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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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HOME BEAUTIFICATION

Cities and communities are now vying with each other in cleaning up and dressing up their respective homes and home surroundings and it is a commendable rivalry. In these days when the ends of a country are brought together by the auto, when distant communities are near neighbors we owe it to ourselves and to our neighbors to do a little "window-dressing," a little outside beautifying. Apart altogether from the aesthetic effect upon the people of the community themselves, self respect demands respectable appearances.

A community has as much right to dress itself respectably and becomingly as a man or a woman has and few men or women would risk appearing in public shabbily or unbecomingly clothed.

We note that many of our sister cities and rural communities have set apart a "home beautifying" week and the public are taking up the matter most enthusiastically. The propaganda confines itself to external appearances only. The interior of the homes, rural and city, are left to the home-makers themselves and it will be admitted that very generally the inside of the home makes a more presentable appearance than the outside.

In our province visitors are frequently heard expressing admiration of our well kept farms and farm buildings, of our live stock, of our comfortable and well kept homes and there are few countries

the natural environment of which lends itself more pleasingly to beautification. Practically every farm home has its grove of trees, its well kept garden and orchard and always its lawn-like fields. Many of them have the added advantage of a beautiful stream or a well moulded hill. All these are taken account of by the visitor. They give our people the reputation of being prosperous and contented. And there is much in a name. The ubiquitous automobile has placed every community in the province alongside the main thoroughfares; every farming community has become part of the whole panorama and we cannot add to or detract from the external appearances of our homes without adding to or detracting from the general reputation for prosperity and contentment.

In these early days of summer before the more arduous work of the farm begins we would do well to observe a beautification week of our own. Buildings and fences may be painted or whitewashed, broken fences may be renewed, hingeless doors may be rehung and a hundred other attentions may be added to enhance the appearance and therefore the value of our homes.

In the city much more attention might very profitably be given to external appearances. We need more paint, more well kept lawns, more clearing away of unsightly debris. All such attentions be they great or small, add to the sum total of the beauty and this fair name of our city.

The beauty of the city is not confined to or dependent upon its best residences or its most pretentious buildings. Its humblest dwellings possess a beauty of their own and the cultivation or the neglect of this beauty contributes to or mars the beauty of the whole.

Let us give some attention to this phase of our rural and city life.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS

During a discussion in the House of Commons the other day the Minister of Justice made the state-

Others' View Points

British Composers.

By Benno Moisewitsch in London Express

The recent complaint of a famous British woman composer that she has waited in vain for 30 years for the public performance of any of her works on an important occasion is one that could be echoed by many other British composers. The neglect of her work is due not so much to a prejudice against her sex as to the fact that, in the musical sense, her work is new. Not a few men composers whose work to those who are familiar with it, bears the stamp of genius, are victims of the same lack of opportunity.

The natural tendency is to blame the conductors but actually the remedy entails a far more difficult task than that of converting the conductor of an orchestra to the view that there are British compositions worthy of inclusion in a programme.

Few conductors need such conversion. Most of them are well aware that it fails to attract an audience sufficiently large to make a concert a success. The hands of a conductor are usually anything but free. They are tied by the necessity of making his concerts show a profit and by the demand of the public, other than the comparatively small circle of enthusiasts, for the performance of music with which they are familiar.

Until the mass of the British public becomes less conservative in its musical taste, the British composers cannot hope for any great increase in his opportunities of securing a hearing; and the broadening of public taste can only be brought about by the provision of more and less expensive musical fare.

The crying need is for more orchestras—orchestras devoted to the task of supplying good music, and particularly good British music, throughout the country, irrespective of the demand and not hampered by the necessity of showing a profit on the season's work.

A leaf might well be taken from the book of the musical America. There orchestras supported by private subscription and backed by guarantors who, for the sake of spreading a knowledge of good music, are prepared, if necessary, to face a loss, are supplying the public with programmes of the widest scope and the new composer with the chance of a hearing.

The solution of the whole problem confronting the British composer depends on the existence of a large number of orchestras which can afford to wait for public support, and if necessary, stand a financial loss until the support is forthcoming, as it would be before long.

