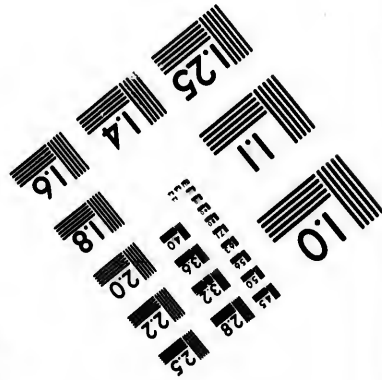
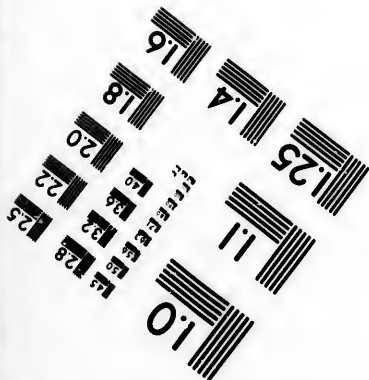
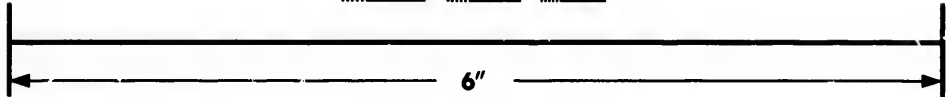
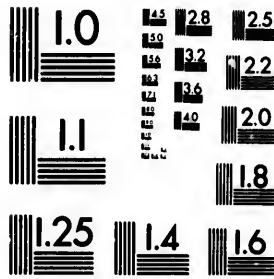


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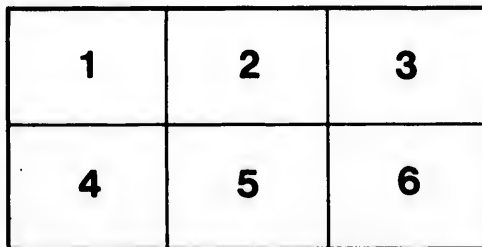
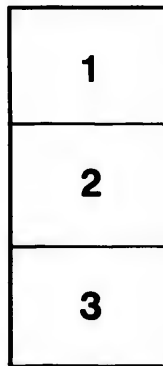
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The Case of Bourassa and Monet.

THEIR PECULIAR VIEWS AND THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

Mr. Richardson, M.P., Must Go, but Bourassa was not Opposed by the Laurier Government.

Mr. Bourassa, Liberal M.P. for Labelle, and Mr. Monet, Liberal M.P. for Napierville, (who entertained and expressed similar views), voted against the Government on the question of sending troops to Africa, but were admitted to the party caucuses and were treated as good enough Liberals for all practical purposes. They simply adhered to the position their party leader had taken in his interview with the Toronto Globe. Hon. Mr. Bernier, in his address to the electors of Rigaud, Que., after he was taken into the Cabinet, announced that he, personally, was opposed to sending troops to Africa, but explained that circumstances forced the Premier to consent that volunteers might go if they wished. Hon. Mr. Tarte's anti-Imperial sentiments, so frequently expressed, did not make him an offensive person to his leader or colleagues, and he held up Mr. Bourassa to the people of Paris as one whose views were greatly to be admired. There is no question of having Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Monet opposed by Liberals who are in accord with the Government's action in sending the Canadian contingents. They still remain good enough Liberals for all purposes of their leaders.

THE SAME—ONLY DIFFERENT.

How differently was Mr. R. L. Richardson, M.P., treated in Lisgar, Man. He strongly favoured the support Canada was giving the Empire, but he differed with his leaders because they were not carrying out the pledges they had made to the electors. The crack of the party whip was heard in his constituency,

and the leaders at Ottawa had another man, Mr. Winkler, nominated to contest the county in the Liberal interests. Richardson was thrown out of the party, body and bones.

Mr. Bourassa, when he differed with the Government, resigned and stood for re-election in Labelle, was not opposed—he was re-elected by acclamation.

