

## "WE HAVE NO GRIEVANCES," SAY FRENCH-CANADIAN DELEGATES

Clear Statement of Causes of Misunderstanding Between Two Great Races in Canada—Dr. Edwards on Bilingual Question—Inspector A. Belanger's Viewpoint—Successful Issue of Purpose of Better Understanding Meeting of Canadian Fraternal Association.

Thirty delegates, half of them French Canadians from Ontario and Quebec, have been in the city for two days striving to further the cause of a better understanding between the English and French speaking sections of the population. These delegates represent the various societies in the Canadian Fraternal Association. Mr. W. C. Mikel, K. C., president, occupied the chair throughout the meeting. Thursday afternoon's session was held in Shire Hall and last night's in the county court room.

The first speaker on Thursday afternoon was Col. Mulloy of the R.M.C., Kingston.

Col. Mulloy brought greetings from the Bonne Entente. "That the time is ripe for action, I think no one doubts," he said. "I am going to say a few words of the situation in Canada as I see it."

"By what right do 7,000,000 of Canadians occupy a larger territory than 350,000,000 Europeans?" he asked a class at the R.M.C. in 1913. Mr. Mulloy referred to Canada's wealth of gold, silver, nickel, iron, timber, coal, fish, forests, pulp, and so on. "What right have we to this?" he asked. "By what right shall we? International consent serves only as long as there is consent. The right of the first comer has often been overthrown."

One boy answered: "Our right to Canada lies in our ability to defend it against all comers." That boy who said this has since given his life. The doctrine is not that might is right, but it is right backed up by might. We are a sparsely settled people. The people are heterogeneous. The state is made up of not of our natural resources, but of men, women and children. One hundred and seven languages are spoken in Canada. Geography is against us. We are divided by geography into diverse areas.

"There is no permanent greatness unless based upon those eternal virtues—liberty, justice and equality of opportunity for all."

The two great races in Canada have, unfortunately, got into the position of a disagreeable family brawl. The stricken fields of Europe show what the lack of good understanding has meant to Europe.

As a student of history he had found that every strife was due to a generation of men who were so intent on their own selfish business that they forgot the A-B-C's of political life. Agitators got to work in the United States that the North and South began to hate one another. The American Civil War resulted. Ignorance is the father of prejudice and knowledge is the great panacea.

Prof. Mulloy gave a historical outline of the Bonne Entente. He described the visit of fifty Ontarians to Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec and Sherbrooke. The result of the trip was to disarm the fifty visitors of much, if not all, the misunderstanding and prejudice. The visit was returned. At Hamilton, every criticism levelled at the French-Canadian was answered and shown to be utterly baseless.

The press, both English and French-speaking, must take a large share of the responsibility for the estranged feelings between Quebec and the rest of Canada. When the most irresponsible speaker in Ontario proposes to march 200,000 Orangemen down to Montreal, every French paper will print it in large headlines.

Next to the law of self-preservation is race consciousness. When you say anything that affects the race, you rally the race. If you can make the French-Canadian people feel that they are being persecuted, they would not be men if they did not stand up for their rights and their language. If you convince the Ontario man that Quebec is striving to make Ontario French, the man would not be worthy if he did not oppose this. Here is the sphere of the agitator, a man of high credulity and low intelligence. There is no difficulty at the bottom.

The French-Canadians want their boys to learn English. Is it any asset to Canada if the French-Canadian does not know his own language and literature? Certainly not. Bilingualism then amounts to teaching correct grammar. Then the whole thing amounts to a matter of pedagogy, the procuring of the right teacher for the bilingual school.

Col. Mulloy closed with a story of how the late Andrew Brodeur, an Orangeman offered the Catholic

congregation of an Eastern Ontario town the use of the Orange Hall for the celebration of mass. The priest did celebrate mass in the Orange Hall. There was no bitter hate there.

