

The Case of Bourassa and Monet.

THEIR PECULIAR VIEWS AND THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

Mr. Richardson, M.P., Must Go, but Bourassa was not Opposed by the Laurier Government.

Mr. Bourassa, Liberal M.P. for Labelle, and Mr. Monet, Liberal M.P. for Napierville, (who entertained and expressed similar views), voted against the Government on the question of sending troops to Africa, but were admitted to the party caucuses and were treated as good enough Liberals for all practical purposes. They simply adhered to the position their party leader had taken in his interview with the Toronto Globe. Hon. Mr. Bernier, in his address to the electors of Rigaud, Que., after he was taken into the Cabinet, announced that he, personally, was opposed to sending troops to Africa, but explained that circumstances forced the Premier to consent that volunteers might go if they wished. Hon. Mr. Tarte's anti-Imperial sentiments, so frequently expressed, did not make him an offensive person to his leader or colleagues, and he held up Mr. Bourassa to the people of Paris as one whose views were greatly to be admired. There is no question of having Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Monet opposed by Liberals who are in accord with the Government's action in sending the Canadian contingents. They still remain good enough Liberals for all purposes of their leaders.

THE SAME—ONLY DIFFERENT.

How differently was Mr. R. L. Richardson, M.P., treated in Lisgar, Man. He strongly favoured the support Canada was giving the Empire, but he differed with his leaders because they were not carrying out the pledges they had made to the electors. The crack of the party whip was heard in his constituency,

and the leaders at Ottawa had another man, Mr. Winkler, nominated to contest the county in the Liberal interests. Richardson was thrown out of the party, body and bones.

Mr. Bourassa, when he differed with the Government, resigned and stood for re-election in Labelle, was not opposed—he was re-elected by acclamation.

Where a man is really in favour of upright government, of a party adhering to the platform upon which they were elected, the present managers of Liberalism have no use for him. The Liberal shepherds show a marked difference in the way they treat their "erring lambs."

MR. BOURASSA'S (LIBERAL M.P.) VIEWS.

The British Government sent to South Africa an army of two hundred thousand men, composed not only of the best regiments of England, Scotland and Ireland, but including also the best soldiers that would be gathered from the British colonies; and it took eight months for that powerful army to conquer a gathering of poor peasants drawn from a total population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls.—Mr. Henri Bourassa, M.P., in the House of Commons, June 7, 1900. (Hansard report.)

PROTESTS AGAINST THE POLICY.

"But, again, as a representative of the French-Canadians, remembering the past, remembering the nefarious policy that sent to the gallows free men asking for their countrymen the rights of British subjects, I protest against