

whose rights are frequently utterly disregarded in schools controlled by the French. In the City of Ottawa the one aim of the French trustees and their backers, since the English trustees refused openly to join their illegal campaign against the Ontario Government, has been to wreck the English schools. Thus the English teaching staff was dismissed, the schools were locked in the children's faces in September, the necessary annexes were discarded, the teachers, when restored by order of Judge Lennox, were and are unpaid and a hold attempt was made to make every Separate School in Ottawa bilingual. A recent example of how the French are continuing this persecution is the fact that the caretaker of one of English School Annexes of Ottawa had in January, 1915 to apply to the Ottawa City Relief Committee for help because the French trustees refused to pay her her salary as caretaker. The enforcement of Regulation 17 is required to put an end to a persecution—of the English. All circumstances considered, it leaves ample room for instruction in French for French children who want it. If in some points it needs to be modified, then let that be done.

We expect then that the Ontario Government will take effective measures to provide efficient English education for every school child in Ontario. It was with that in view that it was elected.

In one respect, however, not so much in Regulation 17, but the manner in which it is enforced, should be modified. We refer to the appointment of Protestant inspectors of Separate Bilingual Schools. There is no reference to Protestant inspectors in Regulation 17, nor are they required by any other Regulation of the Department of Education. In fact their appointment was largely a matter of accident. We hold that instead of these Protestant Bilingual co-inspectors the Bilingual Separate Schools should be inspected by the regular Separate School inspectors. The English-speaking Catholics of Ottawa have a right to speak on this question. They have shown openly and repeatedly that the so-called religious agitation against these Protestant inspectors was merely a French agitation using the cloak of religion; that these inspectors had a Constitutional right to enter Separate Schools; that the reason why English-speaking Catholic inspectors were not appointed was because the French objected to them, and as a result those who were eligible for that appointment were not anxious to take it; that in no single instance did these Protestant inspectors interfere with religion. On the other hand we maintain, and this will be generally admitted, that the normal inspectors of Separate Schools are Catholic Separate School inspectors, and that the appointment of the Protestant Bilingual co-inspectors was justified only, because, for the moment, no others were available. As a matter of fact their appointment was bad politics. It gave the French an opportunity to start and wage an aggressive anti-English agitation under the guise of religion. They have succeeded in preventing the entrance of English inspectors into their schools since the latter have been appointed. Indeed there are schools with a large number of purely English children which have never yet had an English inspector within their doors, much to the detriment of those children.

The complete Frenchification of Ontario is the programme of people of the type of those who constitute the French Canadian Educational Association of Ontario. The official organ of that Association—*Le Droit* of Ottawa—in its issue of 23 June, 1914, publishes with approval the following statement of one of its supporters: "I contemplate in the future a province of Ontario entirely French-Canadian." (*J'entrevois dans l'avenir une province d'Ontario entièrement canadienne-française*). We need not be surprised that an organ which stamps as "usurpers of French soil" (5 Dec., 1914) the Catholic and Protestant Glengarry Highlanders, who by their heroic loyalty during the Revolutionary War saved Upper Canada to the Empire, and who shoulder to shoulder with English, Irish and Scots of Prescott and Russell and the rest of Ontario saved Upper Canada, of which they were the first real settlers, once more at the cost of their life's blood in 1812,—we need not be surprised if that organ and the Association it represents should consider it their right to utilize the school system of Ontario to drive these Scot, English and Irish "usurpers" from Glengarry, Prescott and Russell.

Nor is this Frenchification of Ontario anything new. It has been carried on with success for over forty years. As early as 1874 county councils were permitted to appoint French inspectors, if there were forty French schools in