Mr. Napoleon Champagne thanked Mayor Platt for the kind civic welcome. He agreed with about nine-tenths of what Mr. Mulloy had said. He felt like a fish out of water, as he was an Ontario Frenchman. "We do speak the patois. We are proud of it. But we'll draw the line at jargon. He was twenty-six years in Ottawa Council. He was elected for a French ward, but now he was controller, the election being at large. He was elected by 7,000 votes, of which only 3,000 were French. Grievances in time will right themselves in Ontario. Hot heads on both sides are dangerous, but they represent not three per cent. of the people. Surely the grievances can be adjusted. We are not so far apart that the gap cannot be bridged. There is no disloyalty in Quebec. An Englishman can go back to England, but the French-Canadian cannot go home to France. Canada is our home. Perhaps the French-Canadian did not grasp the war needs. But the feeling is improving wonderfully. He did not know of a French-Canadian born in Ontario that did not speak English. Surely no sane man could say that the French-Canadian wants to make Ontario a French province. He only hoped that Ontario and Quebec were as peaceful as the two peoples in Ottawa."

Col. Ponton extended a welcome on behalf of the Belleville Board of Trade and local societies. "Canada I would have the great laboratory, or the great mint, rather than the melting pot. One of the charms of Canada is that each retains the traditions of the past from which he comes." In paying a tribute to the noble French blood, which goes to make the spirit of a race, Col. Ponton said his ancestors over four centuries ago came from the Seine. There is an impatience and a resentment against inflammatory newspapers and the demagogue. They should be rendered impossible to live. If our boys are fighting overseas, surely we can work together at home. Col. Ponton recited a few French words of a letter from a little French girl, which were roundly applauded by the French-Canadian delegates.

Ex-Mayor LaVallee of Montreal in reply said: "In the Province of Quebec we feel well-disposed towards all the citizens of our country." He was particularly pleased with the kindly feelings expressed by the English-speaking. There is no patois in Quebec. Everybody speaks the French language correctly. He defied contradiction on this point.

The mass of the population in Quebec has no ill-feeling against the people of the other provinces. In Quebec the I.O.F. have over 30,000 members. The Canadian Order of Foresters has thousands of French-Canadian members. Over twenty English-speaking societies take in French-Canadian members.

Do we not belong to the finest race and are we so degenerated we cannot live together? Have we not a German-Swiss, a French-Swiss and an Italian-Swiss? Do they not form a united country? Belgium had two languages and races, yet they stood together. Why cannot we live together and build up a great nation? "I am a Latin, you are a Saxon. It is not your fault. It is on account of your ancestors that you can take pride. Why cannot we take pride in our flag? When we cross the ocean we don't go home, we go on a promenade. When the war opened, we hesitated enlisting behind the flag. That can be explained. The people have to be led. If the leaders err, the people err. So you can see the people have not degenerated. When the man of Quebec is called to defend the flag he will be just as good as loyal as any."

Dr. Edwards, M.P. for Frontenac, did not agree that the differences between Ontario and Quebec were such that they could be settled easily by reasonable men. This cast a reflection on the legislators of the Province of Ontario. He suggested that a way for better understanding was for the French-Canadian delegates to tell the people of Quebec that the people of Ontario have not taken away any of the constitutional rights of the French-Canadians in Ontario. In the terms of the capitulation of 1759 there was no men-

tion of the French language, nor in the Treaty of Paris in 1763, in the Quebec Act, Constitutional Act, or Act of Union. Their language rights in Quebec are guaranteed. No one claims that the people of Quebec have not a right to educate their children in the French language.

Dr. Edwards quoted census statistics to show the proportions in Ontario and Quebec who could not read nor write.

How many would be willing to give the Germans and others in the West the use of their languages in the same degree as the French demanded in Ontario? Polylingualism was in force in Manitoba for twenty years. In Strathcona school there were twelve nationalities of children that could have demanded the right to be taught in their own language.

If this is to be a country, and not a seething population like the Balkans, we have got to view the situation for the future.

The people of Ontario have been very much misrepresented. He would not be surprised if ninety or ninety-five per cent. of the people of Quebec believed that their compatriots in Ontario were being deprived of their rights. "If you want to reach a better understanding, tell your people that the Ontario Government has established four training schools for the purpose of educating French teachers." Is that tyranny or Prussianism? "Don't blame us if at times we in Ontario become a little fearful," he said regarding the feeling that the French were trying to dominate Canada.

Dr. Edwards spoke for an hour and three-quarters. He said he spoke plainly.

