

# 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

**COLES.**—In this city on November 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coles, a daughter. Congratulations.

### B. C. INDIAN HAS TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Nov. 20. —Half-starved, chilled, drenched by waves and rain, Stephen Ryan, a Malakula native, has been rescued after 16 days, which he spent on a small ledge in the open sea off Dunlap's Island, where his launch was wrecked. His two companions, Peter and Richard Robinson, succumbed to exposure and were washed off the rock. Ryan made a raft from the shattered launch, but it upset and he swam back to the rock. At every high tide he was almost submerged. At night he tied himself with ropes to the rock that he might not be swept away. He lived on two raw potatoes each day and drank rain water. He was a stout and powerful man two weeks ago, but when rescued he weighed less than 100 pounds.

## AUCTION SALE

### AT STANCHER

I will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, November, 28th at 12 o'clock, 13 acres good land and good buildings thereon also the following stock and implements. One mare five years old, one foal, two cows, truck wagon, buggy, harness, wood sleigh plough and harrows, a quantity of hay and straw, 4 cords of wood also all household furniture. Terms all sums of \$5 and under cash, over that amount 12 months on approved joint notes 6 per cent. off cash. Should day prove unfavorable sale will be held first fine day following.

DONALD NICHOLSON  
Bradaibane, R. R.  
1302-11-21MWPW41

## Public Meetings In Queen's County

The undersigned candidates for the representation of Queen's County in the House of Commons, will meet the electors at the following places to discuss public questions:

- Eldon Hall, Tuesday, 20th November, at 7 p. m.
- Bell River School House, Wednesday, 21st November, at 7 p. m.
- Grandview Hall, Thursday, 22nd November, at 7 p. m.
- Vernon River Bridge Hall, Friday, 23rd November, at 2 p. m.
- Iona Hall, Saturday, 24th November, at 7 o'clock.

Messrs. Sinclair and Warburton, Opposition candidates are invited.  
**ALEXANDER MARTIN,**  
**DONALD NICHOLSON,**  
Union Win the War Candidates.  
1290-11-20M41

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given that James A. Robertson, of Charlottetown is the official agent of Alexander Bannerman Warburton, a candidate for the Electoral District of Queen's County in the election now pending. Dated this 19th day of November, A. D. 1917.

**ANTHONY J. DOUGAN,**  
Returning Officer.

Public Notice is hereby given that William E. Bentley of Charlottetown, Barrister, is the official agent of Alexander Martin, a candidate for the Electoral District of Queen's County in the election now pending. Dated this 19th day of November, A. D. 1917.

**ANTHONY J. DOUGAN,**  
Returning Officer.

Public Notice is hereby given that James A. Robertson, of Charlottetown is the official agent of John Ewan Sinclair, a candidate for the Electoral District of Queen's County, in the election now pending. Dated this 19th day of November, A. D. 1917.

**ANTHONY J. DOUGAN,**  
Returning Officer.

Public Notice is hereby given that John P. Gordon, of Charlottetown, Merchant, is the official agent of Donald Nicholson, a candidate for the Electoral District of Queen's County, in the election now pending. Dated this 19th day of November, A. D. 1917.

**ANTHONY J. DOUGAN,**  
Returning Officer.  
1286-11-20M31.

## TO THE LOST LEADER

"We that had loved him so, followed him, honored him, lived in his mild and magnificent eye,

Learned his great language, caught his clear accents, Made him our pattern to live and to die!

"He alone breaks from the van and freemen, He alone breaks to the rear and the slaves."

"We shall march prospering, — not thro' his presence, — Songs may inspire us,—not from his lyre, Deeds will be done,—while he boasts his quiescence, Still bidding crouch whom the rest bade aspire."

—Browning.

For many years Sir Wilfrid I have watched your career with deep interest, and until the last three years with sincere admiration. I have seen you skillfully and steadily guiding your country along the road which leads to national unity; I have noted your efforts to make actual among the people of this land that confederation which became a political accomplishment fifty years ago. Twenty years ago you adopted a course necessary for the progress of the nation but unwelcome to the people of your native province and the heads of your church in Quebec, and this course you made effective by your courage and wisdom. I have respected the dignity with which, more recently, you accepted a political defeat wholly unexpected, and according to the belief of many persons, entirely undeserved. I have marked the personal esteem with which you are regarded by those whose privilege it has been to know you well, and the extraordinary personal influence which you exercise over them.

