

The Charlottetown Guardian

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Office at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montserrat.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 30th, 1917.

THE LAURIER CLOSURE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his speech in Ottawa Tuesday night justified the mob demonstration at Kitchener, Ont., where an organized band of his German followers broke up a meeting that was to have been addressed by Sir Robert Borden.

"The gag is gag whether it is applied by a turbulent crowd in the public meeting or whether it is applied in Parliament by the obedient majority of a cold blooded government."

Against the constitutional usage of closure, applied in the British parliament by such leaders as Gladstone and Asquith, Sir Wilfrid places mob rule, such rule as has disgraced the province of Quebec during the present campaign, such rule as the German followers of Laurier employed in the German centre, Kitchener, formerly Berlin.

The closure was applied in the Canadian parliament to insure progress and to prevent unnecessary waste of time. In revenge for this, to choke off discussion at public meetings, to prevent the Premier of Canada addressing his constituents, Laurier finds a place for the howling mob of Germans who paraded the streets of Kitchener with Laurier banners and afterwards broke up the meeting called to hear Sir Robert Borden.

In Quebec similar disgraceful occurrences have been recorded during the past week, and today there are important populous centres in that province into which it would be unsafe for the Premier of Canada to go. And the mob has Sir Wilfrid's tacit assent! They have as much right to do this as the parliament of Canada or of England has to apply closure!

According to our Ontario despatches yesterday morning the situation in Quebec is beginning to look serious and trouble is expected. The English speaking people of the province are not going to have their right of free speech thus trampled upon. Laurier defends this on alleged constitutional grounds.

DEIFYING LAURIER

For some twenty years or so the followers of Sir Wilfrid have been holding him up as "Canada's greatest statesman," "the only man" in every crisis that has arisen. This style of advertising has been so persistently followed up that many took it for granted that it was so and these, now finding that their idol has feet of clay, find it difficult to acknowledge it.

A former colleague of Sir Wilfrid, the Hon. R. L. Richardson, a former Liberal whip, in the Liberal Winnipeg Tribune, gives a cold blooded dissection of the "Liberalism" preached, practised and finally shattered by the Quebec leadership of Sir Wilfrid. He says in part:

"After 1896, Sir Wilfrid Laurier became the catspaw of special interests. He betrayed his party; he betrayed the masses of the people, and, by his acts constituted himself the champion of the very predatory interests against which he was chosen to fight."

"Under partyism—always a virulent weakening disease of the Canadian body politic—the practice had become so well established of deifying party leaders, that Sir Wilfrid's personality soon became in the party a greater power than principle. "Sir Wilfrid Laurier surrounded himself with a number of men whose god was Spoils. Sir Wilfrid took into counsel and was advised by the very classes of men whom the people elected him to fight. As a rule as he was, and is, he never openly disavowed his professions more emphatically by acts, and more acts, to the disadvantage of Canada, and the betrayal of true Liberalism."

"In the handling of the public domain

under "Laurierism" Canada was disgraced with the Saskatchewan land deal, fake homesteading, grazing land deals, irrigation deals, timber limits, scandals, etc., etc. In the marine department scandal followed upon scandal, including the Canadian fog signal, the "Arctic" scandal, patronage prices, etc., etc.

"Bastard constitutions were fastened upon Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the face of general protest from every section of Canada save Quebec."

"Sir Wilfrid treated as a huge joke his pledge to "reform" the senate."

These and other exposures of things now almost forgotten, set forth by a former lieutenant of Sir Wilfrid, may sound cold and even unmerciful in the midst of the present glorification of Sir Wilfrid, but coming from an old associate they are worth considering—even in the midst of the glorification and especially in view of the fact that every other lieutenant of Sir Wilfrid has left him because of his war policy in the greatest crisis Canada has ever known.

Mr. Richardson sums up his article by saying:

"We repeat that Messrs. McLean, Rowell, Carvell, Calder and other Liberals have done a good day's work for Liberalism in Canada" (in abandoning Laurier and joining the Union Government.)

