

Which? Put Yourself for a Moment in the Place of the Kaiser. Which Would You Regard as the More Favorable to Hohenzollern Success--the Manifesto of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or that of the Union Government of Canada?

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BOURASSA AND SIR WILFRID

Returns to the Fold and Welcomed to His Old Chief's Bosom.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27.—One fact overshadows all others in Quebec nowadays—the declared adherence of Henri Bourassa and his followers to the cause of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Six months ago Mr. Bourassa declared the Liberal Leader to be the most nefarious man in Canada. His reason for this judgment lay not alone in old animosities but in the fact that Sir Wilfrid had agreed to the 1916 extension of Parliament and had pretended to give full support to Government in its war legislation. This attitude, forced by the keen feeling of his English followers and by the public sentiment of the English Provinces, was infinitely distasteful to the Nationalists, who are blindly hostile towards the war, spiteful in their declarations concerning Great Britain, suspicious of the United States, and tender towards Sinn Fein.

"Cheapest Traitors in the World." This barbed epigram appeared in a Canadian paper recently "Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Lavergne may console themselves with the thought that they are the cheapest traitors in the world." It is true. For such work as the Nationalists have done, with or without reward in Canada, German agents and spies have been paid extravagantly to do in the United States. To destroy the morale of the enemy at home is considered by Germany as a military manoeuvre—in the belief that discontent ill spread to the very battlefront.

The war morale of Quebec was high on August 1st, 1914. One remembers parades of French young men, the singing of La Marseillaise, and the insistent inquiry whether or not Great Britain would "march." The 4th of August came, and Great Britain marched. For a week or ten days Quebec and Ontario were in accord. Then Mr. Bourassa came home from Europe, having escaped from Alsace by the skin of his teeth. His newspaper had expressed, up to this time, no opinion on Canadian participation in the struggle. It was an ominous silence, followed by an ominous utterance that Canada had no right to send a single soldier overseas. From that moment Quebec cooled into indifference, and more lately, into hostility.

Rabid With Race Madness It is no secret that Bourassa appeals mainly to the people who think they are Intellectuals—to Seminars and priests, to law students, to intriguants of every sort, and particularly to young men rabid with race madness. His newspaper sparkles with epigram, glitters with polished satire. For poetry, for art and literature, it always has a place. His writers are stylish and elegant, breathes a spirit of tempestuous narrow, fierce, unfair. Mr. Bourassa, consciously or unconsciously, cannot "play straight." In an argument he cannot quote authorities without coloring them. He has carried on against Ontario and the Ontario Government a campaign of slander after rather than of the saloon and always he has maintained towards England such a spirit of hostility and desperate hatred as Reventlow himself might envy.

Brought Bourassa to Fury. One may understand the unspeakable anger Mr. Bourassa and his associates had for Sir Robert Borden long before the Military Service Act was promulgated. When the mild and innocuous war attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier brought the criticism "the most nefarious man in Canada," the war temper of the Government and of the majority of the public brought Mr. Bourassa to a state of cold fury. In his opinion both parties had gone mad. "It is always the opinion of Mr. Bourassa that one who disagrees with him is insane." In this temper he saw the enactment of the War-Time Election Act. In this temper he saw the determination of Sir Robert Borden to consolidate the war-spirit of the country in a Union Ministry. In this temper he saw that Ministry established, and the consequent disintegration of the Liberal Front Bench deputation. Naturally enough he determines to throw whatever influence he possesses to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's candidates, first pleading that the act is the instant repeal of the draft law and the release of all conscripts secured through its operations. The candidates sign gladly, even with enthusiasm, for that is their own conception of duty in a crisis—the duty of refusing all aid to the men who are guarding civilization, the contemptible duty of saving their own skin.

Ethier's Declaration Mr. Ethier, Liberal candidate for Two Mountains, not only signed, but

inserted a paragraph in the declaration to the effect that not only was he opposed to conscription, but that he was opposed to voluntary enlistment, and the further participation of Canada in the war. For a "patriot" Mr. Ethier has a curious record. He was elected by acclamation in 1911 by a smooth bit of political trickery. His opponent's papers were found faulty and there was no contest.