Col. Mulloy complained that Dr. Edwards was wrong in putting French on the same plane as the languages of the Germans, Austrians, Dutch, and one hundred others. The French are on a different status and this is recognized by the statutes.

Mr. C. J. Foy, K.C., ex-mayor of Perth and representative of the C.M.B.A. in Canada and the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Ontario, placed on record his appreciation of Mr. Mikel's calling the meeting. The greatest asset of a country is her citizenship. By it she should be judged, not by her wealth. He was proud of the large representation of the French-Canadian delegates. Mr. Foy read a letter from Mr. F. J. Curran of the A.O.H., which embraced those speaking English, French and Gaelic.

The Frenchman is here by right. Quebec had the chance several times to secede but did not. Are you to judge the French people by a few irreconcilables? A thousand times 'No.' The French people are actuated by different feelings and different racial pride. Let us judge them by these. No allowance has been made for this. There are certain portions of Ontario who wish to do the thinking for the whole of Canada. I believe that ninety per cent. of that trickery and strife emanates in Toronto, and it has a strong counter-part in Montreal. We must see both sides of the picture. In Ontario, I think, we wanted to do the seeing for both sides. Bilingualism is not the only trouble. But I believe ninety per cent. of it is politics.

I believe you French-Canadians have followed blindly a leader because of his race and not because of your sentiments. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a credit to his race. But I do believe, at certain times in his career he made mistakes. "I glory in your French spunk in preserving the French language for your children. I realize that you have a dual thought. You cannot swear in Gaelic. I would glory in knowing Gaelic, but I am not so far gone in my zeal that I would desire my children to have a smattering of Irish, English and French. But I would have them know one language. The tendency is to preserve Canada an English country. The French have no race suicide. If there is a fringe of French inhabiting the land, it is our fault. The French have found the secret of maintaining themselves. They take up the land and are happy. Those who live on the land will sooner or later rule the country. The time is coming when Ontario and Quebec will have to be united to preserve themselves against the West. The full significance of the Separate Schools is that religious instruction is given the children. Does it make us any worse citizens? No. We have separate schools by right."

The politician and the press are to blame for ninety-nine per cent. of the friction.

The people must be educated, and this will bring better understanding. The C.F.A. is fitted to carry on this principle. It should spread out. Now is the time to set our house in order. The trouble with Canada is the greatness of her heritage; the politician gets in and the grafter.

The war in Europe was a necessity. In the prosperity of pre-war days God was forgotten. Let us

learn the lesson of the war—toleration. So long as we stir up differences of the past there will be contention.

Mr. C. F. Essery, P.G.M. of the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario West, and representative of the Chosen Friends made an attack on the demagogues and demagogic press.

Col. Mulloy said: "The French-Canadian is here to stay. You cannot legislate him out of Canada or his tongue out of his mouth. Wales still uses her language and who will say she is not British. What thinking country would deprive Canada of French custom and tongue? There are men in Quebec and Ontario however who do not want this question settled."

Quebec has improved and is improving in matter educational. The session closed at midnight after very frank statement of the attitude of some of the delegates.

This morning at nine o'clock the conference resumed, President Mikel in the chair.

Inspector Belanger of Ottawa, of the bilingual schools in Eastern Ontario, made a very fine presentation of the case of the French Canadian in Ontario. He spoke in fluent English with Gaelic clearness and logic. His English he got in the bilingual institutions at Ottawa.

He thought that in this country there should be produced a United Canada, a Canada forever indivisible. "I think there is a particular place for the French Canadians of Ontario in this convention. We belong to Ontario and Quebec. We French Canadians in Ontario are loyal to the province of Ontario, as we are loyal to this country and loyal to the King." (cheers.)

The misunderstanding is twofold—on the one side from Ontario and on the other from Quebec. In Ontario there is a belief that Quebec desires to invade Ontario and push back the English speaking. In the province of Quebec there is this misunderstanding that Ontario desires put all the different elements in the melting pot and making a homogeneous element and that the primary element was one language and that this was but a step towards invading Quebec. Where do we French Canadians stand? We stand on the front line trenches of both sides. I ask myself, are we not in the dangerous position in No Man's Land. We are the missing link in the evolution that is bound to come if there is ever to be a Canadian nationality, worthy of the name. We are the link that will weld together the two ends of the chain.

