

PAAO
UL
77.15
C4P8
no. 16

The Nationalist-Conservative Alliance.

A Story of Political Intrigue

In a recent series of fourteen articles contributed to his own paper, "Le Devoir," Henri Bourassa, the Nationalist Leader in Quebec, has expounded the theories of Nationalism, its inception, its development, and the secret history of the "unholy alliance" entered into by Mr. Borden with the Nationalists in 1910 and during the election campaign of 1911.

Though disclaiming the existence of a regular covenant with the Tory leaders, so far as the Nationalists are concerned, Mr. Bourassa's statements prove the close union of Conservatives and Nationalists in the effort to defeat Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and any policy of naval aid to Great Britain. **In the Province of Quebec, by appeals to prejudice and an enormous amount of money supplied by leading Conservatives, the alliance was successful in electing 21 opponents of Laurier.** But as the sin usually carries its own punishment, so Mr. Bourassa now bewails the treachery of the men elected as a result of the unholy alliance. From the facts adduced by Mr. Bourassa, it is clear that Mr. Borden's emergency contribution was inspired not by any genuine desire to relieve the mother country, but rather as a consequence of the pledges made with his knowledge and consent, by the Nationalist and Conservative candidates under pressure of Bourassa.

THE PRINCIPLES OF NATIONALISM.

Writing in *Le Devoir*, May 16th, 1913, Mr. Bourassa says, in part: "The Nationalist League was organized in March, 1903.

"One month later we opened our campaign in Quebec, with a huge meeting in the drill hall. A programme of the League had been printed and distributed in advance. Among other articles could be found the following:—

- (a) No participation by Canada in imperial wars outside her territory.
- (b) To spurn any attempt at recruiting for British troops.
- (c) To oppose the establishment in Canada of a naval school with the help and for the benefit of imperial authorities.
- (d) Control over our militia and military colleges in time of war as in time of peace and **for the defence of our territory exclusively.** Refusal to grant leave of absence to any militia officer in order that he may take part in any imperial war.
- (e) Appointment by the Canadian Government of a Canadian officer as head of our militia."