

Now that the elections are over common decency on the part of the so-called "winners" would suggest that the mud-throwing, as far as the fair name of the province is concerned, and which was largely responsible for the "winning," be discontinued. The local Liberal press may be excused for extravagant jubilation, but when the Canadian Press is supplied with false and injurious reports for circulation throughout the Dominion it is time to call a halt. The following furnished by the Liberal correspondent of the Canadian Press is a sample of the kind of stuff that will be repudiated by every decent Liberal and Conservative in the province who values the fair name of the province:

"Dissatisfaction with the administration of the public works department, especially the neglect of the roads, the administration of the agricultural department and with the proposal of the government to levy additional taxation told against the Conservatives. People looked with disfavor upon the highway bill, fearing that payment of the sixty per cent. asked for by the federal government would be too heavy a burden."

It is not true that the roads have been neglected; generally speaking they are and have been for several years past in better condition than they had ever been in; visitors from the neighboring provinces declared them to be much better than their own. What really happened, so far as the roads are concerned, was that Liberal politicians and Liberal press have, since their defeat in 1912, persistently and unceasingly abused the roads and the road system. The condition of the roads had nothing to do with the defeat of the Arsenault government; the persistent mud-throwing probably had. Nor had the alleged neglect of other public works anything to do with it as may be inferred from the fact that the Commissioner of Public Works was returned by a much larger majority than at the previous election. The Department of Agriculture also was made the target of Liberal vituperation, but notwithstanding this more progress was made in agriculture during the Arsenault regime than ever before in the same time.

Neither is it true that "the proposal of the government to levy additional taxation" had anything to do with it, for the government never made such a proposal. On the contrary Premier Arsenault declared openly and publicly that no additional taxation was intended. The Liberal press and Liberal candidates, however, succeeded by misrepresentation in creating the impression that additional taxation was intended and that they themselves could so control expenditure that not only was the present revenue sufficient to meet all expenditures but that the present taxation would be reduced.

These things are well known; the reasons for the defeat of the Arsenault Government are also well known and now, pending the fulfilment of the promises upon which, very largely, the Liberals attained power, we would ask Liberal correspondents operating outside of the province to observe some decency with respect to the province and its reputation. The people of the province may be gulled temporarily by misrepresentation and by promises, but promises, like chickens, have a habit of coming home to roost.

**SUCCESS.**

One of the English words the definition of which needs revision or restating is the word "Success." At present it is a misnomer and misleading. We have learned to worship success wherever it occurs but, because of a wrong conception of what the word means, we are often found worshipping the wrong god.

What is success? In the modern acceptance of the word it means the amassing of wealth or the securing of a conspicuous or presumably honorable position. It matters little how the wealth or the position is secured so long as no glaringly shady methods adopted have been made publicly known; it is the fact of securing it that counts.

This definition of success must be amended; success must be given its true meaning if man's relationship to man is to be real, if society is to be placed on a common sense—not to say healthy—level.

Wealth must be valued only by the means through which it has been acquired and the use it is put to; position must be honored only by the fitness of the incumbent to fill it.

What is more despicable than the vulgar display of wealth the sources of which are known to be tainted and the sole use of which is the gratification of the owner's selfishness? What is more vulgar than the ostentatious benevolence that is seeking to purchase the good will of a clientele? What is more pitiable than the misfit who has purchased or juggled by false pretences his way to a position in which he is as much out of place as the proverbial "bull in a china shop"?

Yet the world is fairly well supplied with such displays, and benevolence and misfits and too many of them are miscalled successes. Until these and their kind are known and classed where they belong, among the world's conspicuous failures, right will still be on the scaffold, might will still be on the throne.

The man or woman is entitled to be called successful who has made the world or some little part of it the better for their having lived in it, who has borne the burden for another, who has helped some one to live a better life. These and the like are the measure of success and the more they are multiplied the greater is the success. Many are multi-millionaires in these; many so-called multi-millionaires are the poorest of paupers because lacking in these.