He had himself learned English not on the streets but in the bilingual English French schools of Ottawa and the bilingual University of Ottawa.

The Frenchman is patriarchal and the Englishman is a product of individualism. We have it in our bones and we cannot change. It is a matter of national psychology. So do not speak of the Frenchman ousting the English population in certain districts. Why is England the greatest colonizing nation in the world? Her people settled all over the world. The Frenchman loves to keep his sons about him and have them settle on the land around him.

"We want to dominate as you do, with a legitimate aim—to make this a great country. We want to make Ontario the banner province second not even to Quebec."

A strong plea was made for an equal opportunity to enjoy life, to develop themselves by reason of reading literature and study of geography in French. Was this an aim at domination by the French?

The illiteracy in Prescott was due to the bilingual schools of the past. There had been no French inspection of the schools. The result was that the children did not know French or English. And this is the kind of force upon us in places. The fault is that the instruction in the subjects of the curriculum is in English with the result that the scholar has a very poor knowledge of French. That is not the kind of French we want. We also want our children to learn the best English possible. As a rule the French pupils come out of school able to write better and more correctly than public school pupils in Ontario.

"We are not despondent. We are not planning any reprisals but we have confidence in the fairness of the British population."

Dr. Edwards said that there should not be defiance of any law that does not seem fair. Means should be taken to change an unfair law.

Mr. Mikel suggested that in every county meetings of this nature should be held and that remarks be directed to ways and means as to furthering the "better understanding."

Mr. Rodolphe Bedard of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce made a graceful speech in English.

He laughingly and amid laughter told how a Quebec mother might quiet her children by saying "go to bed or the Orangemen will get you."

"There is good in us as there is in

you. If we work each in our own sphere to educate our people, we will overcome these difficulties."

Rev. Dr. Alex. MacGillivray, of Toronto declared there was ample room to work together without interfering with one's personal convictions and traditions and ideals of the race from which we sprung. The Foresters have 30,000 French Canadians. "We think as a society we have accomplished something in bringing about a better feeling."

"I was born of Gaelic speaking parents. We always talked the language of the Scottish Highlands at the fireside. We had no bilingual school and I don't think I knew a sentence of English when I entered the public school. It is remarkable how soon a child will acquire a language. We did not stipulate we must have a Gaelic speaking teacher, although there was only one English-speaking parent in that school section. We knew we were in a new country."

In these precious days more than ever should we be united. We must be worthy of the price being paid for our liberty.

We cannot get away from the fact that we are largely an English country. I cannot suspect myself as forgetting my Highland ancestry but I feel that we should do our best to make Canada best. We can do the better by forgetting the past or by not remembering too much the races from which we have sprung.

"There is no real divergence of opinion between the people of Ontario and Quebec said a delegate. The only question is one among the French and English in Ontario. The thing to do is for the public to obey the laws. It is not a question wholly between Protestants and Catholics as Catholics themselves are not a unit. The matters surely can be adjusted by an appeal to the people."

Mr. Essery: "We have set an example to the junketing crowd who have tried to set both parties by the ears. We should meet one another and understand. The statements of Dr. Edwards and Mr. Belanger should be disseminated through all the country. Mr. LaBerge of Montreal, representing L'Alliance Nationale declared it is an easy thing to pick up the English language. French is difficult to learn. French is important to know and it helps for the future. That's why we cannot understand those who do not want the French language taught, correctly. We have no grievance but we have rights. He said in closing, 'Men of good will can find a solution.'"

Col. Ponton expressed the pleasure that Belleville had in welcoming the visitors. "Let us swear an eternal friendship and have the will to carry it out." He suggested that ladies attend the next meeting of the kind.

Thanks were passed to Mr. Mikel for his efforts to bring about a better understanding and it was decided to give him authority to choose a committee of two to four to arrange for the next meeting.

It was also decided to publish the reports of the proceedings in pamphlet form.

The gathering then adjourned, the voices of the French and English delegates joining heartily in a National Anthem.

