

It was the same Mr. Blondin who said on the same occasion:

"The English have never done anything for the French-Canadians. We do not owe them anything.—The only liberties which we enjoy have been snatched.—England has sown the world with hatred, quarrels and wars. We have had enough of England and the English."

The Principles of Nationalism.

In view of the fact that every man affected by the appointments and promotions of the past month is an avowed Nationalist with a record of activity in the organizing and furthering of the Nationalist movement, it may not be out of place to recall just what the Nationalist movement meant and still means. The proof comes from the founder himself, Henry Bourassa, who wrote in his own paper, *Le Devoir*, May 16, 1913, that among other articles of organization of the Nationalist League, were the following:—

(a) No participation of 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.

(e) Appointment by the Canadian Government of a Canadian officer as head of our militia."

Coderre an Active Nationalist.

That Hon. Louis Coderre, now a judge, was part and parcel of the movement is proved also by Mr. Bourassa himself. In the same paper, on May 27, 1913, he tells:

"The second meeting (of the League) took place at St. Henri, (Montreal), at the invitation of Mr. Louis Coderre, at present Secretary of State. Similar declarations were made, the same principles were pleaded and the same resolutions endorsed."

Referring to the fact that the Nationalists were opposed not only to the Laurier Naval Act of 1910, but also to the new policy of contribution as advocated by Borden and the Conservatives, Mr. Bourassa proceeded:

"This time it was Mr. Coderre who, in the role of Peter, disowned Mr. Borden. No doubt he must have heard the cock crow when he took up Mr. Monk's portfolio, 18 months later."

Also Arthur Sevigny, Deputy Speaker.

Mr. Arthur Sevigny, member for Dorchester, and Deputy Speaker in the House of Commons, appointed to take the place of Hon. Mr. Blondin as Deputy Speaker in October, 1914, is another Nationalist, who while he had entered into some part of his reward, was strongly advocated by leading Conservative and Nationalist papers for the place given to Hon. Mr. Patenaude. He is the same

Mr. Sevigny whom Bourassa's *Le Devoir* quoted as having declaimed at Vaudreuil "Away with the red, white and blue rags," and who is quoted in the Canadian Annual Review for 1910 as having, at Tignwick, on October 31, 1910, said: "The Laurier cabinet is a cabinet of Imperialists who want to sacrifice Canada's interests and plunge us into wars with which we have nothing to do. . . . What has England done for you? She has no need of your help. . . . You must protest against helping England in her wars." It was the same Mr. Sevigny, still Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons by the grace of Sir Robert Borden and his Nationalist-Conservative majority, who is quoted in the same authority as having declared at Arthabaska, November 1, 1910: "The Navy belongs to His Majesty. Is that a Canadian Navy? Who is His Majesty? Have we any Majesty here?"

Such are the views, the beliefs and the expressed desires of men whom Sir Robert Borden is compelled to honor with seats at his cabinet board and with rich offices in the gift of the Government because he owes to them his present position by virtue of the unholy alliance of 1910-11.

Who Should be Interned?

A few days ago it was seriously argued by a Toronto newspaper which is nothing if not an out-and-out supporter of Toryism and the Borden government that Henri Bourassa should be interned as an enemy of the nation because of his attitude since the outbreak of the War. If Henri Bourassa should be interned, is there any reason why he should not be followed into internment by his equally culpable lieutenants and supporters who have been honored with seats at the cabinet board of Sir Robert Borden or with even more sacred places of responsibility in the judiciary?

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS.

The 31st annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at Vancouver, B.C. during the week of September 20th, proved one of the most profitable in the history of the organization, as in the absence of special controversial troubles in war time the delegates were able to devote themselves wholeheartedly to many of the problems for the discussion of which the Congress is primarily organized.

A notable feature of the Convention was the nearly unanimous vote against a "testing" resolution introduced for the repeal of the Lemieux Industrial Disputes Act. The vote came through the appearance at the Congress of the Minister of Labor, Hon. Thomas Crothers, who addressed the delegates at length in an attempt to win their approval to the present act which he proposed. Briefly, these proposed amendments would put in the hands of the Minister the full power to appoint boards of investigation, and also empower him to decide finally as to whether or not a board should be appointed. The Congress refused to decide without more careful study of the proposal which was therefore laid over for future action.