A LIBERAL VIEW

Would it not be infinitely more becoming if those who are trying to make partisanship capital out of the name of Liberalism were to join hearts and hands for the once—the occasion being so momentous—with all their fellow Canadians in the great fight for real Liberalism, now reddening the fields of Europe with blood and which might quite conceivably be lost for lack of such support as a united and earnest Canada can give? Our sons, our brothers, even our fathers are dying there in support of that great cause, the cause of universal Liberalism while disunion is being fomented here, and the sending of vitally important aid delayed, in the hollow name of party Liberalism which stands for the time being in this Dominion, for no recognizable moral or political principle.—Halifax Chronicle, formerly Liberal, now Unionist.

TIME FOR PLAIN SPEECH

It is time for plain and honest speech Quebec has not borne, and is not bearing a reasonable share in the great struggle against autocracy. That province, under the Military Service Act, will be called upon to furnish a fairer proportion of the men required henceforward to make good the inevitable losses of the Canadian corps. The citizen who votes against the Act knowing this to be the case is casting a vote for Bourassa's policy, no matter what he may say about Bourassa the man Bourassa's policy is to let Britain fight it out alone. He denies that Canadians have any interest in the war, and declares that the depopulation of Canada by voluntary enlistment would be no better than its depopulation under the Military Service Act.—Toronto Globe.

WHO IS KING THERE?

The Globe says editorially re Kitchener episode:—"If Kitchener can stand it Canada can. But that sort of folly is bound to hurt both. "Who is King in Kitchener? Canadians will be tempted to ask after Saturday night's outbursts."

AN APPEAL FROM THE DEAD

"I have been with your fathers, husbands, brothers and sons in the stillness of the night on the shell-torn Western Battle Front—I have been with them when they were passing through the Valley of the Shadow and their last thoughts were always of you—their loved ones at home—and they made the glorious sacrifice willingly in the thought that it was to protect you and save you from the sorrow and similar suffering of those people across the sea. They died in the thought that their loved ones in Nova Scotia would see that their sacrifice had not been in vain."—Lieut. "Toby" Jones at meeting in Halifax.

NOTES

The Laurier candidates, whatever they say, will, as supporters of Laurier, support referendum and delay while Canada's sons are falling out of the ranks. That is what defeat of the Union Government would mean.

DO THE JEWS WANT PALESTINE

When the Zionist movement was launched it was a dream, and seemed likely to become about as conquering as vegetarianism or single tax. Yet to-day it stands upon the borderland of reality, and recalls what Thoreau once said about castles in the air. The American philosopher observed that the air was the place to rear castles, and added, "Now, put the foundations under." So far as the movement is concerned to return the Jews to Palestine, whence they escaped many centuries ago, it is now within sight of success. If the Jews want to return to Palestine and become a nation, they will have the opportunity of doing so. Most of Palestine is in the hands of British troops, which are only a few miles from Jerusalem. A day or so ago Mr. Balfour said that the British Government would look favorably upon the aspirations of Jews who desired to return to the old homestead, though he intimated that they would be provided with British suzerainty, and that they would not be permitted to make Palestine a country which would support Jews and exclude all others.

Turks No Longer Count

In this connection it is interesting to read an article in the London Spectator of September, 1897, in which the question of the Jews' returning to Palestine is discussed. It says something for the writer that if we were to edit the article for circulation to-day he would not have to change much. On only one point could he have to revise judgment, and that was when he discussed whether the Sultan of Turkey—at that time our old friend Abdul the Damned—would sanction the project of re-establishing the Jews in their original home. To-day nobody is considering what the Sultan of Turkey would like. Twenty years ago it seemed to the author that the Sultan might be agreeable, since he would regard the Jews as part of the Oriental race, and might like to have a solid lump of them in his Empire to resist the advances of the Occidental. He calls attention to the fact that the Jew is more allied to the Turk than to the Christian. Mohammedans do not massacre Jews. They massacre Christians; Christians do not massacre Mohammedans; they massacre Jews.

