

also, in my opinion, prejudice the position of the Federal Liberal Party in Ontario and the other English-speaking Provinces.

I, therefore, urged as strongly as I could, but without success, that a resolution should not be introduced into the Federal Parliament. The fact was that Mr. Bourassa was leading an agitation in the Province of Quebec on this question, and influential forces were behind him; and all the persuasive power that English-speaking Liberals could bring to bear upon Sir Wilfrid was not sufficient to induce him to desist from bringing this question into the Federal arena. I could see no reason why Mr. Bourassa and his Nationalist agitation should influence or determine the policy of the Liberal Party of Ontario, and I, therefore, frankly told Sir Wilfrid that I could not approve or support him in the policy he was pursuing. When the vote came on the resolution, the Western Liberals all voted against it, showing that they entertained similar views. The result of this action was to consolidate Quebec behind Sir Wilfrid and to alienate the support of a large number of English-speaking Liberals, and to embarrass the Liberal Party in Ontario.

Subsequently in the year 1917, when the Provincial Government of Ontario introduced bills into the legislature to compel the Ottawa Separate School Board to carry out the law, I found myself unable to agree with Sir Wilfrid's view that these bills should be opposed by my colleagues and myself in the Provincial Legislature. You will recall that the dispute in the City of Ottawa grew out of the differences of opinion between the English-speaking and French-speaking Roman Catholics in that City, in reference to the teaching of English in the schools under the charge of the Separate School Board. The action taken by the Provincial Government to compel the Separate School Board of Ottawa to obey the law, was taken at the urgent request of the representatives of the Irish-Catholic Separate School supporters in the City of Ottawa. While some other procedure might have aroused less controversy and accomplished better results, the situation was an extremely difficult one. The law should have been obeyed by the Separate School Board. They were not obeying it. The Government was responsible for the enforcement of the law, and my colleagues and I were not prepared to put ourselves in the position of appearing to defend or condone the action of the Separate School Board in refusing to obey the law. We, therefore, declined to oppose the legislation.

Canada's War Policy.

THE other important question on which I found myself compelled to differ from Sir Wilfrid Laurier was on Canada's war policy. From the very outset of the war it was obvious that it was a life and death struggle for Democracy—that human Liberty was in grave peril, that military Autocracy was making its last supreme effort to recover the place it had lost as the dominating power in Europe and the world. All that Liberalism had fought for or achieved in the democratic countries of the world was put in jeopardy, and if there ever was a struggle which should have appealed to true Liberals in every land, regardless of the name by which they were called, it was this. All other questions affecting