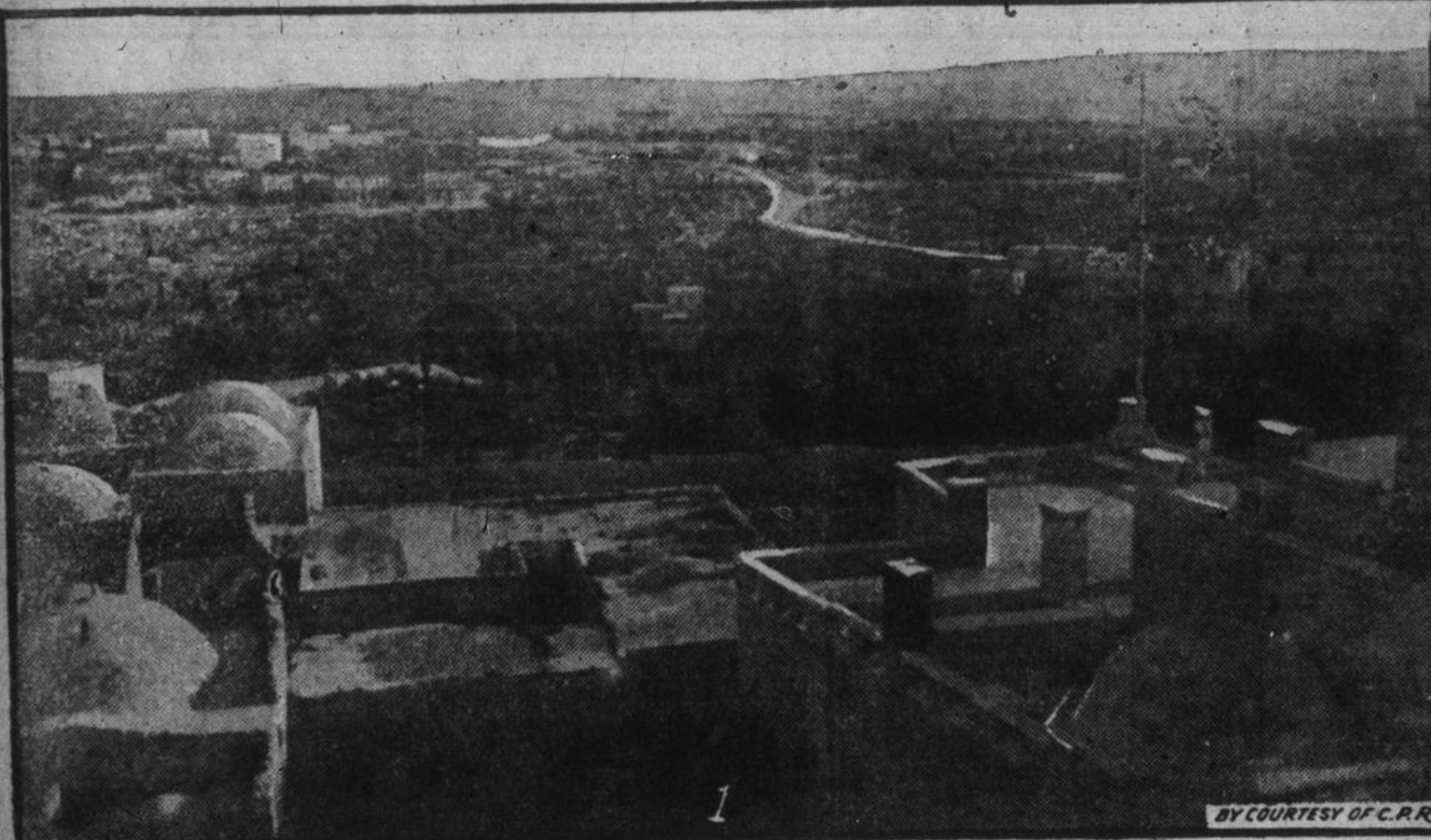
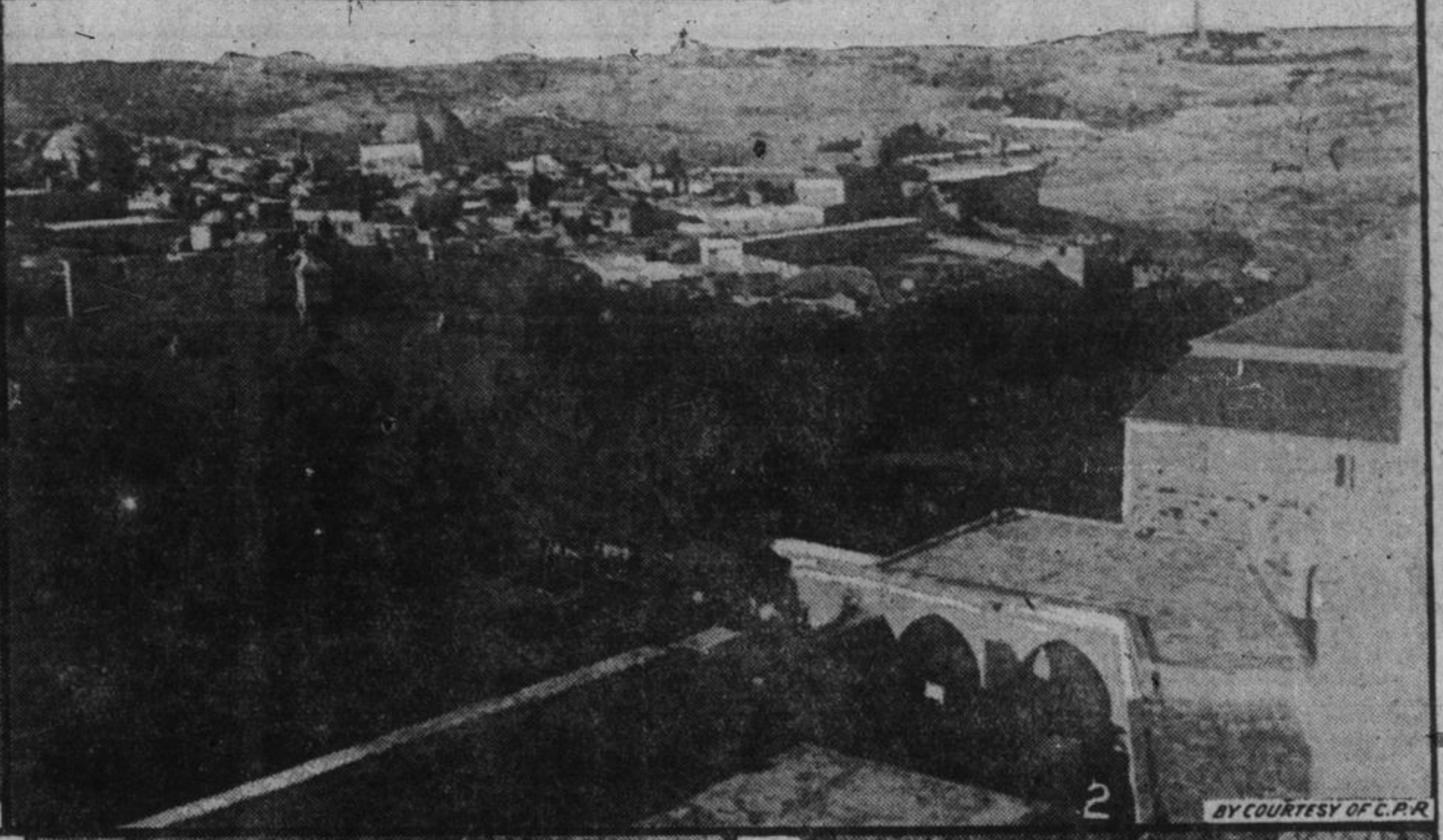


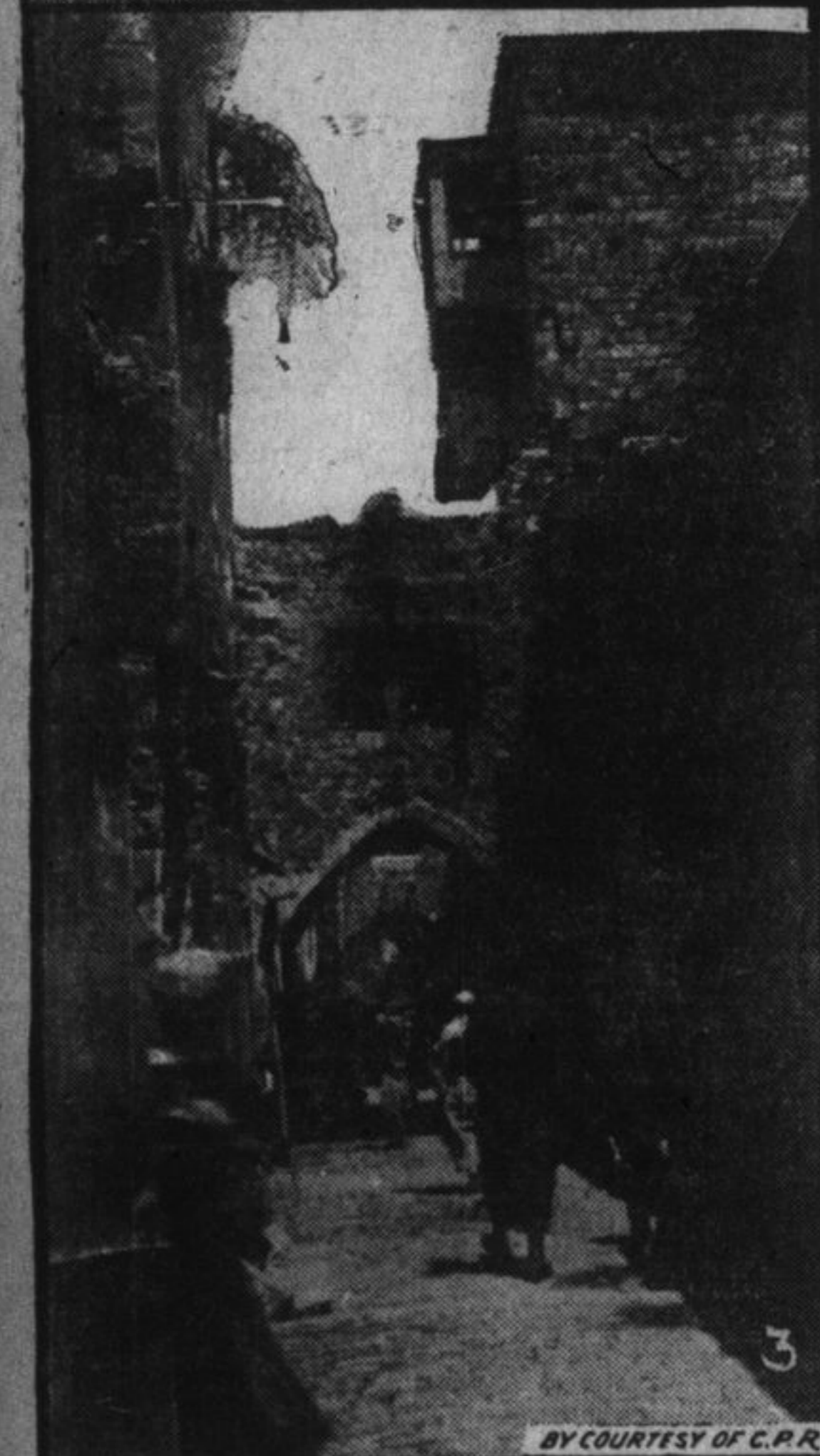
BRITISH RULE IN PALESTINE --- JERUSALEM IN PICTURES



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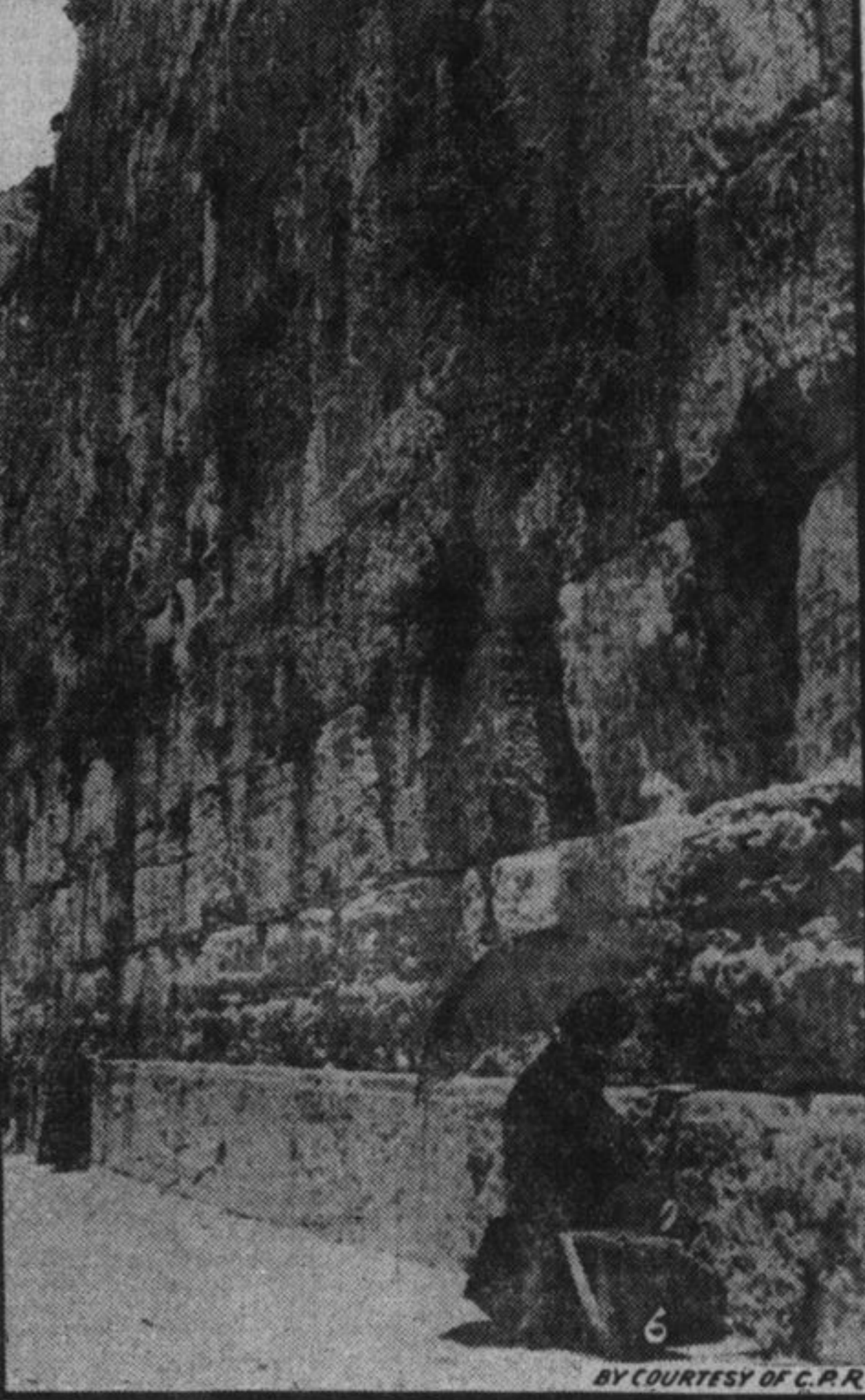
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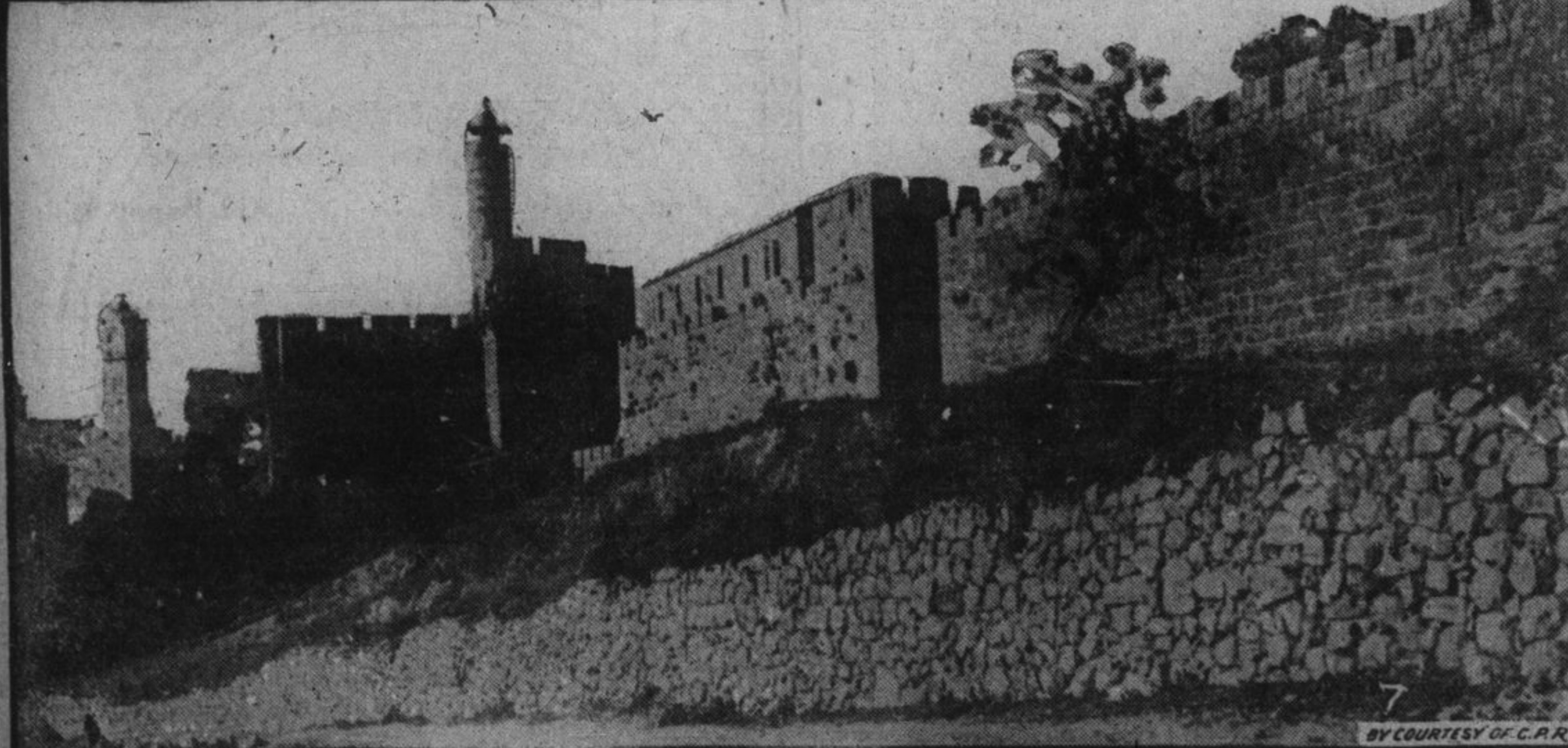


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- (1) View of the new part of Jerusalem from the top of the wall.
- (2) Remarkable view of the old city with enclosing wall.
- (3) David Street, the main street of the old city.
- (4) The Mosque of Omar, which, after the famous Mecca, is the holiest spot of Mohammedism.
- (5) A typical Jerusalem Jew kissing the Holy Wailing Wall, according to the ordinance of tradition.
