

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1925

LEISURE

What are we doing with our leisure hours? Are we having any leisure hours? Some fifty years ago in this province every home was a little self-contained factory. The requirements of the home, food, clothing, and other necessities, and such luxuries as were available were almost all made in the home. There was little leisure. It required practically all men's and women's time to provide the necessities of life. With the primitive implements available work on the farm was laborious and incessant. Men's ingenuity was taxed to the utmost to make the best use of the means at hand; ingenuity and invention were stimulated and as a result new and better devices came into existence, means which in comparison with the mechanism of today would appear crude and extremely primitive. In the struggle which necessity demanded the best thought, was brought into exercise and a race of self-reliant, independent, thinking men and women was evolved.

Machinery, labor-saving devices of every conceivable make gradually came upon the scene. The work formerly done laboriously and time-wasting is now being done in hours which formerly occupied days. Human ingenuity is no longer taxed to get the seasonal work done within the season. It is done by self-adjusting, self-acting, automatic machinery and all the skill required is ability to press a button or move a lever. Work done laboriously in days is now done in hours done more efficiently, more expeditiously, but where is the leisure? What are we doing during the time saved by the labor-saving machinery? The leisure promised by our labor-saving machinery appears to have vanished and we are as busy as when every moment was occupied in hard, compelling, driving manual labor.

An eminent electrical engineer recently made the statement that with the improvement of electrical machinery the work formerly done in an eight hour day will shortly be accomplished in a four hour day.

This time has already arrived. One man can, with the aid of machinery, do the work heretofore done by half a dozen. Yet he is as busy as ever and the half dozen men are also working full time.

We are not getting full value for our time saving and costly machinery. Something has gone wrong with the leisure which we should have and have not, and this is perhaps the tragedy of our modern life. We have ceased to exercise our ingenuity; the machine does our work and we do not require to think. The trouble is that we have leisure but do not know it; we have time to think but so long as we can do our work by starting a machine, we do not require to think or to invent or to improve. We have become mechanized and the world's real work is now being done by the few inventors and the discoverers, while the great army of men and women are becoming mere machine operators. The hope of the world lies in the use we make of our leisure, for we have leisure whether we admit it or not.

THE WAY OF SUCCESS

Lord Leverhulme, who recently passed away from his labors and who was justly regarded as one of the world's most successful men, once remarked that there was more money to be made in doing something better than it had ever been done before than in doing something new. There is no question about the truth of this. The world is looking for the best there

is, for the best value for its money and the man who can produce the best is always sure of a market. Every man is producing the same kind of produce whether of farm or factory or office, that every other man in his class is producing. When the produce of one person possesses no superiority over that of his neighbor, it enters the market on the same level as all the others; the market has no choice, the price are the same and those are bought up for what there is a demand; the balance is a glut on the market and the producer suffers loss. Any one article that is better than the others is taken up at once, a better price is paid for it and the producer profits accordingly.

This is what makes the successful farmer, the successful lawyer, the successful preacher. Each is producing the class of goods that others are producing but, by application, by good judgment, by greater care, one produces better than his fellows; his product is sought for, his customers are satisfied that he gives the best value for the price demanded and he becomes a success. The quality that makes a successful lawyer or doctor or preacher, makes the successful farmer and fisherman and mechanic.

The secret of success is not a secret; it is an open prescription available to every man. It is simply to know one's work, to do it honestly and to the best of one's ability. Everyone knows this but is not ready to pay the price for success. There is the human tendency to choose the path of least resistance, to select the easy way, to "let George do it." Success never came by this way; it comes through hard, honest conscientious work, work that recognizes its own value that realizes that value must be given for the price demanded and that work in what ever calling is sacred.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Swimming is now taken up as a steady job by men, women and children and the water's fine.

Charlottetown is already beginning to look like Old Home Week. Those triumphal arches look like a Royal holiday.

It is unlawful to shoot dogs on the streets. Curious how strictly we observe some laws while utterly ignoring others.

