

COAL

Customers should order and take delivery of their coal before the season gets late.

We are receiving daily cargoes of Sydney and Pictou coal.

C. Lyons & Co

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

BIRTHS

HENNESSEY.—At P. E. Hospital on Dec. 9th to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hennessey, druggist, a son. Congratulations.

SIMONS.—At Ottawa on Nov. 17th to Cpl. Daniel A. Simons and Mrs. Simons, a son.

MARRIAGES

CARBONELL-DRYDEN.—On Nov. 15th at St. Mary's Church, Folkstone, by the Rev. Canon Tindall, Charles Turner Carbonell, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Margaret Dryden, of Durham, England.

DEATHS

MacFADYEN.—At St. Catherine's Dec. 7th Ewen MacFadyen, aged 65 years. Funeral Thursday Dec. 13th at 1 p. m.

Corn's cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

A CHRISTMAS HEAVEN.

A gambrel roof in a sheltered lane And a laughing group therein The winds may blow with might and main, And the storms may clash and din, But it's Christmas, Father Christmas Hath the keeping of his kin.

Outside, a traveler in the snow, And a glad "Hello!" once more; Within, a hearth fire all aglow, And a dear face at the door, And it's Christmas, Father Christmas Giveth greetings o'er and o'er.

The circles, wonderful circles, where They are gathered today; The kindness, beautiful kindness, there, And the welcome words they say, For 'tis Christmas, Father Christmas, Turns no prodigal away.

—Frank Walcott Hutt in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Cures Cold in China.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets remove the cause. E. W. GROVES signature on box. 30c.

BEGIN HOT WATER DRINKING IF YOU DON'T FEEL RIGHT

Says glass of hot water with phosphate before breakfast washes out poisons.

If you wake up with a bad taste, bad breath and tongue is coated; if your head is dull or aching; if what you eat sours and forms gas and acid in stomach, or you are bilious, constipated, just right begin inside bathing. Drink before breakfast a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of lime stone phosphate in it. This will flush the poisons and toxins from stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels and cleanse sweeten and purify the entire alimentary tract. Do your inside bath morning to wash out of the system all the previous day's poisonous waste, gases and sour bile before putting more food into the stomach.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became loaded with body impurities, get from your pharmacist a quarter pound of limestone phosphate which is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except for a sourish twinge which is not unpleasant.

Just as soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and freshening, so hot water and lime stone phosphate act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Men and women who are usually constipated, bilious, headachy or have stomach disorder should begin this inside bathing before breakfast. They are assured they will become real cranks on the subject shortly.

DREAD OF ASTHMA makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE

Sir,—I never took part in an election contest in Prince Edward Island, except to the extent of voting once a good many years ago, and since removing to Montreal I have neither directly nor indirectly interfered in the politics of my native province, so that I do not think I can be accused of being a political partisan. As long as it was a question of in or out I considered that it was of no great consequence. Under ordinary circumstances things go on pretty much the same whatever party holds control and, for a long time now, there has been no great issue (except perhaps at the last election) to stir men's minds unduly or to rouse more than ordinary enthusiasm for one party or the other. But to-day things are different. Never in the history of this country has such a momentous issue been submitted for the decision of the electorate. The verdict, which will be given on the 17th inst., will either keep this great Dominion in her present honoured place among the nations of the earth or will stamp her with disgrace. It will not be a light thing therefore to cast a ballot this time. Never was the elector's responsibility so great or fraught with such terrible possibilities.

In face of the gravity of the situation it is really pitiable to see the efforts being made by the small politician to keep the fires of party burning by making his appeals to the lowest elements of our nature, knowing full well that this is the only course he can follow if he would hope to succeed—conducting his campaign, indeed, as if we were living under quite ordinary conditions and as if this country had no particular interest in the great struggle that is now being waged for our own protection and for the world's liberty and peace. Under the circumstances it is the duty of every loyal person and every lover of freedom and righteousness to do what he or she can to promote the triumph of the Union Government and to ensure a sweeping victory.

This is my chief excuse for venturing to address your readers. But there is another—my great fear lest the people of my native province, which is still dearer to me than any other spot on earth, should not range themselves on the right side in this crucial time through not knowing the real state of affairs in this Province of Quebec. I would not presume to dictate to the electors on this or any other matter because I well know that they are just as capable as I am of forming correct judgments and arriving at sound conclusions if they have the same facts before them.