With this war there came to you, although in opposition, the chance to prove yourself the greatest son ever born to Canada. You could have made the people of Quebec understand that this was their war; that by self-sacrificing service they could weld themselves into the fibre of the nation to such an extent that no cleavage could any longer exist between them and the other provinces. You could have inspired your warm-hearted compatriots into fervent participation, and stilled for ever the cry that this is England's war.

You could not accomplish this by any merely perfunctory acquiescence in the plans of the Government. If the old conservative Government failed, as I and many others believe it did fail, in duly enlightening French-speaking Canada as to the meaning of the war, you could have remedied this fault. You could have shown that, with Canada at war, the old party differences counted for nothing; you could have made your parliamentary minority not a brake but a spur to action by the Government. You, with your eloquence and your vision, with the love in which you were held and the reverence paid to your judgments, could have moved among your people a voice

## Glass of Hot Water Before Breakfast a Splendid Habit

Open sluices of the system each morning and wash away the poisonous, stagnant matter.

Those of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise; splitting headache, stuffy from a cold full tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, lame back, can, instead, both look and feel as fresh as a daisy always by washing the poisons and toxins from the body with phosphated hot water each morning.

We should drink, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to flush from the stomach, liver, kidneys and ten yards of bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract before putting more food into the stomach.

The action of Limestone phosphate and hot water on an empty stomach is wonderfully vivifying. It cleans out all the sour fermentation, gas, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast and it is said to be but a little while until the roses begin to appear in the cheeks. A carter pound of limestone phosphate will cost very little at the drug store, but is sufficient to make anyone who is bothered with biliousness, constipation, stomach trouble or rheumatism a real enthusiast on the subject of internal sanitation. Try it and you are assured that you will look letter and feel better in every way shortly.

## TO DARKEN HAIR APPLY SAGE TEA

Look Young. Bring Back It's Natural Color, Gloss and Attractiveness

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, streaked or gray. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get a 50-cent bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound at any drug store all ready for use. This is the old time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound no one can tell, because it does so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy soft and luxuriant.

This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite and is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

inspired and a sword flaming with righteousness. You could long ago have brought about a Union Government even stronger than the one which today exists in spite of you, because in it Quebec would have assumed her due responsibility; you could have made impossible the saddening spectacle of Canada turning to political strife when the whole world is ablaze. Why have you not done this? Why have you permitted your talents to mould in the ground rather than use them in the service of civilization?

Have you duly considered the nature of the elements of the people to whom you must look for support in this election? If it were not for those who are influenced by selfish rather than patriotic considerations, there could be no chance of success for you. It may be true that you are not appealing by name to the slackers and the cowardly and the selfish and the pro-Germans and the Nationalists, but it is on their votes that you will largely have to depend. No amount of verbal camouflage can hide the fact that the blind ones who think that Canada ought not to have done anything, the timid ones who think that Canada should devote all her energies from now on to making money, constitute the backbone of your following. How can you reconcile this with your pride, you who in the past have rightly held your head so high?

You have said that your life has been devoted to the creation of a national unity in Canada. Can you not see that your present course is undoing all that you have accomplished? It is the noble-minded, not the base, who must be the leaders of the land if this country is to progress in things more vital than mere material prosperity. Your proposed course, if returned to power, inevitably means that Canada shall lag in the war, and her ultimate performance be unworthy of the splendid record of effectiveness which our sons have hitherto inscribed with their life-blood upon the pages of history. Your proposed course, if you are returned to power, will depend for its attainment upon the support of a solid, united French-speaking Quebec, with scattered members from the rest of Canada representative of the unworthy elements to which I have already alluded. If the finer spirits, those who ultimately must become our leaders, find that their conception of national honor and national duty is being degraded by the action of a Quebec politically coagulated into a parliamentary bloc, will Quebec ever be forgiven? If the race-consciousness of the French-Canadians succeeds in becoming dominant over the race-consciousness of English-speaking Canada, temporarily, perhaps, but for a long enough time to accomplish the degeneration of our ideals of national obligation, will the French-Canadians ever be forgiven? Quebec will have to live with the other provinces for long generations after this war is ended; for the sake of Quebec and of the French-Canadians who inhabit it, and of the church of which they are such devoted children, there must be no such isolation as would result from the success of your campaign. I have the deepest sympathy for the Province of Quebec, I like its people and admire their simplicity and earnestness. I am in no wise prejudiced by the creed to which any person adheres, and for these reasons I say to you, Sir Wilfrid, that you are a false friend to your native province, to your blood and to your church in seeking to return to power on the issues you have raised. The isolation of your province and your people can only be prevented by a mutual respect based upon a common service in

this time of need. We who know them have no fear of the valor of French-Canadian units; even if raised, by conscription, your compatriots will emulate the deeds of the glorious Twenty-second Battalion at Courcellette. But I say to you that it is only by such service that Quebec can assume her proper place as an equal partner in our country. Can you not see that your present action is directed towards destroying this partnership towards making impossible that national unity to which you have devoted your life?

