

exécuter leur sale besogne en tentant d'étouffer leur coreligionnaires, les Canadiens français, dont eux-mêmes n'ont jamais pu venir à bout.

"Non, il ne peut y avoir là d'esprit catholique et nous ne pouvons lire qu'en tremblant cette parole du grand apôtre; 'C'est un péril venant de faux frères.'"

"Le Droit", May 1, 1914.

"C'est toujours la même vieille histoire, le diable s'est servi d'Eve pour faire tomber Adam, il s'est servi de Judas pour livrer Jésus aux mains des juges païens, et aujourd'hui les Orangistes, déconcertés par la lutte opiniâtre que les Canadiens français opposent à leur plans de saxonisation, ont poussé nos coreligionnaires à nous traduire devant les cours pour régler un différend d'intérêt secondaire pour eux, mais de première importance pour nous."

"Le Droit", May 8, 1914.

It is most distressing to have the Catholic daily of Ottawa stirring up racial hatred in this manner.

As we anticipated, quite a few Catholic rate-payers, especially in St. George's Ward, have transferred their school taxes to the public schools during the past few weeks. Had we not brought the matter before the Courts, a great exodus would certainly have occurred. May we hope that ecclesiastical authority will interpose to save the Catholic schools of Ottawa?

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

Your Grace's obedient servants,

Signed:

R. MACKELL,
M. J. O'NEILL,
J. F. LANIGAN.

H. F. SIMS,
A. J. BRENNAN,
JAMES FINN,
Separate School Trustees.

VIII.

OTTAWA, CANADA, May 16, 1914.

TO HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL,
Papal Secretary of State,
ROME,

Your Eminence,—

We, the undersigned members of the English Committee of the Separate School Board of Ottawa, send herewith: (a) a copy of a letter of the undersigned to the Archbishop of Ottawa, dated April 27, 1914; (b) the Archbishop's answer, dated April 30, 1914; (c) our letter to the Archbishop, dated May 14, 1914; (d) the newspaper clipping referred to in that letter; (e) our case for separation of School Board.

Were the Ottawa School Question merely a local racial squabble we should not bother Your Eminence. However, as our venerable archbishop in the letter already referred to tells us, the difficulties requiring a settlement here are not within the powers possessed by him or by the bishops of this Province. Indeed the question, far from being a local one, is a national question of considerable importance.

What really causes such profound divergence of views between the English speaking trustees and priests on the one hand, and the French speaking trustees and priests on the other is, strange to say, a theological difference. The French denounce us as bad Catholics for not subscribing to the fundamental dogma of Canadian Nationalism: "Whosoever learns English and loses his father's language almost inevitably loses his Catholic faith." Those who accept that doctrine deduce as a first principle of action: The Catholic Church should oppose with all the might of her power the anglicisation of those Catholic children, who, though living in an English speaking Province, do not yet know English. Therefore the Ontario school law (which while it, all the circumstances being considered, provides on the whole reasonably well for the teaching of French to those who want it, nevertheless orders that the main body of the instruction should be in English) must according to the Nationalists be resisted as a matter of conscience, not merely by constitutional methods, but also by illegal defiance.