It is not far in a nation's history from 1896 to 1917. The Liberal party in 1896 was supported by a newspaper called Le Soir, edited by Mr. Louis Philippe Brodeur, afterwards a Minister for Rouville. That newspaper seized on the fact of the purchase by the Government of enough titles to arm the Canadian militia and in a series of articles, anti-British, anti-English, and anti-Canadian, established the great which in time became the creed of nationalism.

In those days Mr. Henri Bourassa was a Liberal. Learning his loyalty from Le Soir and his patriotism from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, his development into a clericalist demagogue was logical and indeed inevitable. He left the Liberal party because the educational chains fastened by his leadership on the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were, in his opinion, far too tight. Since that time unadulterated race and creed has been his only policy. Specious, plausible, courteous, he imposed upon his countrymen the mischievous creed of ourselves alone, and misled his English friends. They thought him chivalrous and honorable, though of mistaken views. The war has revealed him as it has revealed many not by many institutions. He went into the furnace to be tried and he came out as slag—lightweight dross—a plain traitor—the cheapest that Germany has ever used.

Insincere and Hollow Before he was revealed, while yet he was a recalcitrant Liberal, the Laurier Government proposed a partial naval program, having been forced by pressure from the English wing of the party to make some move. We know now how insincere and hollow the proposal was. While it was denounced in English-Canada as wholly inadequate, in view of the danger signs in Europe, it was denounced in Quebec as too extravagant. The hydro-electric program of Drummond and Arthabaska was won by a Nationalist after a campaign boldly designed to frighten the simple habitant mothers. The general election of 1911 found that pitiful naval program the issue in Quebec. Nationalists denouncing it, and calling Heaven and Earth to witness that they owed nothing to England. The Liberals fought badly. They were not used to approving the expenditure of money on defence. They carried the Province—a proof at least that however despicable some Quebec leaders may be, the sou' the habitant is sound.

But One Party Today Since the election of 1911, the bitterness of official Liberals in Quebec towards Nationalists has been the bitterness of men attacked by their own weapons. Yet the policy of Sir Robert Borden, steady, loyal and strong, was so distasteful to both the rearmament and the first pro-approachment move towards that rapprochement was made by Lucien Cannon in Dorchester last January, when he declared that Canada had done enough in the war. Since then all has been easy. Gradually but surely Liberals and Nationalists coalesced until today they are but one party—all speaking the language of Le Soir, all speaking it treasonously in the midst of a desperate and terrible war. Our soldiers! Let them perish. Food conservation! Let it be disregarded. Let them be the joint policy of that two-headed dragon of disloyalty and sedition which breathes fire and smoke in Quebec today.

WHY GERMANY DID NOT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF RUSSIA'S WEAKNESS.

(Canadian Press Despatch) LONDON, Nov. 26.—(Reuters' despatch from Petrograd under date of Friday, Nov. 23, says that the Allied diplomatic representatives had a two hours conference at the British Embassy on that day and weighed all the bearings of the Maximalist Armistice Order. Ensign Krylenko, the new Commander in Chief of the Army, asked by an interviewer why the German army had failed to take advantage of Russia's troubles, is reported to have replied: "The German Proletariat is hand in hand with us and will not allow official Germany to hamper the fulfilment of a great cause."

CANADA MUST SEND AID TO SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

Canadian Army Headquarters in France, Nov. 27.—(By W. A. Williams, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—Side by side with men from other parts of the empire and of France the Canadians have taken a glorious share in the campaign of the past year, which has been marked by the steady decline of the enemy's strength and morale in the western theatre. Since the fall of Bapaume signalled to the world the acceptance of the defensive by the Central Powers in what, from their forty years preparation was to have been the theatre for a triumphant offensive the Canadians have moved forward from victory to victory.