Where a man is really in favour of upright government, of a party adhering to the platform upon which they were elected, the present managers of Liberalism have no use for him. The Liberal shepherds show a marked difference in the way they treat their "erring lambs."

MR. BOURASSA'S (LIBERAL M.P.) VIEWS.

The British Government sent to South Africa an army of two hundred thousand men, composed not only of the best regiments of England, Scotland and Ireland, but including also the best soldiers that would be gathered from the British colonies; and it took eight months for that powerful army to conquer a gathering of poor peasants drawn from a total population of two hundred and fifty thousand souls.—Mr. Henri Bourassa, M.P., in the House of Commons, June 7, 1900. (Hansard report.)

PROTESTS AGAINST THE POLICY.

"But, again, as a representative of the French-Canadians, remembering the past, remembering the nefarious policy that sent to the gallows free men asking for their countrymen the rights of British subjects, I protest against

the same policy which to-day those who happen to be in power are trying to impose in South Africa."—Mr. Henri Bourassa, M.P., in the House of Commons, June 7, 1900. (Hansard report.)

"SHRIEKING LOYALISTS" OF CANADA.

When men do not enlist quickly enough a commissioner will be appointed, and he will visit your homes, knock at your door, and if it is not opened he will break it in, for he will

have the law on his side. Then he will choose your ablest son, perhaps the very one you depended on to support your family in your old age, put a uniform on his back, a rifle on his shoulder and send him off to Asia or Africa to fight for the glory of England. While the shrieking loyalists of Toronto or Halifax will indulge in banqueting and drinking champagne, the poor old mother will be weeping at home for the son who has been carried off to the war. —Mr. H. Bourassa, M.P., at St. Remi, Que.

FOOD WHICH BOURASSA FED UPON.

"OLD TUPPER'S" LOYALTY.

One of the blunders of old Tupper is Imperial Federation, which signifies more intimate alliance between England and her colonies in general, and Canada in particular. One of the conditions of this alliance will be that in times of war Canada will be called upon, to pay its share of the cost in money and in men. Thus, as England is always at war with somebody, we will have to continually tax ourselves to find the money and to draw lots to furnish the men. In return, England will create these droll baronets, knights of this and commanders of that. But the people will remain food for the cannon. Why all these armaments, if we were not to have war? And why fight for England? The electors should remember that these great big chiefs, who are so anxious to show themselves more patriotic and more loyal than others, and ready to throw us into war for the benefit of others, will not be the ones to support the burden of it. It is the electors who will have to use these carbines and these cannons. We are considered quite good enough to furnish food for cannon. The Tupperes, the Angers, the Tailons, will be in their ministerial offices when they will send us to the posts. With joy in their hearts and a glass of champagne in their hands, they will send our children to Africa or to Asia, whence they will never return. If you vote for the Bleu candidates you approve all

these preparations for war. Vote for Laurier and his candidates if you wish to see your country enjoy tranquility, and not to expose yourselves to have to leave one of these fine mornings for distant shores, leaving behind your wives, your children, and all that is dear to you.

—*Liberal leaflet, used in Quebec in general elections of 1896, which were under the organization of Hon. J. Israel Tarte, now Minister of Public Works in the Laurier Government.*

THE GOVERNMENT AND BOURASSA.

(From the St. John Sun.)

It is certainly a singular fact that not one of the Ministers has even suggested opposition to Mr. Bourassa, who twice divided the House against the policy of assisting the Empire in Africa. Mr. Bourassa resigned his seat to appeal to the electors of Labelle against the offer of a contingent for Africa. He went about the constituency challenging opposition to his views. Neither Minister nor Machine put in an appearance against him. Mr. Bourassa was elected on the anti-British platform, and to this day his return is included by the Government press in the list of Government victories won in bye-elections.

If Mr. Bourassa had supported the British cause in Africa, but had called for an investigation of frauds in public contracts he would have been read out of the party.