The regulation forbidding the sale of trout in this province is hard on those who depend upon the fish stores for their occasional fish breakfast but it may be better for the trout.

Perhaps it would be best not to be too optimistic but there is an idea floating around that the weather has taken a turn for the better. Better keep quiet about it, though till the habit is fully established.

Visitors from the United States and the interior of Canada, where automobiles are driven at forty to fifty miles an hour, declare they have never seen such fast driving as on this island. This explains "how it strikes a stranger" when his car is run into.

It is now believed that the trouble with the weather up to last Tuesday was that there were no picnics and there was no need of good weather anyway. There were four picnics on Wednesday and immediately the weather cleared up. By all means let us have more picnics. It never rains when there is a picnic; if it did there would be no picnic.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The steam railway became a centenarian on July 1 of this year and the anniversary was duly celebrated in England at Stockton and Darlington, two towns which were connected by the first of the "engine railroads," as they were then called. It was on the first day of July 1825 that the famous opening of the line took place, an event which has done much to change the face of the world by revolutionizing the method of rapid transport.

For thousands of years before that no man moved faster than a horse could carry him. There was no way for Napoleon to send to Paris the news of his defeat at Waterloo any faster than Alexander the Great had sent home the news of his great battles 2000 years before. Through that long period progress was slow indeed and then at a bound the world suddenly woke to life and the march of man had since been wonderful beyond words. We know how men travel today on land and sea and high in the clouds, in the latter case "up borne by indefatigable wings" and attaining a speed of 75 to 200 miles an hour. What a century of progress dates its beginning from July 1825.

There was determined resistance to the steam railway in Parliament and in the country at first. The experts were almost to a man against it. Stephenson was branded as an impudent quack, a fool and a knave and engineers derided him. A leading newspaper said, "As to those persons who speculate on making railways general throughout the Kingdom we deem them and their schemes unworthy of notice." It took twelve years to persuade the Queen to travel by train and her husband was thought a dashing hero when he first travelled to Windsor behind a locomotive. At the end of the journey he summoned the guard and said, "Not so fast next time, please, Mr. Conductor." The speed was 12 to 15 miles an hour.

The London Times Literary Supplement contains this striking statement: "It has often been remarked and the fact is indeed remarkable that the Great War has produced no man of outstanding genius, whether as a soldier or a statesman. Among the many names of able generals and able politicians none has impressed the public imagination, as greatly outshining the rest."

The Great War is over and gone, Canada's part in it was a noble and worthy one and it may be truly said of the politicians who now hold the seats of power in the Dominion that in so far as they shine at all none greatly outshines the others. Take the members of the original King Cabinet one by one and who among them all will be rated as a burning and shining light? Here are the names: Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Fielding, Graham Murphy, Dandurand, Beland, Gouin, Bureau, Lapointe, D. Mackenzie, Robb, Low, Copp, Kennedy, Stewart, Motherwell, Muddock, Sinclair, Dr. King.—19 in all.

Bear in mind some changes. McMurray was added last year, making 20, but has since resigned because of indebtedness to the Home Bank. Sir Lomer Gouin also resigned, as did Mackenzie, who was appointed a judge. Death removed Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Fielding has been pensioned, following his long illness. Five have thus gone out including the two ablest, most experienced and influential of the Cabinet Ministers, Fielding and Gouin. Mr. Cardin was taken in from Quebec, to fill up and has scarcely been heard of since.

Compared with the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier the King Government was at its best mainly a Cabinet of m-dicrities. Without Gouin and Fielding it is now but a shattered remnant of a Government, and by far the weakest Ministry since Confederation. It is safe to say that there is not a man in it today who would rank in the combined elements of executive ability, experience in public affairs and influence throughout the country with the majority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ministerial colleagues.

