

minion. These stories had their origin in the fertile minds of the writers.

The result is well known. While the motives of the electorate cannot be questioned, so much cannot be said of those of the tacticians who had planned the campaign. Quebec, the West's logical ally on the tariff question, was split from the West, and the cleavage tactics were once more successful. The Budget of the present session (1919) is proof of the victory which Special Privilege won.

The sequel is yet to be told. Special Privilege which has used Quebec as a pawn in its game is now it is openly stated, out to secure an alliance with the people it traduced, against the radical West.

To sum up, Special Privilege cannot live in an united Canada. Special Privilege exists through dissension among the masses of the people. Special Privilege is sectional, and lives on sectionalism.

Liberalism, on the other hand, cares nothing for sectionalism. Liberalism has always striven for a united Canada. Liberalism seeks its allies from all classes, all creeds, and all races. Liberalism is for Canada first, last, and all the time.

#### **A WESTERN PREMIER ON THE FRENCH CANADIAN RACE.**

Hon. W. M. Martin, K.C., M.P.P., Prime Minister of Saskatchewan, and formerly for eight years member of the House of Commons, Ottawa, in a manifesto to the people of Saskatchewan, December 8, 1917, amongst other things stated as follows:—

"Personally, I regret exceedingly the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not a member of the new Government for there is not a man in Canada for whom I have greater respect and admiration than I have for Sir Wilfrid. Statements made in the press to the effect that 'a vote for Sir Wilfrid is a vote to quit the war' are not only untrue but are a slander of the character of the man who guided the destinies of Canada for a period of sixteen years, during all of which time there was harmony among all the peoples of this great Dominion. The only question upon which I disagree with him is the question of conscription, for I am convinced that only by a system of selective conscription can we be sure that sufficient assistance will be sent to our men overseas and, while I hold this view, I also think that on account of the importance