

# Les Canadiens-Français D'Ottawa Offrent Leur Loyal Hommage

## Un Tiers de la Population Est Français et Prise Ses Libertés

La Bonne Entente Entre les Canadiens de Langue Française et de Langue Anglaise a Ottawa Offre un Exemple d'Harmonie et de Bonne Volonté. Les Citoyens d'Origine Française Ont Joué un Rôle Important Dans le Progrès d'Ottawa et du Pays Tout Entier.

Par CHARLES BRUYERE  
La population canadienne-française réserve un chaleureux accueil à leurs Majestés le Roi et la Reine lors de leur séjour dans la Capitale. Conscients des libertés et privilèges dont ils jouissent sous le drapeau britannique, les Canadiens d'origine française ont eu maintes occasions témoigné leur loyauté au roi et la visite des souverains est une nouvelle source de joie pour tous.

Le roi et la reine seront sans doute impressionnés par l'harmonie et la bonne entente qui existent entre les Canadiens de langue française et de langue anglaise à Ottawa. Cette harmonie donne un exemple de bonne volonté et de coopération aux autres parties du Dominion et symbolise en quelque sorte les liens d'amitié qui unissent l'Angleterre et la France dans leur commun désir de sauvegarder la paix du monde.

**Vie Française Intense**  
Bien que coudoyant chaque jour leurs concitoyens de langue anglaise et étroitement liés à eux dans divers champs d'action, les Canadiens-français d'Ottawa ont créé dans leur milieu une atmosphère française qui se reflète dans l'activité d'une vingtaine d'associations. Chez les Canadiens-français la vie nationale ne peut être séparée du domaine religieux et les groupements fourmillent à l'ombre du clocher paroissial. Mais en dehors des organismes paroissiaux il existe des associations de tous genres.

**Population Française**  
Les Canadiens-français forment un tiers de la population d'Ottawa. D'après le dernier recensement fédéral, pris en 1931, les Canadiens d'origine française étaient au nombre de 37,465 sur un total de 126,872 et il est probable qu'à l'heure actuelle leur nombre est de près de 40,000. Cet important groupement français se trouve dans le voisinage immédiat de la ville de Hull où la population française est d'environ 32,000. Si l'on inclue les banlieues des deux villes le chiffre de la population de langue française augmente considérablement.

L'histoire de la vie française à Ottawa remonte à l'année 1610 alors qu'Etienne Brulé, l'intrepide coureur de bois, eut l'honneur d'être le premier blanc à fouler le sol qui devait devenir, plus de deux siècles plus tard, la capitale d'un grand Dominion. Puis, en 1613, Samuel de Champlain, le grand explorateur français, remontait l'Outaouais jusqu'aux Chaudières. Le souvenir de ses exploits est perpétué dans la magnifique monument élevé en son honneur à la Pointe Nepean.

Les Canadiens-français ont joué un rôle de premier plan dans la fondation de Bytown en 1826 et ont été constamment associés au progrès de l'humble bourgade qui devint, le 31 décembre, 1857, la capitale du Canada.

**Maires Canadiens-français**  
Bytown eut son premier maire canadien-français en 1853 dans la personne de Joseph-B. Turgeon. Depuis ce temps, cinq autres citoyens de langue française se sont succédés à la première magistrature d'Ottawa. Ce furent Eugène Martineau, en 1872-1873; le Dr. Pierre St. Jean, en 1882-1883; Olivier Durocher, en 1892-1893; Thomas Payment, en 1899-1900, puis Napoléon Champagne, qui remplit ces fonctions à deux reprises, en 1915 et en 1924.

