

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

"A Shadow on the Tower." (Cartoon).....	133
New Nationalist Appointment.....	134
Another Triumph for Liberalism.....	134
Recruiting Speeches, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....	134
Sir Wilfrid on the Bilingual Question.....	135, 136, 137
Still More for Railways.....	137
A Word With You, Sir Sam!.....	138, 139, 140, 141
The Ross Rifle.....	141
Canada's Finances.....	142, 143
Canada's Public Debt.....	143
Vacancies in the House.....	144
Diary of the Month.....	144

NEW NATIONALIST APPOINTMENT.

The resignation of Mr. D. O. Lesperance, M.P. for Montmagny was followed quite shortly by the announcement of his appointment to the Board of Harbor Commissioners at Quebec, a comfortable and coveted berth in the gift of the Dominion Government. Thus Mr. Lesperance is added to the already long list of Quebec Nationalists, elected in 1911 with the aid of the Conservatives, who have received substantial reward for their thick-and-thin and unquestioning support of Sir Robert Borden and his government. It is a list worth remembering and recounting:

Hon. W. B. Nantel, at first appointed Minister of Inland Revenue, now Railway Commissioner.

Hon. L. P. Pelletier, appointed Postmaster-General, now a Judge in the City of Montreal.

Hon. Louis Coderre, appointed Secretary of State, now a Judge in the City of Montreal.

Hon. P. E. Blondin, Secretary of State.

Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Minister of Inland Revenue.

Hon. Arthur Sevigny, Speaker of the House of Commons.

D. O. Lesperance, M.P., Harbor Commissioner at Quebec, and others to minor positions.

WHAT IS NATIONALISM?

The Nationalist League was organized in March, 1903. The Nationalist campaign was opened in Quebec one month later. A programme had been printed and distributed in advance. In this programme the following articles of Nationalist principles are found:

"No participation by Canada in Imperial Wars outside her territory."

"To spurn any attempt at recruiting for British Troops."

"To oppose the establishment in Canada of a Naval School with the help and for the benefit of Imperial authorities."

"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."

These were the ideals, the fundamental principles of Nationalism as embodied in their programme in 1903. These are the principles which Mr. Henri Bourassa, Mr. Lavergne, Mr. Coderre, Mr. Pelletier, Mr. Blondin Mr. Patenaude Mr. Sevigny and the Nationalists stood for and advocated during the elections of 1911, and which up to this day they have not repudiated.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR LIBERALISM.

The provincial general elections in Nova Scotia on June 20th furnished further and striking evidence of the strength of Liberalism throughout Canada. The Liberal government of Premier Murray returned to power with an increased majority, a result without precedent in the political history of Canada when it is considered that the Liberals have been in power continuously for 34 years in Nova Scotia. The standing of the parties at dissolution was: Liberals 24, Conservatives 14. Five new seats had been added since the previous election. The unofficial returns show of 32 Liberals and 11 Conservatives elected.

There is no mystery about this remarkable endorsement of Premier Murray and his government by the people of Nova Scotia. It reflects nothing but the knowledge and the appreciation of the electors at large that they have been served faithfully and well. The best proof of this is to be found in the fact that when election time came the Conservatives found themselves without a single issue against the government. Their one campaign cry was "Thirty-four years in the saddle; it is time for a change," but as the vote indicates, it found no response among the people who judged the Murray government by its performances in the past and insisted on looking upon that record as the surest evidence that Liberalism would continue to give them clean, conscientious and progressive administration of public affairs.

RECRUITING SPEECHES,
RIGHT HONORABLE SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

The Tory Press of Ontario for the past six weeks have been making an attempt to prove that the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done little or nothing to stimulate recruiting in the Province of Quebec. None knows better than these Editors that in spite of Sir Wilfrid's advanced years he has used his powerful eloquence to promote recruiting among his fellow countrymen.

Attention is directed to the speeches delivered by the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier since War was declared in August, 1914:

At Toronto, September 10th, 1914:—Canadian Patriotic Fund.

At Toronto, September 12th, 1914:—Canada and the War.

At Ottawa, September 23rd, 1914:—Canada and the War.

At Ottawa, September 28th, 1914:—Canadian Patriotic Fund.

At Sohmer Park, Montreal, October 15th, 1914:—Recruiting meeting

At Montreal, Reform Club, December 13th, 1914:—Canada at War.

At Toronto, May 21st, 1915:—Liberal Club Federation.

At Ottawa, July 16th, 1915:—Recruiting meeting.

At St. Lin, Que., August 7th, 1915:—Canada and the War.

At Sherbrooke, Que., August 12th, 1915:—Two mass meetings for recruiting.

At Napanee, Ont., September 2nd, 1915:—Recruiting meeting.

At Monument National, Montreal, Que., December 9th, 1915:—Patriotic meeting.

At Monument National, Montreal, Que., June 3rd, 1916:—Recruiting Meeting.

At Brome, Que., July 1st, 1916:—Red Cross rally.