The delegates attending the unique gathering were:

W. C. Mikel, K.C., president, Col. Mulloy, Lyman Lee, Rev. Alex. MacGillivray, Dr. J. W. Edwards, C. C. C.F. Cataraqui, Rev. Hawkins, O. C. H. C., J. B. McKillop, Royal Arcanum, London, A. Moore, Plainfield, Dr. O. S. Rochon, Union, Josephine du Canadas, A. Belanger, Ottawa, Z. Fontaine, Artisan, Chas. Duquette, Montreal, Alliance Nationale, T. Chappet, M. S. C. M., E. H. Godin, Montreal, J. A. Brodeur, C.O.F., Montreal, W. G. Strong, Frankford, F. C. Laberge, Alliance Nationale, R. Bedard, Artisan, N. Champagne, acting Mayor of Ottawa, C. F. Essery, C. O. C. F., London, Alex. Morris, C. O. C. F., Pembroke, G. F. Tessier, Quebec, U. St. Joseph, du Canada, L. A. LaVallee, Montreal, Alliance Nationale, C. J. Foy, Perth, C. M. B. A.

## Lt. Vernon R. Brown Prisoner of War

Grandson of Sir George Ross "Getting Along All Right" is Word. A cable received by his father, Mr. Cameron Brown of Jamestown, N.Y., from the recording officer of Squadron 100, Royal Air Force, announces that Lieut. Vernon Ross Brown, pilot, a grandson of the late Sir George W. Ross, who was reported missing on May 28, is alive and a prisoner of war and "going along all right."

Lieut. Brown's younger brother, Cadet Bernard Ross Brown, arrived in England a few days ago to complete his R.A.F. training, which he began in Toronto. Lt. Brown is a native of Belleville.

## Prince of Royal Zulu Blood Dies in Hospital Here

Charles Cetewayo Claimed to be Son of the Late King—Educated in England—Was Mining Engineer—Engaged in Investigating Mines Properties Near Wesport.

Brockville, July 24.—Far from his native South African kraal, Charles Cetewayo, a mining engineer, who claimed to be a prince of royal Zulu blood, the son of the late King Cetewayo, of Zululand, and the protégé of Queen Victoria, passed away yesterday afternoon in the Brockville General Hospital, to which he was admitted on July 3rd suffering from an incurable disease. Physicians and others who have become interested in Cetewayo's case since his arrival here for treatment have no doubt that he was if not a son at least a relative of the Zulu chieftain, who caused so much trouble to the British in Natal in the mid-Victorian era.

Retelling regarding his past marked the conversation of "Cetewayo" while in the hospital. Had he known that death was so near it is probable that he would have unfolded further details concerning his career. When it was suggested to him, very shortly before his death yesterday, that it would be well to make a will, he stated that he would think it over for two or three days, and what disposal will be made of his property, should future developments reveal him to be the possessor of any, is problematical.

Had Lived in Kingston.

Charles Cetewayo as the Brockville General Hospital attendants knew him, was a man of between 50 and 60 years of age, well built, with dark, curly hair and a swarthy complexion not unlike that of the average West Indian. His appearance did not classify him as a negro and on one occasion he expressed the greatest contempt for the kaffir, which he looked upon as the lowest type of negro. A mining engineer and expert, Cetewayo had been engaged in observation of mica properties in the vicinities of Westport when admitted to the hospital, and from letters found it is beyond question that he was a time with Christopher Smith, Crooby. He also carried a registration certificate which gave him residence as 61 Ontario Street, Kingston, and it is believed he was employed by a Kingston firm of mining promoters.

Becoming ill early in July Cetewayo consulted Dr. King, of Newboro, who advised admission to the consideration on the part of members of the staff. From details that have been gathered from different persons who conversed with him, it is learned that Cetewayo laid claim to be a son of the late King Cetewayo upon whose death he was taken to England at the instigation of Queen Victoria and there educated under her direction.

Served in South Africa

After a ten-year military course he entered the British army and served in the South African war, where he was wounded, and for services in which he received a pension. A close scrutiny of Hart's official army list for this period discloses no mention of Cetewayo as an officer, and if he served he did so in the ranks. His pension is said to have amounted to \$200 a year. Evidence of his apparent education is offered by his fluent knowledge of English, in which no accent was to be detected and by his widespread acquaintance with current and other topics. He was apparently well read and professed to be a Christian, being visited in the hospital here by Rev. W. A. Hamilton, pastor of the George St. Methodist church.