With himself as Premier Sir Wilfrid had associated six ex-Premiers of provinces and an even larger number who then or after, fell off. These exponents of Liberalism have been since hinting at the need of "reconstruction" but all in vain. It can't be done. No public man of Cabinet calibre and with the any chance of re-election will venture to the rescue. Meanwhile the tidal wave of the tottering fabric of the ridings they represented. As draws near and nearer from day to day to personal following, none of them day.



James W. Barton, M.D. HEART RESERVE

I often write about the heart, because it is the most important organ in keeping life in the body. It is only natural therefore, that as I mentioned once before, that "hear" organizations should be trying to educate people about the importance of the heart, and the causes of the tremendous loss of life from heart ailments are worth investigating.

Now as everybody dies because the heart stops, our research men are endeavoring to find out exactly why the heart does stop. The heart stops because the work that it has to do is simply too much for its strength. That is all there is to it, no more, no less. Is the work that it has to do grown larger or has the heart itself grown weaker?

Every heart has what is known as "reserve" strength. It calls this to its aid when an emergency arises, and often the "reserve" is sufficient to tide the heart over the extra amount of work that it is called upon to do. And this extra work?

I may be due to a congested condition in the lungs, pneumonia is it called. The heart tries to push the blood against this congestion, and must beat harder and faster in order to do it. The heart is only muscle, and although not under the control of the will, it will tire just as any other muscle tissue will tire. In truth it has some "reserve" as I said above, but that reserve can be exhausted. There may be congestion in the intestine, and very much in the liver or other organs all of which make it necessary for the heart to call on its reserve in order to push the blood along in these congested areas. How much reserve it has, we cannot tell. We do our best to discover this by noticing how the heart reacts after work or exercise, but that is only a partial guide to its actual reserve power.

There are times when remedies must be used to slow up the heart, to steady it, or to strengthen it, and thus digitalis, nitroglycerine, and strychnine may be used respectively by your doctor. However my point, as ever, is that getting off the feet at the onset of the trouble is the big factor in preserving or conserving the "reserve" strength of the heart. And when the trouble is over, the only way to get the heart strong again, with some reserve, is by light systematic exercise. There isn't any other way.

Character Reading

Wrinkles and Dimples Some girls worry themselves unconsciously when wrinkles first begin to show on their foreheads, but if they only knew it, these are signs that their characters are developing and that they are realizing their own powers and nature. A baby's face is unlined, and there's no character in it. It goes without saying that temper and worry spoil the features and write their own sign manual across the face, so that he who runs may read in their deep angular lines, wrinkles which curve downwards at both ends are tokens of an optimistic nature. Parallel lines, clear and distinct, are to be seen on the face of thinkers and philosophers, and the fine hair-like marks which radiate from the eyebrows are usually the evidence of a warm-hearted, generous soul.

Dimples at the outer edge of the lips belong to happy, humorous dispositions, and those in the middle of the cheek betoken an ardent love of approbation. ever had any to mention. Either Gouin or Fielding who were in but are now out of the Government had more personal followers than all its original members who remain. A number of the present Ministers were first elected to the Commons in 1921 and were entirely without federal or departmental experience when they took office.

They came to office pledged to the crazy policy of sweeping tariff reduction but rejected it. Then they accepted Mr. Fielding's creed of a stable tariff, but reverted to tariff reduction under Mr. Robb as acting Finance Minister. One year's experience under that experiment upset the entire industrial fabric of the Dominion, closed the factories, and speeded the exodus.

The Liberal press that at first praised them has ceased its earlier fulsome adulation. Their readers would not stand it. Circulation fell off. These exponents of Liberalism have been since hinting at the need of "reconstruction" but all in vain. It can't be done. No public man of Cabinet calibre and with the any chance of re-election will venture to the rescue. Meanwhile the tidal wave of the tottering fabric of the ridings they represented. As draws near and nearer from day to day to personal following, none of them day.