Known No Reverses. In the desperate fighting at Vimy Ridge, at Hill 70, and afterwards when our troops closed steadily in around Lens, winning back for France vital mining regions and finally at Passchendaele when Canada, by storming the ridge completed the capture of this key position the Dominion in the field has known no reverses.

New Triumphs. To the glory of Ypres, Festubert, Givenchy, St. Eloi, and the Somme have been added new triumphs. Our men have done the work given to them to do and have done it nobly, but the cost has been heavy. The mud stained and battle scarred battalions have sadly thinned ranks and have lost many officers. Artillery brigades have their stones of days and nights of perpetual shelling, of brave men who answered the last post and of brave officers who fell fighting the guns. Canada at home must fill the gaps.

Portable Light Plants. Portable electric light plants are to be provided in the Canadian bat-

les areas by the Canadian Red Cross. The pioneer service in Red Cross work in the battle areas—the Canadian Association—have been conducting careful investigations to determine the plants best suitable in power, size and weight for instalments. Its advanced dressing stations, which from the first line of evacuation. The difficulty of adequate lighting has been one of the most serious questions with which medical officers have had to contend with in the forward areas. Often under heavy fire, and always under the pressure of a constant treatment, often of a most delicate nature, the C. A. M. C. officers have accomplished miracles for the wounded.

Equipped with the necessities given by the medical service and supplied by the Canadian Red Cross with the comforts which are only less than necessities the C. A. M. C. achieved a triumph of evacuation in the Passchendaele battles. But here, certainly, to as great an extent as in any other Canadian engagement, want of sufficient light was one of the gravest obstacles in the work of the medical service.

EVERYONE BOOST THE VICTORY LOAN Loyal Canadians must realize that nothing short of complete victory will make the world safe for democracy. The successful prosecution of the war demands Man Power and Money Power. Men who cannot go to the front should make their dollars fight and buy Victory Bonds. War orders are the backbone of our present great prosperity. War Orders depend on the credits being given to Britain and those credits depend on the success of Canada's Victory Loan.

ALIEN CONTROL. "I ask, what was the purpose of this legislation if it were not to nullify the votes of our soldiers. The census for 1911 shows some 91,000 Germans and Austrians in Saskatchewan. They have two great secret Zolner lists with some thirty thousand actual voters on their books in this province, a machine to control the political complexion of every elective office from school trustee to member of Parliament. And, mark you, they are controlling our officers, too."

AN OUTRAGE. "I say it is an outrage. They make certain that those fighting men cannot influence other than these three seats at large, which they are willing to concede to them in return for easily securing a monopoly of the other fifty-nine." "Our last election showed something over 100,000 votes polled. Now comes this special legislation and gives 33,000 soldiers but three representatives and the balance of the total electorate, minus these 33,000 soldiers, the fifty-nine seats. I ask the people of Canada if this is British fair play? I say this is a danger that calls for the disfranchisement of our alien enemies, but instead they have actually disfranchised our British fighting men."

SHOULD BE DISFRANCHISED. "For my part, I unhesitatingly declare in favor of the disfranchisement not only in this province, but throughout the Dominion, for a term of years of every elector born in Germany and Austria. I would not go behind a man's birth in Canada, even though it is necessary to disfranchise his father, but certainly the situation in this province, and in Alberta, with their predominating Prussian element, is fraught with real danger to British institutions. If we are to conserve the British character of Saskatchewan, the Dominion Government must act, as we cannot, apparently, hope for much support from our Provincial authorities."

MASS MEETINGS SOON. "I do not believe the east appreciates the menacing condition confronting those sections of the west where this alien enemy element is so overwhelming in political influence. We of the west do and while public men have not yet begun to speak out in favor of some united action to control the danger of British interests, they are talking among themselves, and I expect to see a mass meeting in every city of the province before many months that will register opposition among the fathers and mothers of the boys at the front."