America has no monopoly of rich men and lovers of music. England, I am sure, if the need is realized, can follow her example.

PROSPECTS

The monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada for May, is more optimistic as regards industrial and commercial conditions than those for previous months.

With regard to prices the letter says:

"The most significant feature in the price situation since the end of January, was a marked rise in the wholesale prices of certain commodities. As registered by the Department of Labour's Index Number of wholesale prices, there was a noticeable recovery in the price of grain and of certain farm products. Taken individually, some of these rises were of considerable importance.

The commodities which registered the greatest increase in price, especially during February, were wheat, fodder, hogs and hog products, sheep, poultry and fruit. Manitoba Northern spring wheat jumped from \$1.19 per bushel, at the end of January, to \$1.47 towards the first of March, on the Winnipeg Market. Ontario winter wheat advanced in Toronto from \$1.00 per bushel to \$1.30 and up, while during the same period, barley rose, in Winnipeg, from 56 cents to 67 cents per bushel. The price of hogs jumped from \$11.75 per 100 pounds to over \$13 early in March. Apples, too, registered considerable improvement in prices.

"We are still a long way from

Notes By The Way

(From the Examiner)

It goes without saying that the Bell Government suffered incalculable damage during the recent session of the Legislature. The House met much later than the interests of the Province demand. Apparently, late as was the opening, not a single public measure was ready to be dealt with. All had to be prepared after the House met. If anything had been ready business might have begun promptly. If all the bills which were finally passed had been ready in the early part of the session they could have been fully considered and adopted in a session of three weeks. As it was six weeks were spent in idle talk before real work began, and when the really important measures such as the election bill and the voting of supply were rushed through the House at a speed which made honest consideration impossible.

Thus the government and its supporters were self-convicted as about the most dilatory, incompetent, and unbusinesslike assembly that ever met anywhere to transact business. They easily distanced any previous Legislature in this province in that regard. There was need for diligence and economy both of time and words. The time spent in quarrelling in caucus was alone quite sufficient in which to have transacted all the business done in the House. This fact is so notorious that it was frankly admitted to the writer by more than one of the dominant party's supporters. The government was further damaged and discredited by members of that body opposing in the House measures they had before agreed to as government bills in caucus, by conspiracies against the Premier, and an apparent counter conspiracy against the Attorney General.

They were further damaged by being again and again brought face to face with their record as deliverers of the people and perpetrators of the Great Betrayal of 1919. They tried by every device to avoid this painful subject and they writhed and squirmed guiltily when the facts were presented. The writer could wish that every elector in the province had been present to see the spectacle as they blanch-

ed under the facts presented from the Opposition benches and by all the reputable press of the province. And when forced to take notice what was the best answer they could find? They could not disprove a single charge and fell back upon the whining cry of persecution along with the guttersnipe resort of calling names. Their critics were "a pack of wolves" forsooth!

All the while these persecuted innocents were lining their pockets from the public treasury, as Mr. Kennedy showed them by quoting from the public accounts. It is true that few if any of the crowd had much political reputation to lose when they came together on March 14, but what remained of it on prorogation day was the merest shreds and tatters. Too cowardly to attempt their own defence in any manly fashion, what intelligent reader or listener to their speeches can place any other or better interpretation upon the defence they have attempted than that of an involuntary confession? Is it not pitiful that in a House where they were seven to one of their opponents, and after a dozen caucuses the best defence they could put up was "We are persecuted by a pack of wolves!"

It is to Commissioner Lea that we are indebted for this defence. We wish to give him full credit

Daily Selections for Guardian Reader

From the W. S. Louson collection.

ANGELS

How shall we tell an angel From another guest? How, from the common worldly herd.

One of the blest? Hint of suppressed halo, Rustle of hidden wings, Wattle of heavenly frankincense Which of these things?

The old Sphinx smiles so subtly: "I give no golden rule— Yet would I warn thee, World, 'Tread well' Whom thou callest fool."

Gertrude Hall.

THE PRACTICE OF COURTESY

Small kindnesses, small courtesies, small considerations, habitually practised in our social intercourse give a greater charm to the character than the display of great talents and accomplishments.