Living as I do in the midst of the population of Quebec I think it will be admitted that I am in a good position to show the great danger to this country and to the cause which over three years ago we undertook to uphold, that lies in the possibility of Quebec domination. The other parts of Canada cannot possibly be as alive to it as the English-speaking people of Quebec are, because they do not see it as close a range. Let me tell your readers a few of the facts which I could not fail to observe in this connection. These lie on the surface. Would that I could tell all I know of what lies beneath. Doubtless the people of Prince Edward Island as well as of all the other provinces have learned something regarding the situation in a general way from the press, but the real facts are circulated only in whispers.

The French-Canadians of Quebec have never been loyal to the British Crown in the same sense as the English-speaking citizens of Canada have. Perhaps that could not have been expected at the outset, but there is no good reason why it should be so now. During the regime of Sir John Macdonald any feeling of antipathy to Britain had pretty well died down and (outwardly at least) all seemed well. Had this spirit been nursed there is no doubt that things would be vastly different to-day and this part of our population would not be collected into one camp, as they now are, bound together by a feeling of hatred of the English and of all that they maintain. But it wasn't nursed. The Riel rebellion gave Mercier, the Liberal leader of the Province, an opportunity which he was only too eager to seize, to stir the fires of racial antipathy, to his own political advantage, and ever since they have been assiduously kept alive for the same purpose. What might have been nothing worse than indifference has apparently become changed into actual disloyalty. The "cut the painter" would undoubtedly please them better than anything else. And this state of affairs has been brought about by their leaders. One man, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, could have led them aright if he had only willed but he didn't, for it didn't suit his purpose to do so. Except for one utterance, "Call us to your councils," made evidently in an unguarded moment, or at the height of some great wave of enthusiasm, he has never done otherwise than to throw cold water on every proposition looking to even a reasonable and logical degree of union among the component parts of the Empire.

This attitude of opposition to British connection, from their leader down, was shown quite clearly at the time of the Boer War, when Laurier consented to send an Expeditionary Force only when compelled to do so by his English speaking followers, and when on one occasion, during the progress of that war, a French mob tore down a Union Jack from the roof of a prominent newspaper office and trampled it beneath their feet. But it took the present crisis to bring out their real feelings. One would have supposed that there was an occasion to promote the harmony we so much desire. The French and English of the old world were allies; what more natural than to conclude that the two corresponding parts of our population should be welded together at least as closely as they. But no. It was enough for the English here to take up the cause of the Empire to turn the Quebec French-Canadians against it. It is the same in municipal affairs in this city. For the English to propose or support a measure is the surest way to secure its defeat.

The disgraceful scenes that are being enacted at practically every Unionist meeting throughout the Province show only too clearly the spirit of opposition to British connection that lies behind. It is customary for public journals to say that these mobs are not representative of Quebec opinion. They know better, but they wish to be conciliatory; that is all. The mobs are representative of the Quebec attitude. The only difference between them and the rest is simply one of degree. They are just the flame that bursts forth from the smouldering fire beneath. Thank heaven there is a saving remnant. All French-Canadians are not cast in the same mould. The more intelligent, who are not bound hand and foot by party ties, and the broad-minded generally, are wise enough to see that their interests are identical with those of the Dominion and of the Empire as a whole and that their race is committing political suicide in its present course, but the blind leaders and the blind people they lead will not heed. A reign of terror virtually exists throughout the Province. It is almost as much as a man's life is worth to raise his voice on behalf of the principles and aims of the Union Government, the chief of which is continued and effective assistance to the Allied cause. And the worst of it all is that not only is no attempt made by the Laurier leaders to discourage the hoodlums but they even go so far as to practically approve of their conduct.

A straw or two just to show how the wind blows. About a year ago a movement was inaugurated in Ontario to promote better relations between their province and ours and to remove, if possible, the bitterness of feeling that had been engendered in recent years. There was a certain amount of reciprocity on the part of a few leading public and business men here, and so there were great going and coming and dining and winings and after-dinner speeches breathing intense patriotism and great professions of admiration, the one for the other. Among those who made the loudest professions along this line was Sir Lomer Gouin, and it was hoped that something practical would have been done to educate the masses to a better understanding. I do not know what steps were taken in Ontario to this end but I do know that absolutely nothing was done here. That, I judge, is the last thing wanted. They choose (leaders and all) to stand apart. The best thing for their own salvation is to let them do so. They can only, it seems, be taught by actual experience how mad and suicidal such a course is. Not only was nothing done but a few days ago at a public meeting in Quebec, Sir Lomer, this great apostle of the bonnie entente, made a violent speech against the Military Service Bill, concluding with the following seditious utterance: "There is no power in the world which is able to impose conscription on the people of Canada against their will. There is no man strong enough to impose this measure on us if we do not want it." Clearly this was an invitation to his compatriots to resist the law and abandon the cause to which we are pledged, a remarkable position for the law-maker of the Province to take. No law, according to this doctrine is enforceable until it has been approved by a vote of the people. Parliaments are of no account. What magnificent encouragement for the hoodlums!