PRACTICALLY DISFRANCHISED The danger becomes worse daily, for every man who enlists gives the German and Austrian left at home that much more influence at the polls under present conditions. Does the east realize what occurred in our Legislature just before it adjourned last week, when Premier Martin, with the Government majority, and against the solemn protests of the opposition, insisted upon passing the act which practically disfranchises the boys at the front? That is the intent and purpose and practical effect of the law adopted, which gives three seats at large to be filled by the overseas contingent from Saskatchewan. Members of the Opposition pointed this out clearly in protesting against the measure becoming law, and Leader Willoughby earnestly urged Pre-

MOCK STEAK Having put a pound of lean beef through a meat chopper, add a level teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of water; mix thoroughly and form into a cake the size and shape of a sirloin or porterhouse steak. Put a frying-pan on the stove and grease it, and when hot put in the meat. Cook for a moment, on one side, then turn with pancake turner and sear the other side; put it over a moderate fire or in the oven to cook slowly for sixteen minutes, turning once or twice. Transfer to a heated dish, baste with a little butter and serve as soon as ready.

QUEEN MARY ACKNOWLEDGES GIFT Mrs. Margaret McKenzie, of Cavenfish, is the proud possessor of a letter written by Lady Katherine Coke, (Lady-in-waiting to the Queen), in acknowledgement of the gift of a piece of exquisite lace made by her during the past summer. Mrs. McKenzie is in her ninety-sixth year, and though not able to be up and around owing to the infirmities of age, yet her mental faculties are unimpaired, and she is as busy and as interested in all kinds of fancy-work as any girl. Sitting up in bed she does beautiful work in the way of netting, etc., besides making cushion covers and quilts of silk and velvet. A few months ago she completed a very dainty piece of work made of No. 120 thread and expressed the desire that it be sent to the Queen. Her niece, Mabel Woolner, wrote, explaining the circumstances and enclosing the gift. The following letter was received in reply: Buckingham Palace, London, Oct. 21st, 1917. Miss M. Woolner, Madam—I am commanded by the Queen to tell you that your letter and enclosure dated Sept. 18th, have been safely received. In reply, the Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the little piece of work sent by you as having been made by such an old lady as your aunt, and Her Majesty desires that her thanks be expressed for the same, both to you and to Mrs. McKenzie. I am, Yours faithfully, (Lady) KATHERINE COKE, Lady-in-Waiting.

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CAMPAIGN CANDIDATES SHOULD KEEP HUSTLING

The Guardian's Prizes are Valuable, Promised Subscriptions Should Be "Climbed" at Once. Second Period Closes Saturday.

It is the practice of many persons to have daily chats with their readers through the editorial columns, offering felicitations for good things done by their patrons. This, however, is a brief "heart to heart" talk with candidates in The Guardian's big Automobile Campaign and their friends, who have aided and who will further help them in the quest of votes. To-day each candidate is on the threshold of the last lap in the race. There are only a few more days left in the campaign in which to cram all the votes you can obtain. It is up to you to realize every promise and get every available subscription. You cannot have too many votes. Votes on subscriptions are the only things that will help you from now on.

There is just one simple thing for each candidate to do who wishes to wind up his or her campaign with a whirlwind finish and obtain every subscription possible. Start today. Days are dangerous. The winners will be those who keep everlastingly at it. The campaign department has urged candidates to do their best right along; but now it wishes to lay special stress on the final necessity of looking everything in the face and seeing where it will be necessary to try extra hard in the next few days, so that if you are to be returned a winner, nothing will be left undone on our behalf.

WHY LOSE WHEN YOU CAN WIN? Be confident and let others see that you are confident, but not over so.

VOTE STANDING FOR CANDIDATES. DISTRICT No. 1.

Mrs. H. S. Hinton	Charlottetown	72,000
Miss Hattie Huestis	Summerside	70,020
Miss Corinne Gallant	Summerside	65,586
Mr. Gerald P. Bremner	Charlottetown	19,076
Miss Viola Mullins	Charlottetown	8,246

DISTRICT No. 2.

