

nipeg on Holiday." So it will be seen that French Canadians are enlisting in every part of the Dominion. Sir, what is the conclusion to be come to? It is either that the French Canadian soldiers are in great numbers or that the Imperial authorities, under the advice of the Ottawa authorities, have put them in the front ranks to protect those behind them. This is the only conclusion that we can come to—either that they are in large numbers or that they have been put in the most dangerous places to protect those who are hiding their skins behind them, as they are doing in Toronto and other places.

Take the Gazette of the 16th of March, in which we find the following:

Cordial Welcome to Wounded Men.—Forty-six Montrealers arrived from Quebec by special C.P.R. train.

Half of them were French Canadians. Out of 46 wounded soldiers there were 23 French Canadians.

Take the Gazette of the 25th of June last, which says:

Nineteen Montrealers were included in three casualty lists.

In these lists there were 9 French Canadians, the names of whom are given, namely: Boisseau, Laviolette, Dufour, O. Desjardins, P. Desjardins, Beauchamp, Leduc, and Duchesne. I may add that there are many names which, though English or Scotch, belong to men who are in fact French Canadians, and very often not able to speak English; for instance, McNicol, Blackburn, Warren, Brown, Burroughs, and Robertson. One man named Brown some time ago in Quebec was refused permission to serve as an English juryman because he could not speak English. Another man named Burroughs, in Montmagny, could not speak English at all. Yet soldiers having such names as these are put down as English. Again I ask, what is the natural conclusion? I leave the question to the public until my challenge to the Government is accepted.

Again, we read in the Gazette of the 16th of May last:

Sixteen Montrealers in 314 casualties issued yesterday.

Among these are sixteen Montrealers. Eight are French names—Pelletier, Normand, Duquette, Lalonde, Chicoine, Casgrain, Desrosiers, Blouin—eight out of sixteen. Does this not prove that the French Canadians are in the great number, or that they are taken and afterwards put in front

of the English soldiers and killed in larger proportion?

I wish to make this point as strong as possible. Take the Gazette of the 16th of June, which says:

Seventeen Montrealers in 469 casualties for the week end.

There are eight French Canadians in the list: Latour, Verge, Nadon, Major, Soucy, Sylvestre, Salvail, and Archer.

And that is not all. It is very easy to change a French name to English. I know a man named Colin who becomes Collins. Take the name Clement, which is made Clements on adding an "s." Take Martin—that is a good French-Canadian name—and we find it in every list put in English as Martin. Is this fair? Is it just? Is it doing justice to one of the best, greatest, and most loyal of the provinces of this Dominion, the province of Quebec?

I repeat, let us have a chance to look at the records of the Militia Department, and we will show what the true position is as to the number and nationality of those who have enlisted in Quebec, Ontario, and elsewhere.

I refer again, Sir, to the Gazette of the 18th of June, in which we read:

Cordial Reception to Invalided Men. Twenty Montrealers in party which arrived on Saturday night. Many saw long service.

Nine of these men were French Canadians, and one name in the list is Collins. We all know that that is a French name; so, instead of there being nine French Canadians, there are ten in this list of twenty casualties.

Then I refer to the Star of the 13th of the present month, which contains a picture of a father and five sons. It is called, "A Patriotic French Family," of the name of Cyr, of Thedford Mines. The father and five sons have all gone to the war. Where can you find two or three soldiers from one Ontario family? These men are at the front; they are not slackers. When danger is present you will always find a French Canadian ready to face it. We do not go on the platform, on the hustings, into the churches, to boast of our loyalty; but when duty is put before us, we face it calmly, as every honest man must do.

Now, Sir, I do not wish to impose upon the House, but I was anxious to get these points placed properly before it. I have done so, not to get compliments for my compatriots, but to get justice; and if I have called attention to this article in the Star, it is not because I attach any special importance to that paper. We know what the

Hon. Mr. CHOQUETTE.