Your sole hope of political success rests upon your opposition to the Military Service Act. But upon whose shoulders, if not on yours, Sir Wilfrid, does the responsibility rest for the need of this act? It seeks to add to our force one hundred thousand men. You know that if that quarter of Canada from which you are sprung had given to our forces in the same measure as the rest of Canada, the additional one hundred thousand men would now be under arms. What have you done during the last three and a half years to make your people understand and come forward? In the other provinces, where our English tongue prevailed, we have worked day after day and month after month to enlighten our people and to make them give the nation of their strength. We have given our sons and our manhood; we have urged the supreme need of obedience to duty; we have brushed away our tears over the untimely deaths of our first-born, and soothed the aching of our hearts with our pride in the valor of our blood. What have you done, Sir Wilfrid? Have you gone among the cities and the villages and the hamlets of Quebec preaching the gospel of service in this war? Have you, disdainful of the infirmities of age, let no fear of toil or weariness deter you from urging unceasingly upon the French-Canadians their duty and their place in our armies? It is to you, their greatest son, their beloved and trusted leader, that these people have looked for guidance and inspiration. Have you guided them, have you inspired them? Have you manifested by deeds your faith in the voluntary system which you now extol? In what way did you strive to make a success? How can we have faith in the sincerity of the devotion to voluntary service which you now proclaim, seeing that during the years when you could have made such devotion useful and effective you have stood silent and apart? How can we avoid the suspicion that you are seeking to climb back to power upon the natural repugnance of people to perform a distasteful duty, to make a grievous sacrifice no matter how needful it may be? Why is it only now when the alternative to voluntary service is compulsory service, that you are beginning to talk of what may be accomplished by voluntary enlistments?

Why have you not made it clear that if, as you propose, a referendum of Canada be taken on the question of compulsory service, your great influence will be used to promote its adoption? Do you believe in conscription if our needed forces cannot be otherwise obtained? Are you afraid to say that you do believe in it lest you lose the votes of those that fear to be compelled? Are you afraid to say that you do not believe in it lest you lose the votes of those who seek to save their consciences by the procrastination of a referendum, knowing full well that in conscription only lies the performance of duty? Is it decent, is it honest, is it brave, or is it merely politic for you, who seek to be the leader of this land, to keep your lips sealed upon the greatest issue

ever presented to our people? Is it dignified to lodge the question behind the smoke of generalities and of platitudes which trip lightly from the tongue?

With the rest of your manifesto I have no quarrel. But for a few matters of entirely minor import, it scarcely differs from the announced program of the Union Government, except that what you say is mere words without concrete proposals in place of the definite propositions of responsible administrators. You have not shown that your devotion to Canada's share in the war is more than lip-service; until you can prove this you may be able to cajole the timid and those whose minds are muddled, but you will not be able to convince those clear-minded citizens who put Canada glorious and true above all other considerations.

Examine yourself, Sir Wilfrid, and see whether you can explain your course—for neither you nor any man can justify it. Is it that age has dulled the keen edge of your courage and blinded the clearness of your vision? Is it that your ears have become too old to hear more than the appeals of you, panic-stricken province, and are deaf to the cries for help of our sons across the great and protecting waters? Is it that the sting of your defeat in 1911 has become an obsession and that you are willing to make the needs of your country secondary to the petty triumph of a political victory? Is it that the mystery of the future is pressing close about you, and that you fear to assume the responsibility of demanding the sacrifice, even in this highest of causes, of the lives of many of our fellow citizens? Whatever may be the explanation, alas that you, who in the past have been to so many of us our ideal of statesmanship, our chevalier sans peur et sans reproche, alas that you have failed us at the supreme test of our history. We who say you go forth to battle in your youth little thought to see you return neither with your shield nor on it.