Chapters In Our Island Story

(W. L. Cotton.) THE FOURTH CHAPTER—RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT OBTAINED

From the Lieutenant Governor at the close of the second session in 1850, the members of the Legislative Assembly received no thanks for their efforts to obtain Responsible Government; no encouragement in their belief that success would crown their efforts. But when the Legislature met in 1851 there was another Lieutenant Governor to deliver the Speech from the Throne. Sir Donald Campbell had, in the meantime, passed away. He was succeeded by Sir Alexander Bannerman, and the British Government had acted according to the maxim that "it is not desirable to carry on the Government of any of the British Provinces in North America in opposition to the opinion of the inhabitants."

At the opening of the Legislative session on the 25th of March, 1851, Lieutenant Governor Bannerman referred to the fact that at the last election a large majority of the electors expressed opinion favorable to the introduction of Responsible Government. Therefore he felt that he was authorized to announce that he was prepared to "introduce Responsible Government into this colony." He also said that he was prepared to surrender the disposal of Her Majesty's Crown Revenues when the Legislature shall have agreed to certain conditions; and, he added, "I have now only to assure you that it is the sincerest wish of Her Majesty and her confidential advisers that Prince Edward Island may advance in prosperity and, under Divine Providence that this prosperity may be attended by the blessings of social order and of harmony among the various classes of the people."

To this overture the members of the House of Assembly responded with alacrity and enthusiasm. In their reply to the Lieutenant Governor's speech they declared that "they hailed with the liveliest sentiments of gratitude, the declaration of His Excellency that he would conduct the Government in such a manner as to meet, as far as possible, the wishes of the community," and expressed their gratification that he was prepared to introduce Responsible Government into the Colony.

But there were conditions which he hesitated to grant. In the previous years of agitation for Responsible Government personal animosities had been aroused and political quarrels engendered and maintained. It was alleged that there was a "family compact" for which the Government as it had been carried on was unduly careful. It was charged that certain officials had obtained from the public fees and requisites to which they had no right. Naturally, these officials and their friends made common cause against the movement in which those who preferred these allegations and charges were engaged. On their behalf,

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

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THE NINTH COMMANDMENT.—Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor. Exodus 20:16. PRAYER.—"Come, dearest Lord, descend and dwell; by faith and love in every breast." Then we shall love one another even as Thou didst love us.

THE WORD

Now, whether the word was good or bad And whether 'twas dark with gloom, or glad, It made or unmade his day. And little you thought when you declared The thought that was in your mind— Though in it were bitterness unspared Or it were in measures kind— But little you thought the word you spoke Should travel the whole day through. And add to the burden, or lift the yoke, Yet words have their work to do.

The word that you spoke was blent and wrought In all that his hand achieved; It tintured the trend of his inmost thought It helped him, or blessed, or grieved; It followed him far on the road he went. It tired or it thrilled his soul, It straightened his shoulders, or made them bent, It barred, or brought near, his goal.

You think that the word was for him and you, But others have known its weight; It marked or it marred all he sought to do It echoed its cheer or hate. It shaped in a way, every dream and deed. Though it was benign or curt; It hindered his pace, or it gave him lead— It urged and it helped, or hurt.

Now, whether 'twas good or bad the word That you were impelled to say, Its echo was all that he felt or heard— It made or unmade his day.

and as a condition precedent to the concession of Responsible Government, the Lieutenant Governor demanded that a permanent provision should be made for the Chief Justice of the Colony, satisfactory to that officer, and that pensions of two hundred pounds a year, each, should be paid the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer. The first of these conditions was at once complied with by the House of Assembly. Concerning the second it was suggested that the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer should continue to hold their offices under the Government at salaries equal to the amounts desired as pensions. Willingness was also expressed to allow the Attorney General to continue to hold his office on condition that he should retain his seat in the Legislative Council, and should refrain from factiously opposing the new Government. In these proposals the Lieutenant Governor concurred.

