporting the King Government, that very little patronage was left them in the way of appointments to the civil service. Such matters had been relegated to the Civil Service Commission by a previous administration. The complaining members evidently desired a return of the old-time days when a member's recommendation was all powerful to remove or appoint officials within his constituency.

As a result of this desire extensive changes have recently been made in regard to both the inside and outside services by which the heads of departments at Ottawa and members supporting them have their former power restored to them in regard to minor appointments with small salaries. The Civil Service Commission surrenders so much in order that patronage may be restored. The change will affect all appointments where the salary is less than \$200, in which class are many hundreds of rural postmasters. Physicians at the various seaports constitute another class, without any salary limit. In all 144 classes are included, covering thousands of possible appointments and employments of skilled and unskilled labor.

Whether this is the beginning of the entering wedge, so to speak, of a restoration of the patronage evil, we are not told, although there is little doubt that the political patronage mongers will press their advantage. Applicants for minor offices permanent or transient, can no longer be put off by being told that their representative in parliament has no power or that they must look to the Civil Service Commission. We anticipate a fairly busy time during the recess for Hon. Mr. Sinclair, and his three Liberal colleagues in meeting, conversing with and recommending for appointment their friends and supporters who may be ambitious to obtain a modest stipend from the King Government. Of course the larger number of applications may be expected to come within the classes of skilled and unskilled labor, to which the salary limit of \$200 per annum does not apply.

The weather because it is quite beyond human control, because also of its changes from day to day and its important relation to the growth of farm crops is always a fruitful subject of comment and conversation in a farming country like ours. Especially is this true in a season like the present when the rainfall has been so unusually abundant during the mouths of May and June. In another column of this issue appears an official statement of the precipitation during the months of April, May and June and July for the past ten years.

Last year, as will be seen by the table referred to June and July were especially dry, only 1.12 inches of rain having fallen, in June and .76 inches in July, as against 5.10 inches in June and 1.46 inches during the first five days of July in this year. The average rainfall in June for the past ten years has been 2.82 inches, as against 5.10 inches this year. The month just

Table with 2 columns: Year, Precipitation in inches. Rows for 1912-1922 and monthly totals for April, May, June, July.

Others' View Points

A Temperamental June

(From the New York Times) June has been this year the despair of poets and the distress of brides. May robbed herself in the blue skies and flowery meads of June, was fair at morn, radiant at noon, serene at eve, and seductive under the stars. Usually, May is temperamental, with more tears than smiles, cold at heart and sometimes sullen. But this year when June came from the wings her part had already been played. She was not herself. She has behaved like a woman scorned. She sulked, paroxysms followed tantrums, and then she cried her eyes out. In her swollen features nobody could recognise the June of honeymoons and the troubadours. "June may be mad by the poorest comer," wrote the poet, who added: Then heaven tries earth if it be in tune, And over it softly her warm ear lays.

Earth has been too sodden this June for that sort of thing. Even the Weather Bureau can say nothing sympathetic about the angry beauty. It admits a precipitation of 6.12 inches in twenty days and rain on thirteen. The other seven days June was torrid. The "poorest comer" has had enough of such antics. Now, said the poet, "the heart is so full that a drop overflows it." It is bad enough of June to have destroyed such illusions and made the poets ridiculous. But she has done worse. She has spoiled one college commencement after another, interfered with the games of the undergraduates and ruined the fineries of sisters and lovers. Nothing would grow according to the calendar. There was not sun enough. Winds were violent. The rain fell like a deluge. Where was a rose garden not rent and stricken? Crops would not mature. In what a state was the strawberry bed! The market gardeners and the farmers anathematised June. In all an evil record for the queen of months, and there are only shamed promises of the Weather Bureau that she will redeem herself in the days remaining.

The philosophical way of looking at this betrayal is that no one could expect two Junes in one year. May was the June of 1922 and the calendar June was a reversion to the aberrations of the normal May.

SETTLERS COME TO CANADA

WINNIPEG July 5.—During the month of May there entered the Western provinces via ports in the western district 1,020 settlers from the United States. Of these 468 were farmers and 489 were women and children, nearly all being the wives and families of farmers. They brought with them \$277,000 in money and effects valued at \$8,204.

now passed was the wettest in ten years past with exception of June 1914 just as June 1921 was the driest month of that name since 1913.

July, which is with us the month of haymaking, is not infrequently a comparatively wet month. The average rainfall in July for the nine years 1913-1921 inclusive was 2.49 or, with the exception of July of last year, 3 inches. If the first five days of the current month of July affords any indication of what the full month may give us it may easily turn out to be as moist as the average in the past, which would be none too favorable for curing the hay crop, but would conduce to the growth of other valuable field products. What seems to be most needed is more sunshine for the next two or three weeks. Hay grown with abundant rain and little sunshine shrinks a good deal in bulk during the curing process, and requires much sunshine to dry it sufficient ly.



THERE IS A LOT OF MANHOOD UNDERWRITTEN BY INSURANCE COMPANIES. PROTECT YOUR OWN

Life insurance should be a part of your plans and your family's guarantee of a chance to live right after your death. An income form of insurance is a wise provision. Buy a Great-West Life Policy, the most popular "Made in Canada." Hyndman & Co. Ltd. Managers for P. E. I. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I.

Advertisement for Patons Limited featuring 'The Haberdashery' and 'Men's Suit Sale Friday and Saturday Suits \$15 to \$25'. Includes a list of clothing items and prices.

Advertisement for 'TREE GROWING COMPETITION' with details on prizes and rules.

Advertisement for 'The Haberdashery' and 'Men's Suit Sale' with a list of clothing items and prices.