

FOUR NATIONALITIES SPEAK HERE

FOUR of the speeches at The Canadian War International dinner week are summarised below. They reflect the views of our nationalities—Norwegian, Italian, Austrian and Canadian. They were delivered in the order following:

Children of Scandinavia.

Mr. C. J. Printz said he was very glad to be present as a Canadian citizen from Norway. He was proud of his native country and would always be so. On the map it looks like 30 cents, but what there was of it was very good. He was equally proud of Canada and of the part she was taking in the war. He thought he might say the Scandinavians made good citizens, wherever they went. You very seldom heard of a Norwegian being in the police court, and the children of Scandinavia everywhere were occupying honorable positions. They might notice that he was bragging a little bit, which perhaps was a Norwegian habit, but it was a good idea all the same, to be proud of one's country, its history and its people. He was very grateful for the opportunity of speaking to a meeting which included so many representatives of different countries, and which promised well for the unity of all people in the British Empire and the downfall of German militarism.

Italians Do Not Forget.

M. Catalano very much appreciated the opportunity to say how glad he and his countrymen were to live in freedom and security under the British flag. He could not say quite the same as his friend, Mr. Printz, about the scarcity of Italians in the police court, but they must remember that the Italians were a warm hearted people, and had their faults in that respect as well as their virtues. The audience might be interested to know that some time since in teaching a class of 150 Italian men the point of his pencil broke and not a man in the crowd had a knife with which to sharpen it.

Sympathy of the Italian people with

Britain in her fight was very clear and very strong. They did not forget that when Italy was fighting for her independence and against the yoke of Austria, every sympathy was forthcoming from English statesmen and the English people. It was a great thing for Italy at this time to remember that of all the countries of the world Italy was the only one which had never had any misunderstanding or conflict with England. He hoped that it will always be the case, and that such gatherings as these would go on to make all the people in Canada appreciate more and more the splendid institutions of the British Empire in which they lived.

Five Hundred Austrians Ready.

Mr. Harry Roher said he had come from Lemberg in Austria with his parents when he was 12 years old. He considered it a great honor to be invited in such a meeting to say what he thought about the war. He did not want to say anything against the country where he was born, but everybody knew, and the Jews especially, that there was more freedom in Canada than in Austria.

They were very sorry to see the war, but since it had come, and a German victory would only mean less freedom in Europe and danger to freedom in America, there was no doubt on which side men like himself must be. Whenever the need arose they would see that 500 natives of Austria in Toronto would be willing to go out and fight for Britain side by side with Canadians.

Spiritual Ideals in War.

Miss Constance Boulton said, in part: I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking as a Canadian woman on such a unique occasion. We must, as Canadian men and women, show our devotion to the British Empire by a deeper national responsibility.

War is justified when it is a clashing of ideals. For the man in Canada who goes into war it is part of the immeasurable sacrifice and the greatest contribution that can be made towards