Again, some months ago a very worthy organization, embracing

in its membership representatives of every province and of the chief races of Canada, was formed, for the purpose of promoting national harmony and to win the war. A great convention was held in Montreal and again there were great goings-on. Among those who took a prominent part none appeared to be more deeply earnest or more in favour of what the organization stood for than Mr. Horace J. Gagne, advocate of Montreal and a Conservative in politics. Indeed so enthusiastic and genuine did he seem to be that they elected him to the responsible position of President. The other night he appeared on the platform as a speaker in support of a Laurier candidate in this city. The call of the race proved stronger than the call of duty. Perhaps I should add that the Quebec delegates to this Convention were instrumental in blocking an attempt to submit a resolution in favour of conscription, the only way by which practical results could be obtained. A win the war club at that stage of the game without this as one of its prominent planks could surely not hope to have much effect. Thus endeth the first chapter (and the last one too) of the "Win the War and Canadian Unity League."

And how did the great leader himself act during these last few years? So far as I know he made only three so-called recruiting speeches in the Province, one at Quebec, one at Sherbrooke and one at Montreal and each was so permeated with criticism of the Canadian Government and of the Mother Country that they must have had the opposite effect to what the promoters of the meetings intended. I venture to think that not one recruit was secured in this way and it is possible that the speaker himself was quite satisfied with the result.

The influences operating to prevent enlistment are seen also in every other department of war work. The contributions of French-Canadians to the Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross are bagatelles compared with what has been given elsewhere. The amount just taken up for the Victory Loan Bonds well illustrates their attitude towards all things patriotic. While Ontario has purchased over two hundred million dollars worth, Quebec has only reached a total of \$4,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 was obtained outside of Montreal. As I figure it out, quite two-thirds of this came from the English-speaking portions of the Province and I think it is safe to assume that not more than \$5,000,000 was subscribed exclusively by French individuals or corporations outside of the city of Montreal; only about twice as much as was made up by little Prince Edward Island with less than one-fiftieth of the population.

Now, is all this what the loyal people of Canada want to encourage? A vote for Laurier is a vote of approval of the general conduct of the French-Canadians of Quebec and cannot fail to encourage them in their unpatriotic course. Are we prepared to go that far? Nay more are we prepared to give them control of the affairs of this Dominion, for that is without a doubt what the success of the Laurier party would mean? There are 235 seats in the Canadian Parliament. Probably sixty of these will be behind Laurier in this Province. He will probably have also at least five other French-Canadian supporters, or at least supporters elected by French Canadian votes, and perhaps another five, one doubtless from Berlin, Ont. (I would not defame the great Kitchener's name by using it in this connection) who will be elected by German sympathizers. This makes seventy. To win, even by the barest majority, and it is as certain as anything on earth can be that if he should win it would not be otherwise, he would have to get at least 55 or 60 from the English-speaking parts of the Dominion. However honourable the intentions of these 55 or 60 might be what could they do? The majority of the party would be French-Canadians or sympathizers with them, and of course would thus control the country, and dictate the policy with regard to the war and everything else. I say again we cannot run this risk. There is only one sure way of preventing such a catastrophe and that is by supporting Union Government candidates in every case. Any candidate in this election who plays the party game which would produce such a result is no friend of this country or of British connection. He would probably resent the imputation, but it is true just the same. Criticism of the late Government is the chief stock-in-trade of all such. They have nothing to offer of a constructive nature, nothing but fault-finding, fault-finding, fault-finding and in the majority of cases the main question as to whether or not we are to continue our efforts in the war is studiously avoided.

Now, if the late government were on trial and I were to constitute myself a lawyer for the defendant, it would not be difficult even for me to establish a defence that would appeal to any reasonable-minded person. No doubt mistakes were made, but could any other body of men (especially a body with a party complexion) have done better? I know not. Who ever yet made a venture in an untried field and carried it through without an error? Could it then be expected that every step taken by the late Government in carrying out the most gigantic undertaking that ever fell to the lot of a government in this country—greater indeed than all other great undertakings put together—should be attended by no mistakes, especially when there were absolutely no finger-posts, no "footsteps in the sands of time" to guide or help? Their path lay, as it were through a trackless forest and it had to be made in haste. Little wonder that it was not as straight as it might have been. The marvel indeed is not that they made mistakes but that they made so few.

