

descent, and one of the last lists sent out from England of wounded soldiers show: 30 or 35 French Canadians injured. Therefore the percentage of French Canadians in the battalion is very large. Then look at what has been done in the other provinces Has Ontario done its share? If I remember right, I have read a fervent appeal by the hon. gentleman from North Grey to the Orangemen, saying that they are not enlisting in sufficient numbers, and he called upon loyal men to enlist, saying it was a shame they were not doing more. I see in the Chronicle of Quebec, a despatch from Stratford, Perth County, Ontario, July 23rd, the following:

Stratford, Ont., July 23—Of the 101 recruits so far signed up here for the fourth Canadian contingent, but 21 are Canadian born. Over fifty per cent of the men are natives of England.

Natives of England? How is that? We hear of men all over Ontario waving the flag for the Empire and liberty, just as we hear from Col. Pellatt, they wave the purse too, and as between the flag and the purse, Ontario is looking, judging by the above, for the purse more than the flag. I observe, also, in a paper published in Gloucester, N.B., called the Gloucester Northern Lights of Bathurst, which my hon. friend from Shediac must know, the following:

"Les autorités militaires du Nouveau-Brunswick expriment leur surprise de voir que, dans cette province, les jeunes gens de langue anglaise répondent de manière peu satisfaisante aux demandes de volontaires pour service outre-mer. Dans les premier et second corps expéditionnaires, l'enrégimentation de langue anglaise a été plutôt pauvre ("the showing of the English speaking people was poor enough") mais, dans le recrutement du corps expéditionnaire, la part des gens de langue anglaise a été moindre encore qu'on s'y attendait naturellement. Des 700 hommes enrégimentés jusqu'ici dans le 55ème bataillon, plus de 60 pour cent sont de langue française, bien que, dans cette province-ci, les gens de langue anglaise forment les deux tiers de la population. A Bathurst même 25 hommes se sont inscrits comme volontaires dans le 55ème, dont 2 seulement de langue anglaise."

That would show that the French and Acadians did do their duty. I do not ask my fellow men to enlist; when they tell me they are going to do so, I shake hands with them, congratulate them, but I do not want them to go by conscription. I know they will go without conscription. In the case I have mentioned, out of 25 men only two were of English nationality. Is that a fair share? No. But we do not throw mud in the face of England; that is

their affair; this is a free country; they have a right to enlist or not; but when Ontario papers say that the French do not do their duty they lie and abuse us. They gain nothing by that. It is much better to promote unity among the races and religions and respect the rights of the French minority in Ontario, and not trample upon the constitution by taking the control of the schools from trustees elected by the people and placing it in the hands of a commission, a commission illegally appointed by the local government. If they would do as we do in Quebec we would have more faith in their desire to uphold the unity of the Empire. Then I might quote also words from Sir Robert Baden-Powell: entitled "England's National Disgrace," on the subject of enlistment. He says that young men are not enlisting but are going to the clubs and cafés, to the races and the football matches rather than to fight for England. That is the expression of Baden-Powell, the head of the scout movement; and he goes on to speak of the national inefficiency, about the loafing and selfishness of young men so widely prevalent as to be a national disgrace in a time of national emergency. I would not like to treat the English people like that; I am too loyal for that; I have too much respect for them in a free land. There is no conscription; they are free to go or not. But when I find a man speaking like that, I say it is not right to speak about the French in Quebec as has been done. I might also say the very same in reference to Mr. Doyle, ex-Vice President of the Royal Securities Corporation, who says that the English ought to do more. I give these facts in order to place on every citizen and every member of this House his proper share of responsibility. We very often hear speeches—we heard one last week in Quebec—that we naturally cannot approve of. Some men go too far. I must blame some of the Nationalists, the ex-partners of the present members of Government, for speaking out as they do. They continue to speak as they did in 1911, pushed on in the fight by the money of Mr. Ames. We must disapprove part of those speeches though they are a repetition of some made by present members of the Government. They are going too far; they are hurting themselves, and we ask the English people not to take the words of those men as representing the opinion of Quebec. I must admit that those men are sincere because they continue to speak as they used to speak in the presence