

perhaps even the Canadian-born of English nationality. Of that I am firmly convinced. Only last week I drew attention to a casualty list, which recently appeared in the Montreal Gazette, of 40 soldiers who had been killed in the war. Half of the names were well-known French Canadian names. I mention that simply as an indication of what the statistics would show.

The Prime Minister read in another place, a few days ago, a letter from a young man of sixteen, living in Ontario, who was offering to enlist. He read that letter, without giving the name, just to show the patriotism of the young man. It was very fine, and I would have been glad to learn his name and to take an opportunity of complimenting him. But, sirs, there was in the press the other day a paragraph stating that a lad named Fraser, from my own county of Montmagny, had enlisted at the age of 15 and had been at the front for the past three years. He had been wounded and was asking for a congé—for leave of absence. He is now 18, and wishes to come back to see his relatives in Montmagny. I take this occasion to say that I have known this young man ever since he was two or three years old, and I know his father, who, though his name is Fraser, has no English blood in his veins and cannot speak English. The lad's mother cannot speak English. His grandfather could not speak English. The family, who live at Cap St. Ignace, are French Canadian and have been for generations, and, I may add, they are good Liberals. As they live in my own county I wrote a letter to the old gentleman, Mr. Fraser, about his son. There is one man who, on account of his name, would be taken for an English soldier. The young man of 16 from Ontario was offering to enlist, but young Fraser, from Cap St. Ignace, enlisted three years ago, when he was only 15 years old.

There are many French Canadians with English names. For instance, our colleague from Sorel (Hon. Mr. Wilson) has no English blood in his veins. His father, his mother, and his grandfather could not speak English. There are in our province the Frasers, the Blackburns, the Warrens, the Harveys, and thousands of others with English names who do not speak English. They are all put down as English, unless one of them misbehaves; then the newspapers say, "Though his name is English, he is French Canadian."

At the close of this session it is a good time to have a fair settlement of accounts.

I feel strongly on this question. My views with respect to conscription may not agree with those of other members of this House; that is a different matter; but I am in earnest with regard to the winning of this war. We must take every possible means to win it, but without doing injustice to anybody. The least we may ask is that justice be done to all those who have given of their best blood to win this war. I saw last week in the Orange Sentinel the statement that the province of Quebec was now doing better than any other province. You saw in the Ottawa Journal-Press of yesterday morning that one day last week 60 men in Quebec were called and that all of the 60 had reported by evening and were in khaki the next week; there was not one defaulter or deserter. Nobody wounded himself by cutting his finger in order to escape, as we have noticed has been done in other provinces. Yet the Sentinel, of Ontario, says that the French Canadians deserve no credit; they reported because they were afraid to be caught. Sirs, we in Quebec are not afraid. We are defending our rights. We seek the protection of the law, to which we are entitled, but since the law is the law, we obey it, and the 60 men who were called in one day last week fulfilled their duty because they wished to obey the law. Those who are satisfied with the statement of the Sentinel that we deserve no credit are easily satisfied; but it is not fair. I must add, however, that last week I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hocken, member of parliament for Toronto, and editor of the Orange Sentinel. He is a nice gentleman, and I was glad to meet him. I had not met him before, and was anxious to shake hands with him. We had a little discussion, and I am quite sure that, while his views are not my views, if we met a little oftener, even two or three times, we would soon be friends. We should try to settle differences between one province and another without abusing each other, as we are doing now. Perhaps the trouble is due to politics. It seems to me that in the interest of this country the newspapers in Quebec which abuse the people of Ontario, and those in Ontario which abuse our people, should be suppressed.

I congratulate the honourable member from Ottawa upon having brought this question to our attention. It is only right that the Government should do something to perpetuate for future generations the memories of this war. But I urge the Government to take proper means to see