

if the emergency device is, that it can be brought out when it is wanted, and put away quickly when its presence is embarrassing, and it lends itself to a kind of oratorical display unsurpassed by less spectacular, though probably infinitely more important situations.

The "emergency" was needed in 1910 to reconcile the Nationalists and jingoes in the country. Now in 1912-13 it is required to reconcile the Nationalists and jingoes in the Cabinet and parliament. There has been a slight change in the use to which "the appeal to the people before the adoption of a permanent policy" attitude is being put. It was used in 1910 and 1911 as a means of leading the people to believe that the Conservative-Nationalist alliance had their interests at heart and that the people would be therefore given a chance to express their view. To-day it is being made to serve the interests of members of the alliance in the cabinet and parliament to prevent an appeal being made. It is stated that it is impossible to frame a permanent policy for years, notwithstanding that parliament in March 1909 unanimously agreed on the permanent policy Canada's Ministers should carry out. A resolution respecting an appeal to the people almost in identical words to that moved by Mr. Borden in 1910, and supported by himself and his following while in Opposition, was when proposed by Mr. Verville, representative of Labour in the House of Commons almost as unanimously voted against on February 11th of this year, by Mr. Borden and his followers including several Nationalists.

How the Game of Deception Continues to be Worked.

The means adopted in 1910 to form the alliance, and the compromises effected, are serving to hold the alliance together so far as parliament is concerned, and thereby enable Mr. Borden to retain office without an appeal to the people. Mr. Borden refuses to bring down a permanent policy, and his Nationalist friends are led to believe that he thereby remains true to his Nationalist pledges, that no permanent policy will be adopted. To those who think that the permanent policy should be one of contribution to the Imperial Navy his proposals are pointed to as the first step in a permanent policy of contribution. The "emergency" has been brought out, and an immediate expenditure of \$35,000,000 for the three most powerful battleships in the world is sufficient for the moment to satisfy the jingoes.

One Minister, the Honourable F. D. Monk, and 7 Nationalists have remained true to their pledges, the former by resigning from the Cabinet, because after hearing all Mr. Borden had to report, he saw no evidence of an emergency and was unwilling to go back on the pledge that the people should be consulted before any course involving large expenditures was entered upon, the others for probably the same reason, by voting on February 13th, against Mr. Borden's proposals. Of the 20 Nationalists in Parliament, the remaining 12, three of whom, Mr. Coderre (who succeeded Mr. Monk), Mr. Nantel and Mr. Pelletier, are in the Cabinet, have continued their support of Mr. Borden, so the Nationalist-Conservative alliance continues for the time being to hold its own.

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