- (6) A close up view of the famous Wailing Wall.
- (7) A road along the Wall.—In the foreground is the Tower of David; in the background is the Jaffa Gate.
- (8) Lord Allenby talking to high military officials.



BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.



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PALESTINE AND THE EAST

Recent cables from London bring into prominence once again the always present Eastern Question. At a time when advanced thought in both India and Egypt is striving towards some form of self-government, the Soviet Government of Russia, through their propagandists, offering these countries a short but terrible road to the attainment of this object, and the British Government is faced with another menace to its supremacy in the East. The results of a century of gradual advancement under British rule are threatened with destruction by the hordes of Bolshevik troops to the north of Palestine, Persia, and Afghanistan. A review of the events which led up to the occupation of Palestine throw an interesting light on one of the many grave problems which added to the anxieties of the Allied Command during the early years of the war. One has only to remember the spectacular tour of the German Emperor in this country a few years prior to the war, and his bold attempt to gain Mohammedan sympathies, to realize the main direction of German ambitions. The Berlin to Bagdad railway was promoted to create a striking effect on Eastern thought, and the whole policy of German endeavour from the commencement was to take the war into the East. Here, they assumed was the most vulnerable point in which to strike at the British, and what was probably of equal importance, to obtain the richest prizes. Hence we find the Allies, at a time when their utmost efforts were barely adequate to hold the enemy in Europe, compelled to divert large numbers of troops and war materials to the near East, in an endeavour to prevent the war from spreading into Asia. Our offensive in the Dardanelles was an effort in this direction, and had we been successful then in linking up with the Russians, the course of the whole war would have undoubtedly been immeasurably affected in our favor. Its failure, however, transferred our active hostilities against the Turks from the heart to the outskirts of the Ottoman Empire. It was only by the capture of such territory in Palestine and Mesopotamia that a fresh barrier could be erected against the enemy's ambition, and so we arrive at the primary impulse behind our wars of aggression in these two countries. All our efforts in the desert east of the Suez Canal had been up to then prompted more by the necessity of protecting that important water-way and our responsibilities in Egypt, from the Turks, than adding another considerable war to our other enormous enterprises. At this stage the work of driving the Turks out of Palestine became an imperative necessity.

