

Nationalist was that nothing should be done, no permanent policy, no emergency policy, without a reference to the people, and that pledges to this effect were given by many Nationalists to their constituents. It is plain that Mr. Borden could not hope to hold the jingo end of his Cabinet on any such undertaking. **To do nothing at all is too far removed from doing a great deal, as the jingoes wish.** Some compromise between the two had to be made. It is now pretty apparent that there was a compromise and that it was effected on a basis of time. Are there not grounds for believing that there is something more than a coincidence, in the circumstance that Mr. Borden's Ministry was formed on the 10th of October 1911 and that Mr. Monk's resignation took place on the 18th of October 1912? **It was evidently agreed that for a year at least nothing should be done, and no proposal either of a temporary or permanent kind brought forward.** It is now an open secret that no concrete naval proposal was ever laid before his Cabinet by Mr. Borden, till within a very few days of Mr. Monk's resignation, and rumours of Mr. Monk's intended resignation began then to circulate at once. Time is a healer of many ills, and it was evidently believed that a way out of the difficulty would be found in the course of a year's time. Naturally some price had to be paid for such a compromise as this, something had to be sacrificed, and **Canada's duty to herself and obligation to the Mother country in the matter of naval defence was made the sacrifice,** and with this such principles and views on the question as the Prime Minister, Mr. Borden, and his followers may have entertained.

How the Nationalists have made sure of their position.

It is perfectly clear that Mr. Monk's first stipulation was that **the majority of the Cabinet for Quebec should be Nationalist, not Conservative;** that, as it was to the Nationalist campaign in that province Sir Wilfrid owed the loss of 16 seats, on the theory that "to the victor belongs the spoils," Nationalists rather than Conservatives should be given the portfolios. Accordingly, Mr. Nantel, who had been in the House for one parliament and followed Mr. Monk when the latter became the parliamentary leader of the Nationalists, was given the portfolio of Inland Revenue. Mr. Louis P. Pelletier, who had never been a member of the federal House but who on account of the anti-naval campaign was glad to join in vigorously with Messrs. Bourassa and Lavergne, was made Postmaster General and taken in to the exclusion of old time Conservative members of Parliament. In this way, **Mr. Monk and his Nationalist allies succeeded in having the entire French-Canadian representation in the Cabinet of new-made Nationalist rather than of old-time Conservative persuasion.** Mr. Blondin, another Nationalist follower of Mr. Monk during the previous parliament was rewarded with the office of deputy speaker. This wholesale recognition of Nationalists in the Cabinet, out of all proportion to their numbers in the House, and to the exclusion of all French Canadians who had remained loyal to Conservative principles and refused to desert the old-time Conservative for the Conservative-Nationalist camp, must have caused Mr. Borden some concern, but Mr. Monk and his Nationalist allies knew that Mr. Borden was a weak leader, and that, in the alliance which had been contracted, he