Can you not see, Sir Wilfrid that it is necessary that you fail in this your last campaign, necessary for yourself and the reputation of your services in the past necessary for your province and its future in the confederation of Canada, necessary for your people and their equal place among their fellow Canadians, necessary for your church, if it is not to incur the odium, whether merited or not, of being one of the causes of our failure, necessary for your native land and its place in history, necessary for your empire and its untarnished glory, necessary for our allies that they may be inspired to resist all proffers of an unworthy peace, necessary for the civilization which our sons are so gloriously upholding, necessary for our dead, that their hallowed sleep may be unbroken, necessary for our soldiers overseas, that they not be deserted and abandoned, necessary for ourselves that we may keep our self-respect and continue to serve in the greatest crisis the world has ever known?

One of Many Liberals.

## Political Meeting

Messrs Martin and Nicholson  
Union Win the War Candidates

Will meet the Electors of  
**IONA.**  
In Iona Hall on Saturday, November 24th at 7 p. m.

Messrs Sinclair and Warburton  
Opposition candidates are invited  
and will be given half the time.  
**BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.**  
1281-11-20M41E11.

## Dominion Election Kings County

### POLITICAL MEETINGS

The undersigned will hold public meetings to discuss the issue involved in the pending Dominion Elections, at the places and on the dates mentioned below.

- Wednesday, Nov. 21, 7.30 ..... Cardigan
- Thursday, Nov. 22, 7.30 ..... Peake's
- Friday, November 23, 7.30 ..... Morell
- Monday, Nov. 26, 7.00 ..... Heatherdale
- Tuesday, Nov. 27, 7.00 ..... Montague
- Wednesday, Nov. 28, 7.00 ..... Cardigan
- Thursday, Nov. 29, 7.00 ..... Dundas
- Friday, Nov. 30, 2.00 ..... Launching
- Friday, Nov. 30, 7.00 ..... St. George's
- Saturday, Dec. 1, 2.00 ..... Little Fond
- Monday, Dec. 3, 7.00 ..... Peake's Station
- Tuesday, Dec. 4, 7.00 ..... Morell
- Wednesday, Dec. 5, 7.00 ..... St. Peter's
- Thursday, Dec. 6, 7.00 ..... St. Margaret's
- Friday, Dec. 7, 2.00 ..... Bay Fortune
- Monday, Dec. 10, 7.00 ..... Souris
- Tuesday, Dec. 11, 2.00 ..... Kingsboro
- Wednesday, Dec. 12, 2.00 ..... North Lake

J. A. McISAAC,  
J. J. HUGHES



## Victory Loan

### The C.P.R.'s Example

THE following extract from a circular issued by Lord Shaughnessy to the Officers and Employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company explains clearly the reasons why the wage earner and the salaried Employee should buy Victory Bonds. The C.P.R. is underwriting bonds for its Employees because it knows the people must subscribe to make this Loan a success:—

### TO OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES:

Public announcements have, no doubt, made officers and employees familiar with the issue of the so-called "Victory" bonds in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, by the sale of which the Canadian Government desires to raise the sum of \$150,000,000, or more, necessary to finance purchases to be made in Canada for the Allies.

The officers and employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have already proved their patriotism in many ways, and it is natural to expect that in line with such patriotic effort many of them will desire to invest what they can afford in this vitally important loan.

No better service can at present be rendered to Canada and to the interests of officers and employees themselves than by taking up these bonds. The agriculture, the industry and the commerce of Canada are at present largely devoted to the production, supply and transportation of foodstuffs, munitions and equipment for the Allies, and the loan is required to finance the continued activities in such directions. Without the money required, the prosperity of the whole country is imperilled, and we might have to foresee unemployment on an unprecedented scale.

The "Victory" bonds have the strongest guarantee that Canada can offer, namely, that of the Canadian Government itself, and the generous rate of interest, 5½ per cent., means that the return on the money invested is good.

The bonds as issued by the Government will be payable ten per cent. on December 1st, 1917, one instalment of ten per cent. January 2nd, 1918, and four monthly instalments of twenty per cent., but in order to make it easier for officers and employees to purchase bonds, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will arrange to carry these bonds, undertaking the payment on the required dates of such bonds as officers and employees pledge themselves to subscribe for, and extending to such officers and employees the rates of payment on the basis of ten per cent. per month, being \$5 per month on each \$50 subscribed, thus spreading the payments evenly over ten months, instead of six. Such payments will be deducted from the salary or wages as specified on the pledge form attached (to the circular).