

mediate reason why the question cannot be dealt with on broad and generous lines. . . .

"Regulation 17 was never declared to be the last word in regulating the teaching of French in Ontario. . . .

"Like all other human legislation for the government of men it had its defects and its flaws. . . .

"Now that it is declared to be based in law the situation is changed. If the French people accept the situation and instead of demanding rights, urge only justice, *The Journal* believes that it is not beyond possibility to amend Regulation 17 so that its application will impose the minimum of hardship and the maximum of benefit upon those it is designed to serve."

The Religious (?) Cry.

If Roman Catholics were to be excluded from the honours, responsibilities and services of Canadian politics the late Sir John Thomson would never have been leader of the Conservative party or Prime Minister of Canada, nor would Hon. John Sandfield MacDonald, wise and shrewd, have been allowed to be the first Prime Minister of Ontario after Confederation, himself a Liberal at the head of a coalition government (the vogue at that time) with the majority of his cabinet Conservatives. If Roman Catholics had been excluded the late Sir James Whitney, the great Conservative leader, would not have enjoyed the counsel and advice of the late Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C., and of Hon. Dr. Reaume, both Roman Catholics, the one French and the other Irish. If Roman Catholics had been excluded Sir Oliver Mowat and other Liberal Premiers of Ontario would not have enjoyed the counsel and advice of Hon. Christopher F. Fraser and other Roman Catholics.

If Roman Catholics were to be excluded Hon. A. E. Arsenault a Roman Catholic French-Acadian would not have become the Conservative Prime Minister of Prince Edward Island in 1917.

A Procession of Nationalists.

Sir Robert Borden took into his cabinet a procession of Nationalists (Roman Catholics) who owe their election to Bourassa.

The first Nationalists to be taken into the Borden cabinet were Messrs. Monk, Nantel and Pelletier. Mr. Monk resigned; Mr. Nantel was appointed to the Board of Railway Commissioners, and Mr. Pelletier was appointed to the Superior Court Bench in the province of Quebec. These were succeeded by Mr. Coderre (now a judge), Mr. Blondin, Mr. Patenaude and Mr. Sevigny. Since 1911 no less than seven Nationalists have held portfolios in the Borden government.

The Allies at Washington.

If Roman Catholics were excluded from taking part in public affairs, Sir Joseph Pope, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada, would not have been at Washington in April and May, 1917, on behalf of Canada, at the greatest conference the world has ever known—the war conference of the Allies. Sir Joseph was for some years Private Secretary to Sir John A. MacDonald, for a long time leader of the Conservative party, and Prime Minister of Canada for many years. Sir Joseph has spent his life in the Civil Service at Ottawa, and shortly after Sir Robert Borden became Prime Minister. Sir Joseph received the distinction of being knighted. Sir George Foster and Sir Thomas White, members of the Borden Government in the months of April and May, 1917, during the absence of Sir Robert Borden, Hon. J. D. Hazen and Hon. Robert Rogers in England, took turns at visiting Washington to consult and advise with Sir Joseph. France and Great Britain had each over 25 experienced men present to assist in the conference.