Two Classes of Jews

The Spectator divides the Jews into two classes and the classification has not been changed in the twenty years since the article was written. They are the patriotic Jews and the cosmopolitan Jews. The latter have no interest in Palestine. They do not want to live there. They are satisfied to continue in the various Gentile countries. A representative of this class was the late Lord Rothschild. If he was interested in Palestine he was also interested in Spitzbergen and the ravings to live in one was about equal to the great yearning to live in the other. The present Earl, however, belongs to the class of patriotic Jews; he would like to see a Jew republic formed in Palestine. Mention of the Rothschilds calls attention to one of the points mentioned by the Spectator. It said that if the rich Jews did not favor the scheme, Zionism could not achieve its goal. To become a nation it was necessary that the rich Jews should provide the capital, and the poor Jews provide the desire to go back to Palestine to live.

Palestine To-day

Speaking of Palestine itself, the words of Matthew Arnold are quoted, "a land of sun and arid stone, and rumbling wall and sultry sand," but

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson,

OUR SHARE

And we ourselves? Are our hands clean? Are our souls free from blame for this world-tragedy? Say then! Like all the rest, We had relaxed our hold on higher things, And satisfied ourselves with smaller ease, pleasure, greed of gold,—Laxed morals even in these.— We suffered them, as unaware of their soul-enkerings, We had slipped back along the sloping way, No longer holding First Things First, But thringing gods emasculate,— Idols of our own fashioning, Heads of sham gold and feet of crumbling clay. If we would build anew, and build to stay, We must find God again, And go His way.

The fact that the little we can do to make the world better is small, indeed is often our excuse for doing nothing, but it is a very poor excuse. In reality it should be the very reason why we should do our little and do it up to the limit of our best possible. The world is not made better all at once and by the big achievements of one or two; it is a slow process and the little goodness of a multitude of people combine to make it possible. If it came easily and suddenly and through individual effort we might easily shoulder our responsibility on some one else, but when it is such a slow process as this, a man must work then to neglect our parts is a sin and a crime.

Because it is so little that the best of us can do it is all the more important that the little be done after the best fashion, lest the whole process, so slow and laborious at best, still stay and linger for want of us. No, we ought not to stop the process.

there is no reason to doubt that culture and irrigation would restore its fertility, and that it might once again overflow with milk and honey, if only the means were secured whereby the work of reclamation could be begun on a large scale. The German colonies there have done well, and there are few parts of the land that would not yield wealth. It has been objected that the modern Jews is rarely a farmer, that he prefers to work with his brains, to turn money over to engage in speculative occupations rather than to work with his hands. The fact is true in the main, but it is capable of explanation through historic causes. It is almost certain that we owe agriculture to the Semites, and it is certain that the Jews were, in ancient times, an agricultural people. Their exclusion from so many lands in Western Europe, their confinement for centuries to a few callings and to narrow areas, will sufficiently account for their present speculative and somewhat mercenary instincts. It would be a distinct gain to them, morally and socially, could a goodly proportion of their race be induced to resume, under happy conditions, those healthy and primary arts of life in which they engaged before the overthrow of their ancient commonwealth.

The Jews' Great Chance

The Spectator article discussed the anti-Jewish movement, which was then spreading among the Western nations. It noted that so easy-going a city as Vienna had elected an anti-Semitic Mayor, that a wealthy Jew had been black-balled at a New York club, and another expelled from Saratoga. Most of us recall the passionate hatred of Jews that was revealed in France at the time of the Dreyfus trial. Undoubtedly this antagonism to the Jew whether based on racial, economic or religious grounds, was spreading all over the world. In this war the Jew has had a wonderful opportunity to show that the prejudice against him was due to ignorance. He has had the chance of fighting for the country that received him, whether that country was Germany or Canada. Of course, in Germany he was not asked whether we wanted to fight. His real opportunity was presented in the nation that first relied upon voluntarism. How has the Jew acquitted himself in England, in Canada and Australia. What comfort is he lending the Socialist Jews of Russia and France and Italy and the United States? The answer to this question will be also the answer to the question: Is Palestine to be a Botany Bay or the Promised Land for the Jews?