And let us remember that the regular duties of Government had to be performed all the while. The war meant an added load, big enough in itself in all conscience, to require all their energies to make it heavier, they were subjected during the greater part of the time to the fiercest attacks that any Government had to withstand at the hands of an opposition, whose chief object was to make party capital for an election which they were determined to force in the near future. I venture to affirm that no Premier in any of the allied countries has had to occupy a more difficult position than Sir Robert Borden (because in the others it may be said that there was no opposition at all) and yet through it all he bore himself like the man he is. Undaunted, he kept on his course with a single eye to his country's honour and his country's need. He refused to discuss politics in public, although he would have been justified in doing so, for all the while his opponents (especially the French section of them) were extremely busy in damning him and all his works. Nor did any member of this Government break the truce which had solemnly been proclaimed at the commencement of the war until it became evident that this was necessary as a measure of self-defence, and then only in one instance. Meanwhile the Premier made many speeches all of the same tenor, praising, encouraging and urging.

But I am not an apologist for the late Government. It no longer exists. The fact that there happen to be a number of members of the old government in the new is no justification for attacks on the old, unless it could be said that these members are undesirable. That, however, is never even hinted at and fortunately cannot be. They are all strong men of unblemished reputation, men who have chosen to enter into a new partnership which is not responsible for the debts (and does not take any credit for the achievements) of the old firm. To defeat the new government would not be to punish the old even if that were desired. There is nothing gained by flogging a corpse. The only thing that matters is as to what the two parties now appealing to the people propose to do on the one great issue in the future. When the great menace to liberty has been removed and peace once more reigns on the earth let party passions break forth if you will, let the present combination be dissolved, if that be thought advisable (although I sincerely hope it may not be) let even racial or religious differences convulse the country if that cannot be avoided, let anything happen indeed, it will not much matter. These things can be settled then, but now when the enemy is at the gate it is no time for disunion. In the presence of an imminent danger all small voices should be stilled and all petty differences forgotten. One section of the people chooses to stand by itself. That should make the rest of us all the more determined to stand together.

When it became evident that party passion had reached a point where it interfered with our successful prosecution of the war the best men of both parties saw that there was only one way out and that by means of a Union Government. To replace a Conservative by a Liberal Government, even if it had the same aims, would not mend matters much, at any rate, for the fires of partisanship having been kindled there could be no united effort in the real sense of the term. The leader of the Liberal party would, however, have none of it, preferring to drift with the Quebec tide in the hope that by means of this block of the population and through the disunion of the others he might be able to scramble into power. It remained then for the true Liberals those who were willing to sink their party predilections for the sake of their country, to rise to the occasion, and, true to their best selves, they

buried whatever party prospects they might have had and agreed to unite with an equal number of men from the Conservative side to form a Government with the one great object in view of carrying on the struggle for liberty and right which had been undertaken with so much unanimity over three years ago. In the fierce heat of patriotism party chains were melted and new bonds forged. All honour to Premier Borden whose broadmindedness and singleness of purpose carried him through and all honour too to the big men of the Liberal party who accepted his leadership. Their names will live in grateful memory. May they always continue to stand in the high places, as they so richly deserve. Against this powerful combination stands Laurier, supported by the rump of the Liberal party, composed in the main of the Liberals, Nationalists and a large section of the Conservatives of Quebec, pro-Germans, radicals, socialists and all selfish souls who care not what happens to their country if only they are left alone. What decent citizen would want to lie down with such bedfellows? Laurier's policy appeals to the meaner parts of our nature; Borden's, on the other hand, is open and manly and calculated to elicit a response from all that is noble and true. It calls for the suppression of mean considerations (or at any rate their subordination to the higher)—in some cases for sacrifice, in short, for the exercise of those qualities which make a man a better citizen and a better Christian. With which class will the majority of the people of Prince Edward Island ally themselves? I cannot but think that like Mary they will choose "the good part that shall not be taken away." They have never failed to measure up to the highest expectations. They have demonstrated their loyalty on many occasions, but at no time more markedly than during the past three years, not only in connection with Red Cross work, contribution to the Patriotic Fund and the purchase of Victory Bonds, but also, and above all, in the giving up of their sons for the sternest and most honourable of all duties—to fight for their country and the cause of right. It is unthinkable that they should now nullify all that they have done, and return to Parliament men bound to a policy of shuffle and delay and dishonour. They cannot afford to do it. God forbid that it should ever be said of the fairest of all the provinces that she alone among the English-speaking sections of the Dominion chose to ally herself with the anti-British and with the selfish and the contemptible everywhere.