Subsequently, however, the Lieutenant Governor was informed by Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which it was stated that Sir Donald Campbell had "rightly interpreted the views of Her Majesty's Government in his communications with the Assembly." He was not authorized to concede to the Assembly Responsible Government or to enter into negotiations with that body respecting the surrender of Her Majesty's Crown Revenues of which concession should be the basis of the new Government. Mr. Coles was the leader, and Mr. Warburton, Colonial Secy., and Mr. Pope, Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Lord and Mr. Whelan were also members of the Executive Council. All were immediately distinguished by the title of "Honorable."

In the course of a message to the House of Assembly the Lieutenant Governor directed attention to the important truth that "every political constitution in which direct bodies share the supreme power is only enabled to exist by the forbearance of those among whom this power is distributed." "Each branch of the Government," he pointed out, "must exercise a

wise moderation. Otherwise there will be confusion, disturbance of political relations and embarrassment of trade, retarding the prosperity of the people." The fears of those who believed that Responsible Government in this Island would result in additional trouble were, however, soon allayed. The people's representation in control of the Administration proved to be more moderate and more efficient than many persons anticipated. There was party strife, of course, but the men in office showed that they were able to direct public business to the advantage of the people. The financial condition of the Colony was improved. Trade was systematized and made free to all who attended the public schools.

These terms were: "(1) that a fair provision should be made for the existing holders of office entitled to such compensation, viz: £200 currency to the Colonial Secretary and Registrar and the Attorney General respectively; (2) the salary of the Chief Justice to be £200 currency per annum with a gratuity of £500 currency." Other arrangements were to be made by the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature "subject to as few conditions on the part of Her Majesty's Government as possible." Lieutenant Governor Bannerman was consequently enabled to assure the members of the House of Assembly that Responsible Government would be conceded—"subject to these conditions."

In the course of their reply the members of the House of Assembly expressed their gratification in the knowledge that Her Majesty's Ministers are not desirous of having the Government of this Island administered in opposition to the wishes of the inhabitants" and stated that they "hailed with the liveliest sentiments of gratitude the declarations of His Excellency that the Executive powers are to be placed in the hands of the Lieutenant Governor, who knows that he should conduct his Government in such a manner as to meet, as far as possible, the wishes of the community."

There was, however, delay on the part of the Legislature over the acceptance of the terms upon which Responsible Government was to be granted. Doubts and fears and jealousies were encountered. How to obtain, year by year, the money required to pay the allowances demanded for the retiring officials and for the Civil List Bill, involved vexed questions concerning which there was much dispute. It was proposed that a tax should be imposed on the lands of the proprietors. This proposal was, of course, opposed by all the proprietary influences. For a considerable length of time "no progress" was reported.

At length the Lieutenant Governor was constrained to send to the House of Assembly a message in which his "anxious desire to terminate, in accordance with his instructions, the discussions which have occupied his attention since the opening of the session" was vigorously set forth. A response was, a few days later, given by the Assembly. The following resolutions, prepared by a Committee of the Whole House, were adopted:—(1) "Resolved that it be recommended to the House to pass a Cash List Bill embodying the allowances demanded by Earl Grey in his Lordship's despatch to His Excellency, of the 31st January, 1851, in order to secure the introduction of Responsible Government, and the demands of the Crown Lands and Crown and per cent revenues to the disposal of the Legislature of the Island;" (2) "Resolved that it be recommended to the House that an additional tax of one farthing per acre be levied on allowances and occupiers of land, of not less than five hundred acres possessed by each individual towards defraying the expenses of the Civil Establishment of this Island."



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ed change in the constitution of the Colony were begun on the 15th of April, 1851, and concluded nine days later. On the 25th of April, Mr. Coles announced to the House and the public that a Government responsible to the electors had, on the 15th of April, been formed. Of the new Government, Mr. Coles was the leader, and Mr. Warburton, Colonial Secy., and Mr. Pope, Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Lord and Mr. Whelan were also members of the Executive Council. All were immediately distinguished by the title of "Honorable."

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