AN EXPLANATION

Sir.—Owing to an error in the newspaper office an article which should have appeared as "How we packed the Xmas Boxes for the boys" by a Red Cross Worker, appeared as a letter over my signature and address.

It has been brought to my notice that this article has been misconstrued by some outside of my community as having a personal bearing upon my own society.

This is not so. Not one act, word, or expression in the article was directly drawn from, or intended as a reflection upon the people of York least of all the society I am interested in.

There are people in the world who can see and think beyond their own personal and community interests. This is a fact, although it may not be generally known. I am not ashamed of the article. I do not take back one word of it. My only regret is that by the fact of my name and address being published it has apparently cast reflections upon the society of which I am justly proud.

In a time like the present, when our hearts should be breaking for the sorrows of others, when our souls should be agonizing for our country, and our fellowmen, it seems pitiful that any man can still find evil reflections where there was not an evil thought or find subject for scorn in an expression of thought dictated only by love for humanity. But such is life. I am Sir, etc., E. VESEY, York.

WAR MENUS

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon, for the men at the front. Issued from the Office of the Food Controller for Canada

MENU FOR SATURDAY

Breakfast Sausages, Fried Potatoes, Bread and Butter, Tea or Coffee. Dinner Corned Beef and Cabbage, Boiled Potatoes, Ginger Pudding, Supper Beet Salad, Bread and Butter, Grape Jam, Cookies.

The recipe for Ginger Pudding, mentioned above, is as follows:—Ginger Pudding—

- 4 tablespoons oleomargarine, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 egg, 2 1/4 cups flour, 3 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/4 teaspoon salt, 1/4 teaspoon ginger, 1 cup milk. Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, and egg well beaten; mix and sift dry ingredients; add alternately with milk to first mixture. Turn into buttered mould, cover, and steam two hours; serve with vanilla sauce.

Wheat and meat saving recipes by Domestic Science experts Food Controller's office

BUTTER? What are you paying for it? Save money by using MORE CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP. A wholesome spread for a slice of Bread—and children "love" it. Write for free Cook Book. THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.

On Last Lap FOR Xmas Campaign. The great race for the Charlottetown Guardian's Christmas Circulation Prizes is now on its last lap. Candidates and their friends must rally for the Great Final efforts to secure the coveted awards. 1st. GRAND PRIZE \$1135. McLaughlin Touring Car. Summerside Dealers R. T. Holman, Ltd. Ch'town Dealer J. Stanley Wedlock. 2nd. GRAND PRIZE \$400.00 Willis Louis XV. Piano. Agent A. E. Toombs, Charlottetown. 3rd. GRAND PRIZE \$255.00 Victrola. Agent R. T. Holman Ltd. 4th. GRAND PRIZE \$135. Sleigh, Harness and Robe. Agents Grant & Kennedy, Charlottetown. DISTRICT PRIZES \$100.00 Diamond Ring, \$75.00 Diamond Ring, \$50.00 Diamond Ring, 3 Handsome Wrist Watches. Supplied by W. W. Wellner, Charlottetown. The total value of these magnificent prizes is over \$2,100.00. Something worth striving for surely. Charlottetown Guardian Circulation Campaign Dept.

Fire Insurance A Necessity. Then insure in good strong stock companies, which never contest an honest claim such as is represented by E. R. BROWN Charlottetown.

Foot Comfort for Cold Weather. Men's Overshoes 1, 2 and 4 buckle, Cloth Rubbers. Men's gaiters, colors, black, grey and fawn. Women's Overshoes 2 buckle and buttoned Gaiters 10 buttons, grey, brown, and black also leg-warmers in black and fawn 12 and 16 button. Children's leggings in cloth and corduroy. All the fashionable shades. G O F F B R O S.