Cetewayo claimed to be a member of the lodge of Oddfellows at Havellock, of the Freemasons at Kingston, and of the Orange Lodge at Mar-mora. He evidently had been connected with various mining ventures in Ontario and spoke of visits to the Cobalt and other fields. Officers of the first two lodges named, upon enquiry by local fraternal men, deny all knowledge of his connection with the lodges. It is learned, however, that while in the hospital Cetewayo gave every evidence of being a member of the orders referred to.

History of Cetewayo

King Cetewayo, whose son the dead man claimed to be, was the son of Panda, King of the Zulus, and a sort of regent until the death of Panda in 1873, when he was at his own request crowned by a British representative. He immediately commenced to rule his people with atrocious severity in spite of certain agreements into which he had entered. When the

British annexed the Transvaal, an old dispute between the Boers and the Zulus became transferred to the British who finally declared war upon the Zulus in 1879. The war was ended by the battle of Ulundi and the chiefs and people everywhere submitted. Cetewayo was made prisoner and taken to Cape Town. His dynasty was deposed and Zululand divided into chieftainships. Afterwards he went voluntarily to England and after being received by the Queen at Osborne, was conditionally restored to a part of his dominions. Another chief drove him out and he took refuge with the British resident, with whom he remained, an exile, until his death in 1884.

## Status is Given of Men in R.A.F.

Procedure by Which Applicants for Discharge Will be Treated.

There has been some doubt as to what was being done in the cases of members of the Royal Air Force, who acted on the recent announcement that up to July 10 they had the right to obtain their discharge from that branch of the service. It was announced yesterday that the procedure was as follows: Men who come within class one of the Military Service Act on receiving their discharge from the R.A.F. are allowed 30 days between the time of discharge from the R.A.F. and the time the register can call them up for service with the military. Men who are not in class one under the Military Service Act on leaving the R.A.F. are not considered as being in any other relation to military service than other men not in class one who have not served in the R.A.F.

In regard to the question as to when the men who applied for discharge from the R.A.F. will have their discharge papers issued to them, the R.A.F. stated yesterday that in most of the cases it would be necessary to obtain someone to fill a man's place before he could be discharged, it being pointed out that nothing could be permitted to retard the R.A.F.'s war work. In many instances the R.A.F. were finding it possible to release the men by using women in their places. In cases where this was not feasible it would be necessary to train new men before allowing skilled mechanics to leave the service. But once it was found possible to fill a man's place, he would if he had applied for a discharge be shortly granted it.

## Hot Weather

It is a super-heated day on which I write these verses, and people, as they go their way, are breathing heartwringing curses. Excessive heat like this destroys the temper of the mildest; it loses all his saintly poise and uses words the wildest. Tired Father is at other times of disposition sunny; his laughter rings like Easter chimes, he's prodigal with money. But he is sore and surly now, since heat began to sweat him; the sweat is dripping from his brow and prickly heat has got him. When mother says "I need a broom" in accents mild and quiet, he turns upon her eyes of gloom, and starts a full-sized riot. The children tip-toe everywhere, no hint of racket making, for Father's like a grizzly bear whose head is sore and aching. He sits beneath the sunset tree and fans himself like blazes, and it is pitiful to see his line of smoking phrases. He rubs his back against the shed, its itching chafes and bothers, and says he wishes he were dead, and planked with his fathers. He wishes winter would arise and come, with all its rigors; he reaches wildly for the flies and burrows for the chiggers—Walt Mason.

## Two Farmers Die From Heart Failure

One Was Driving a Binder, the Other Had Been Haying

Pictou, July 25.—A Hillier township farmer, Arthur Regensburg, died from heart failure while driving the binder in his grain field this morning. He was working a farm owned by Mr. W. S. Morden, K.C., Manager of the Guardian Trust Co., Toronto.

George McKinley, aged sixty-seven, a farmer residing about three miles from this town died very suddenly from heart failure last evening after working in the hay field during the day.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all and it can be got at any drugstore.