Mrs. W. A. Cumming	Montague	69,100
Mr. A. E. Jenkins	Georgetown	50,796
Miss Beatrice Brown	Alberton	13,991
Miss Lillian Inglis	Kensington	11,530
Mr. Gerald Murphy	Kensington	9,242

DISTRICT No. 3.

Mr. H. M. Brothers	Bear River	63,450
Mr. Duncan McLean	Cornwall	42,016
Mr. R. H. Abbott	Malpeque	26,091
Mr. Lloyd Proude	N. Wiltshire	27,404
Mr. Roland Buchanan	Bradallbane	25,078
Miss Sadie Egan	Bonshaw	23,568
Mr. Daniel McLean	Murray River	16,553
Miss Stella Robbins	Central Bedeque	9,659
Mr. Ira Fraser	Port Borden	7,729
Mr. Wm. M. Bennett	Stanley Bridge	7,255
Mrs. Maurice White	Rocky Point	5,255
Mr. Charles E. Walker	Caledonia	5,000

SELECT YOUR CANDIDATE. Select your favorite Candidate. Then cut out the Subscription Blank on the inside of this paper. Fill it out and send it direct to the Campaign Manager of the Charlottetown Guardian and your Candidate will receive the votes on same. If you are in arrears send that in, as it will entitle the Candidate to the votes just as an old subscription.

WARNS BRITISH PEOPLE THEY MUST RESPOND TO VOLUNTARY RATIONING

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Baron Rhondou, foot controller, in a speech in the House of Lords today said he was still hopeful that compulsory rationing could be avoided, but that it must come unless in the approaching few weeks the public fully responded to the appeals for voluntary rationing. "There is no fear whatever of famine," said Baron Rhondou, "but the country might have to endure a scare if it." The controller said that the Allies would not lose the war through submarines. He was sanguine that would be the necessary tonnage to provide the necessary supplies. The situation as regards food stocks, Baron Rhondou continued, was generally better than at this time last year, but the country now had to supply France and Italy. If it were only a question of supplying Great Britain he said he thought compulsory rationing would be needless.

guine to the point of having fully determined that no further effort from you is needed. Every opportunity that exists will be taken advantage of by the "live wires" now, at once! To-day! One week from next Saturday the votes will be all in, and the race remains with you, whether you will be a winner or not. This is the admonition of The Guardian to the host of candidates in the race, now that the final lap of the race is at hand. Will you take it and be a winner, will you allow yourself to go along in desultory fashion and finish far in the rear?

Prizes Valuable The value of the prizes offered to the ambitious has created much talk, and there are some who are doing quite a lot of hard thinking. Naturally, the chances of winning must be considered; but many of those in this throes are wondering what to do. They should realize that time is flying, and many of the hours they are passing in thinking could be more profitably devoted to the work in the campaign.

There is one thing worse than failure, and that is never trying. The moral is to make an effort, and the results will surprise you and your friends. Get the good things while they are being passed around, free to you. The only requirement to win is a little effort. The prizes are surely worth the struggle.

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GAS KILLS THREE AT MORNING MEAL

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Gas killed James N. Wright, his wife, Pearl, and their little daughter, Margaret, at No. 72 Lincoln Avenue, Rockaway Park, yesterday. When Buckley, a chauffeur, who called every morning to drive Mr. Wright to Fort Tilden, reached the house in the morning he found the doors and windows locked and no one responded to his repeated knocks.

He smelled gas through the keyhole of the outer door and summoned Police-man James Shields, of the Rockaway police station. They broke the door open and found Mr. and Mrs. Wright seated at the breakfast table dead, and the lifeless body of their five-year old daughter near the door where she evidently had crawled for air.

The rubber tube of the kitchen stove had become disconnected in some way. The gas was turned on full force. How the family died at the breakfast table without detecting the odor of gas and why they could not make their way out doors in time to escape it is a mystery.