There are eight candidates for election. Four advocate continued assistance in the great struggle; four stand for withdrawal and disgrace. Say what they may this is incontrovertible. There is only one way to reinforce our noble men at the front and that by the operation of the Military Service Act. Voluntary enlistment for the Infantry (the forces most needed) is dead, and no person knows it better than Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself. What stronger evidence is there of the fact than that 95 per cent. of those who are eligible have applied for exemption? It is far from likely that one who asks to be exempt would be willing to go of his own accord. Then their leader talks glibly of a referendum if he wins. What need of a referendum then? The decision of the electorate as regards the enforcement of the Military Service Act will be made on the 17th inst. If Laurier wins it means no more compulsory service, no more reinforcements, no more glorious Canadian Army, and when the day of victory comes we shall not be there to share it; the glory we have won will be covered by our shame and our sun will set in gloom. A referendum under a Laurier Government (would be the veriest farce and a useless waste of money.) No, the referendum will be taken on the 17th of December, 1917. Let there be no mistake about that. We decide then whether we stick or quit. May the seriousness of the situation come home to every elector in this broad land before he exercises the sacred duty of marking his ballot. It will be too late the day after.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide, In the strife of Truth and Falshood, for the good or evil side; Some great cause (God's new Messiah offering each the bloom or blight), Parts the goats upon the left hand and the sheep upon the right; And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.

For Canada the choice will be made in a few days. God grant that we may not be found wanting.

I am, Sir, etc. J. A. NICHOLSON.

MONTREAL, QUE.

\$1,000 FROM PREMIER BORDEN.

HALIFAX, Dec. 9.—At a meeting of the Finance Committee held last evening the first contribution to the relief fund came from the Premier, Sir Robert Borden—\$1,000.00.

GOT HIS EGG BACK

The acumen of Julius Rosenwald, who subscribed \$2,000,000 to the Liberty Loan, led a Chicagoan to say: "It was impossible to overreach Rosenwald even when he was a boy. One summer day, when a boy, he delivered some eggs to a druggist for egg phosphate and such like drinks. The druggist counted the eggs, and there was one egg over. Julius demanded it back, but the druggist said: 'No! I'll keep it and you can have a drink at the fountain.' All right," said the boy. "Now, then," said the druggist, "what'll you have?" Egg phosphate," said Julius.

ONE UNCANNY SCOT

(Boston Transcript.) A Scot, evidently uncanny, was seen walking a few steps along the margin of a French golf course with a blond young officer, who then left him somewhat hastily, was met a moment after by an awed friend, who asked him: "Well, how did you like the Prince of Wales?" "Never saw him," snapped the Scot. "But that was the Prince of Wales you were just talking with?" "How was I to know?" said the Scot. "He said, 'Can I play golf?' and I just answered, 'I don't know whether you can play golf, but the links are there!'"

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher, Mother Grapes' Vienna Extremist will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 21st, 1917. ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME. Trains outward—Read down. Daily Daily Daily. Ex.Sun. Ex.Sun. Ex.Sun. P.M. P.M. A.M. 4.00 12.15 6.40 Dep. Charlottetown Hunter River Emerald Jct. Kensington Summerside Arr. 11.55 11.10 10.20 10.46 10.10 8.50 10.09 9.40 7.40 7.45 9.37 9.10 6.50 9.10 8.45 6.10 8.50 12.20 Dep. Summerside Port Hill O'Leary Alberton Tignish Arr. 8.50 7.54 7.56 7.05 6.19 5.45 7.50 9.45 9.45 Dep. Emerald Jct. Cape Traverse Arr. 9.35 7.35 9.00 6.45 Daily Ex.Sun. Daily Ex.Sun. Daily Ex.Sun. P.M. P.M. A.M. 3.20 7.00 Dep. Charlottetown Mt. Stewart Mor ell St. Peters Somerside Arr. 10.00 6.10 5.50 4.30 4.57 9.27 11.30 Arr. 8.05 8.00 7.00 6.40 7.25 P.M. Arr. 5.10 5.40 5.10 4.30 4.40 10.15 10.55 11.35 Arr. 8.50 8.50 7.52 7.28 6.50 1.40 Sat. Only Daily Ex.Sat. & Sun. P.M. P.M. 3.10 3.10 Dep. Charlottetown Vernon River Murray Harbor Arr. 10.10 9.45 8.27 8.31 6.55 7.05 Arr. Murray Harbor Dep. 6.30 7.00 All trains unless otherwise marked run daily, Sunday Excepted.