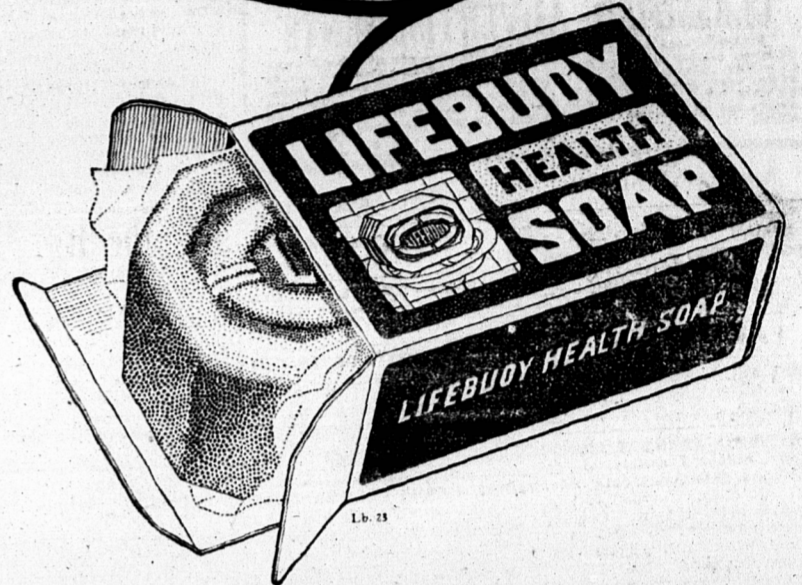
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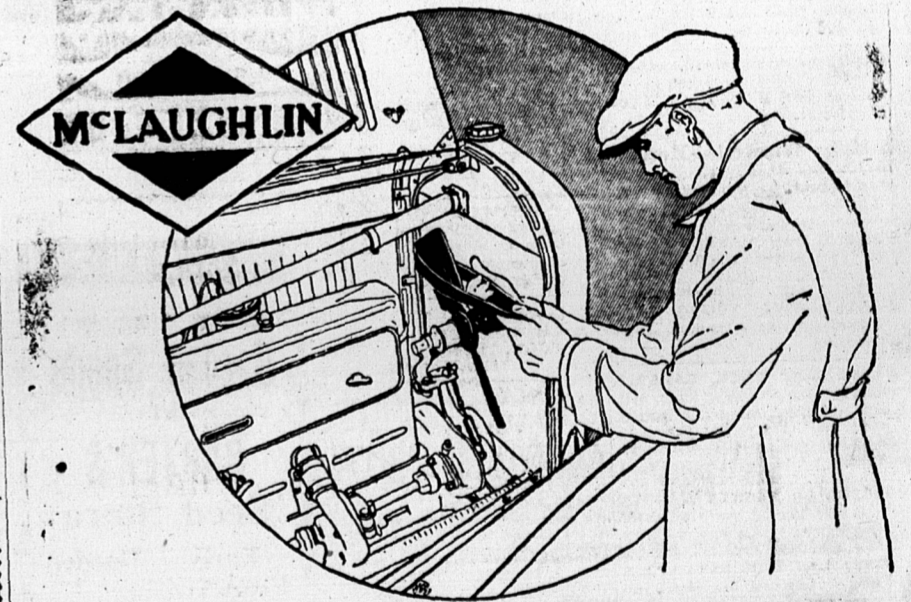


public estimation a little more than even his own colleagues. Some of them, at least, count him an incubus and think his room is more desirable than his company, but that will not profit either him or them in the day of reckoning now near at hand.

GIRL RESCUED FROM FARM SHED

BUCYRUS, Ohio, May 9.—Irene Menges, aged twenty, was rescued yesterday by the sheriff from an iron sheeted shed on the farm of her father, Jacob P. Menges, near Crestline where she is said to have been imprisoned for two years. The girl was brought by Bucyrus, where she is being cared for by the sheriff's wife. She has not spoken a word since she was released.

When rescued she wore little clothing and the shed where she was found was heated only by a lantern, the sheriff said. Her father says she is mentally unbalanced and said it had been necessary to keep her under restraint for two years. Members of her family objected strenuously when the sheriff made known his intention of releasing the girl.



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