**An Interesting Letter From Dr. Fred M. Auld**

The following letter from Dr. Auld will be read with interest by his many friends here as well as elsewhere. He is a son of our esteemed friend Mr. David H. Auld, of New Annan, and has been for several years past a medical missionary under the auspices of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada labouring in Honan, North China. Two years ago, 1917, was his furlough year and it was his intention to return home and visit his friends. About that time the Chinese Government sent several thousands of these men to the aid of the Allies to assist them in winning the war. The British Government then called for a certain number of doctors and surgeons who were able to talk the Chinese language and to minister to their needs. Dr. Auld was one who responded to the call, and while serving in that capacity was granted a trip to England and Scotland. He had since returned to Canada and will return to the mission field at the end of his furlough year. We wish Dr. Auld much success in the good work in which he is engaged.

No. 3 Native Labor Gen. Hospital Chinese Base Hospital, British Armies in France, April 28th, 1919

My Dear Father:—

As I have just returned from leave in England for two weeks I thought it would be of interest to write of a few things which interested me. The great city is so crowded, that strange as it may seem, it is difficult to get accommodation. Imagine that being true of London. The traffic is proverbial at any time but now it exceeds itself in spite of the splendid means of transport available in the shape of "buses" and "taxis" on the streets and at the underground stations for trains at six o'clock in the evening is beyond description.

The methods of business so far as I could judge, lacked the "hustle" which one finds in New York and other big cities of the New World.

To the sight seer there is a world of interest in old streets, bridges and buildings for everything has a history. And it would take no effort of time to give attention to anything like all the things of interest.

I was able to attend service in St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey as well as to hear the famous Non-Conformist preachers, Drs. Morgan and Jowett, who are undoubtedly the most celebrated preachers of England today. I found the services in the Cathedral and Abbey very impressive but felt a great deal of the impressiveness was due to the stately historic old buildings themselves. In the Congregational services on the other hand one forgot there was a building and was held spell-bound by the personality of the great speaker in the presentation of his message.

It was interesting to visit the Houses of Parliament although unfortunately Parliament was not in session at the time. I had the good fortune to be present in the House of Lords when they were sitting as a court of appeal in a certain case which had been appealed to them. One saw the thrones occupied by Their Majesties at the opening of Parliament. They are on the dias in the House of Lords. The House of Commons is much less magnificent than the House of Lords and the first thing which strikes the visitor for the first time is to find it so small. Considering that the membership is over 700 it is very small indeed, so that it is very difficult for all the members to get in at one time. The accommodation in the galleries for visitors is also very limited. One can see the seat that the great Gladstone used to occupy, the table where he wrote and on which he used to support his arm while addressing the House. There are many things in and around the buildings to remind visitors of the long and eventful history by which British Parliamentary Government has developed. There are many paintings of famous incidents in the struggle between King and Commons in the times of the Stuarts. The visitor is still shown the spot where the Speaker's chair and table stood in the stormy days of Charles the First. In more recent times the

suffragettes used to make trouble and one can see where one of the big paintings has been slightly damaged by a stone thrown by one of the militant suffragettes during a scuffling with the police who were trying to eject them from the House.

Another place of great interest to the visitor is the house in Downing street not far from the House of Commons, where the British Premier lives. It is very plain old building from the outside but no doubt lacks nothing of comfort when once inside.

Another place of very great interest was the Tower of London. Its history goes back to the times of Normans and it has witnessed the imprisonment and execution of many famous personages guilty and innocent alike. The buildings are old and very reminiscent of medieval customs.

As you walk through the narrow tortuous passages and corridors and peer into dismal shadowy cells you call to mind the imprisonment of noble men like Sir Thomas Moore and Sir Walter Raleigh who were both confined here and executed unjustly. It was pathetic to see a fresh wreath of flowers to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh as if the nation were trying to atone for the sin of executing this great Briton. In the yard fenced off by a little railing is shown the spot where Lady Jane Grey and some of Henry the VIII's wives were executed. In one of the chambers may be seen the axe and block used to behead Lord Lovat in 1746. You pass along the corridor to a small room about twelve feet square and the guide tells you that you are standing in the room where the two little princes were murdered in the Tower and their bodies buried beneath the floor, from where they were removed two hundred years later to be put in Westminster Abbey.