By a fortuitous combination of circumstances not altogether without precedent in British history, the full realization of the difficulties to be overcome was co-incident with the discovery of the right man who was capable of overcoming them. Of all the men who took part in that adventure of British Arms, General Allenby spared himself the least. He selected his staff by the measure of their intelligence and infused his officers and men with his own untiring energy and enthusiasm. Lines of communication across an overwhelming stretch of arid desert between the Suez Canal and Gaza in the south of Palestine were re-organized. A gradually increasing collection of units and material suitable for warfare in the hilly country around Jerusalem were concentrated and trained for the peculiar country they had to traverse, with the result that the subsequent advance was a triumph. The entry of General Allenby and his troops into Jerusalem coming as it did at a time of particular anxiety in the main theatre of the war, it would be difficult to over-estimate the superlative moral influence this achievement effected on the staying powers of the whole Allied cause. Jerusalem has fallen twenty-three times into the hands of an invading army, but never with less display of the pomp and panoply of war than this. Showing a fundamental appreciation of religious thought throughout the Christian and Mohammedan world, General Allenby entered this city of sacred associations with reverence and on foot. If we contrast this with the theatrical display of magnificence and ebullition of egomania which characterized the visit of the then German Emperor, we have a clear perception of the difference between possessing the genius for rule and the desire for domination.

General Allenby's capabilities for administration surpassed if possible, his gift for military organization. The civil population of Palestine was in a deplorable condition, and only a people injured by centuries of misrule to an existence of extreme misery would have submitted to the exactions which the Turks demanded of them during the war. The men and women had been forced into the worst forms of slavery and their crops and cattle commandeered for the Turkish army to such an extent that the whole country was on the verge of starvation. Streets were littered by the bodies of people in the last stages of exhaustion, and disease was rampant everywhere. The task of bringing succour, and a feeling of security to these unfortunate was completed under General Allenby's administration with a celerity which compels admiration.

The future of these enormous Asiatic populations is a matter of grave concern to the world at large, and one which affects more than any other the problem of restoring peace and security to Humanity in all parts of the earth. Now there is a possibility that the half-dormant passions of the East may again be aroused and exploited by the strange and terrible power which has arisen from the Russian revolution. Nothing more regrettable than this could possibly happen at the present time. In time to come a Government may be formed in Russia which will be compatible with the requirements of other countries, but to accomplish that the Russians must first wade through a morass of violence, intrigue, and all the evils which attend them. No imagination is required to picture the horrors which would ensue if this Government in embryo carried its present pernicious influence to the south. The policy of the leaders of the Russian Soviet Government is possibly dictated more by the desperate nature of their position, than any desire for aggrandisement. Looting forays and the other dubious rewards of the freebooter are the only inducement they can offer their troops, and if these propensities are directed toward India and Egypt, the countries of Palestine and Mesopotamia may see another trial of strength on their historic battle-grounds.

JEWIS IN CANADA.
J. S. Woodsworth, in his "The Stranger Within Our Gates" claims that there are over 100,000 Jews in Canada, of whom "in Montreal there are 40,000 to 45,000; in Toronto about 20,000; in Winnipeg, 13,000 to 14,000, and each city or town of any size has quite a large contingent." The first Jewish Synagogue in Montreal was established in 1763, so that the immigration of this race is clearly no new thing. The actual number of foreign-born classified in the Census of 1911 was 47,961, of whom nearly 34,000 came from Russia. The avidity of the Jew for education is generally admitted, and at least one of the Canadian Rhodes Scholars came of Jewish parents. Through their own charitable institutions, the Canadian Jews take care of their own poor to a large extent.