

THE INSIDE STORY OF THE NATIONALIST-CONSERVATIVE ALLIANCE OR HOW SIR ROBERT BORDEN JOINED WITH BOURASSA.

THE race question has too often played an outstanding part in the politics of Canada. Apparently it has been decided by those who direct the affairs of the Conservative party that it is to be brought prominently to the front at the next Federal general elections. The race cry did yeoman service in 1911. As in 1911, so today, Bourassa in *Le Devoir* and on the platform is attempting to inflame the race passions of his French-speaking compatriots in Quebec and throughout Canada against Britain and everything British, hoping thereby to arouse antagonism against the great Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whom he accuses of British sympathies and of supporting the British cause.

As in 1911, so to-day, the *Toronto News*, the *Toronto Telegram*, the *Winnipeg Telegram*, and sundry smaller papers, are doing all they can directly by falsehood and indirectly by insinuation, to arouse active antagonism amongst the English-speaking people of Canada against the French race at large as being cowardly, treacherous and disloyal, in the hope that as in 1911, English-speaking electors will vote against Liberal candidates for Parliament because the Liberal leader is of French race and Roman Catholic religion.

The serious feature of the case is not whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier is returned to power. It is that the double-barrelled campaign against Britain and the British amongst French-speaking Canadians and against everything French-Canadian throughout English-speaking Canada cannot fail to have far-reaching effect on the future of our country no matter what party or Premier is in power.

This policy of playing race against race was glaringly evident throughout Canada when the Conservative party during the election of 1911, led by Mr. Borden, joined with the Nationalist party, led by Mr. Henri Bourassa, to defeat the Liberals. "Anything to beat Laurier," was their slogan.

Unholy Alliance.

This Unholy Conservative-Nationalist alliance joined together two parties, diametrically opposed in professed principles. The Tory political creed for years has been, "Everything for Britain and the Mother Country," while the Nationalists' creed is, "No aid to England or the English." A fine combination!

In order that there may be no possible misunderstanding as to this Unholy Alliance and the principles involved by both parties, we propose to give herewith some of the details of the agreement as arranged by Conservative Leaders and Mr. Bourassa, to show how unholy, unprincipled and unpatriotic the nefarious plot was. More than that we hope that in bringing the formation of this Alliance to the attention of the electors throughout Canada they will see how Mr. Borden from the day he was elected to the Premiership of this country

has practically been under the rule of Bourassa so far as the inclusion of French-Canadians in his Cabinet is concerned.

The Nationalist Creed.

Lest our readers may have forgotten we quote herewith four Articles, adopted in March, 1903, which are articles contained in the platform of the Nationalist party. These Articles are as follows:—

- (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.

This was a portion of the Nationalist platform in March, 1903, and re-adopted at a meeting of the Nationalist League held at St. Eustache, Quebec in July, 1910. This was also the platform which Sir Robert Borden accepted when he united with Bourassa in 1911 in this Unholy Conservative-Nationalist Alliance, "to defeat Laurier at all costs."

Mr. Bourassa Tells of the Alliance with the Conservative Party.

Not wishing to be unfair to Sir Robert Borden and the Conservative party we quote hereunder what Mr. Bourassa has stated in regard to this Alliance as published in a series of fourteen articles in his paper, *Le Devoir*, in May and June, 1913.

In *Le Devoir* on May 29th, 1913, Mr. Bourassa writes as follows:—

"During the session of 1910-11 two leaders of the Conservative party requested that I meet them at the house of a mutual friend of ours.

The envoys opened as follows:—

"The Nationalists say they are fighting, as we do, the Liberal government, but their stand upon Reciprocity embarrasses us (the Conservative party) to a great extent. Were we (Conservatives and Nationalists) to unite our efforts primarily against Reciprocity, it is quite possible that an understanding, satisfactory to both parties, could be arrived at on the naval question since we are one on the point of popular consultation.

"If you press the naval question in Quebec it may provoke a display of loyalism on the extremist wing of our party. If Reciprocity