In the basement of the Tower may be seen many interesting old relics consisting of old guns captured in various campaigns of the past such as the Napoleonic war. There are also many specimens of the armour used in the middle ages; as well as many of the weapons in use in the time of knighthood and chivalry. They look very antiquated but are none the less interesting on that account. It is a wonder how the wearers of these heavy coats of mail could move, to say nothing of fight. Among other interesting things was a model of one of the old racks on which people were tortured and even torn from limb to limb.

It has been a real pleasure, meeting many in my travels recently in this province who read this corner of the Guardian and, have found the daily selections helpful. These have been passed along for nearly ten years. I trust you will like those to be printed this month, and enjoy more than ever this lovely month of August.

W. S. LOUSON

**HINTS FOR The Motorist**  
 BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

**CHECKING UP THE CHARGING CURRENT**

No Battery Can Return What It Never Had

Quite often the battery is unjustly blamed for failing to keep charged, when the actual cause is a lack of charging current. There are many causes which do not show how much current is being furnished the battery and some cars do not even have this instrument. In such cases it is not known at what rate the battery is charging and it may be that the rate is much less than it should be, under which circumstances the battery is not at fault if it does not keep charged. A rule very generally given out by the battery manufacturer is that, at a speed of 15 miles per hour, on high gear, the generator should furnish the battery with as many amperes of current as all the lamps consume when burning undimmed. This lamp load in amperes is approximately equal to one-sixth of the total rated candle power in use in a 6 volt system. For example, a car with two 27 C. P. headlights and instrument and tail lamps of 2 C. P. or a total of 58 C. P. has a lamp load of 9 or 10 amperes. In order to fulfill the above rule, the generator should furnish 9 or 10 amperes at a 15 mile per hour engine speed. If an ammeter is installed this is very readily checked up, but if there is only a charging indicator, it is necessary to connect a regular ammeter in its place temporarily and measure the charging current when the engine is at a speed corresponding with 15 miles per hour. In the case of a battery, which is in good condition but fails to keep charged, it is only reasonable to make sure that it is receiving charging current at a sufficient rate. The rule here given is a very liberal one and results in overcharging when applied to some cars. Many motorists think that it is the starter rather than the lights which discharges a battery, but in normal use, this is not the case. The starter draws an enormous current, but it should not be in action for more than five seconds each operation and this would be equivalent to less than two minutes use of all the lights. An hour's use of all lights would equal in current consumption, nearly thirty normal starting operations, but, of course, would have much less severe effects upon the battery. The unnecessary use of lights accounts for many failures to keep batteries charged; for the lamp load is a long continued heavy "drag."

him to make them confess real or imaginary crimes. A visit to one or two of the famous picture galleries was interesting especially the Royal Academy where all the pictures were depicting the part taken by Canadians in the war. The subjects varied a good deal. Typical ones were battle scenes of various kinds on earth and sea and in the air. Besides the battle scenes other incidents in the life of the troops are depicted, as camp kitchens, wrestling, boxing matches, etc. A number of portraits were also shown, comprising the chief political and military leaders and those who have won the Victoria Cross. The collection numbers several hundreds in all and is chiefly the work of Canadian artists. It is the intention to transfer them to Ottawa eventually where a special gallery will be prepared to form a nucleus of a national picture gallery.

**Austrian Soviet Nearing Collapse**

(Special to the Guardian.) VIENNA, July 30.—With its army on the verge of collapse, there was further evidence today that the days of the Hungarian Soviet are numbered. In their offensive against the Rumanians it is estimated the reds lost 4,000 men. The desire was unanimous in Hungarian moderate circles today that Budapest be occupied by British or American troops. French forces were not wanted and it was stated above all that Rumanians should not be sent for fear of the hostility they would cause among the population.

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