Plusieurs politiciens éminents sont sortis des rangs des Canadiens-français de la Capitale et ont fait honneur à leurs compatriotes aux parlements fédéral et provincial. Le plus illustre d'entre eux fut Sir Wilfrid Laurier, le grand chef libéral. Le premier député canadien-français d'Ottawa au fédéral fut le Dr. Pierre St. Jean, qui fut élu en 1874. Lui succédèrent Joseph Tassé, Honoré Robillard, Louis Napoléon Belcourt, Jean-Baptiste Thomas Caron, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Albert Allard, Dr. J. L. Chabot, E. R. E. Chevrier, et le député actuel, J. Albert Pinard. L'honorable Paul Leduc, C.R., ministre des mines d'Ontario et député de l'est d'Ottawa à l'assemblée législative, représente actuellement la minorité française d'Ontario dans le cabinet provincial.

**L'héritage Ancestral**  
Les Canadiens-français sont fiers de leurs ancêtres, de leurs traditions et de tout ce qui se rattache à leur patrimoine national. Leur détermination de survivre comme entité ethnique s'est accentuée avec les années. Ils sont demeurés de loyaux sujets, respectueux des institutions britanniques, tout en conservant pour leurs "cousins" de France une amitié durable.

Ottawa a son petit coin de sol français. Le terrain où s'élève le majestueux hôtel de la légation de France appartient au gouvernement de la république française. Le magnifique édifice, élevé au coût d'un demi million de dollars, a été surnommé "La Maison de France au Canada" et cimente les liens d'amitié et de bonne entente entre les deux pays.

Un simple coup d'oeil sur les différentes associations canadiennes-françaises d'Ottawa révèle une activité intense dans plusieurs domaines. L'Institut Canadien-français, dont les salles sont situées rue Rideau, est la plus ancienne de toutes les organisations canadiennes-françaises d'Ottawa et de tout l'Ontario. Fondé en 1852 avec, comme but, le développement moral, intellectuel et physique de ses membres, l'Institut a été de toutes les luttes nationales. Son travail a été poursuivi avant tant d'éclat et a eu une telle répercussion que jusqu'à il y a quelques années, on pouvait trouver le nom de l'Institut dans l'un des plus populaires dictionnaires français. Vis-à-vis le mot "Ottawa" dans la liste alphabétique des noms propres, on pouvait lire: "Capitale du Canada, siège de l'Institut Canadien-français."

La fondation de l'Association St. Jean Baptiste d'Ottawa, la société nationale des Canadiens-français, remonte à l'année 1833. Ayant pour but le progrès de la race canadienne-française elle compte des sections paroissiales et un exécutif central et fait partie de la fédération des Sociétés St. Jean Baptiste de l'Ontario.

Ottawa est aussi le siège de l'Association Canadienne-Française d'Education d'Ontario, représentant les pères et mères de familles canadiennes-françaises de la province. Elle fut fondée il y a 30 ans et s'intéresse en particulier aux problèmes de l'enseignement.

**Association Féminine**  
La plus importante association féminine canadienne-française a pris naissance à Ottawa pendant la Grande Guerre. C'est la Fédération des Femmes Canadiennes-Françaises dont le but principal est la protection du foyer.

Les liens d'amitié entre la France et le Canada sont alimentés par le Comité France-Amérique et L'Alliance Française qui organise chaque année un programme de causeries et soirées artistiques par des conférenciers ou artistes venus de France. Les membres de la colonie française d'Ottawa ont une organisation à eux connue sous le nom d'Union Nationale Française.

Par ailleurs, les Canadiens-français ont pris une part active au travail de la Ligue Bonne Entente dont le but est de développer un esprit de bonne entente et d'harmonie entre les races.

Il y a plusieurs autres sociétés canadiennes-françaises. La Société Historique d'Ottawa, la Société des Conférences de l'Université d'Ottawa, la Société Scientifique de l'Outaouais, la Chambre de Commerce Junior, L'Institut de Culture Italienne et autres.

**Chevaliers de Colomb**  
Les Canadiens-français ont un conseil des Chevaliers de Colomb, le conseil Champlain. Les scouts et les guides sont solidement organisés dans plusieurs paroisses de langue française.

Ottawa a encore ses écrivains de langue française et plusieurs d'entre eux jouissent d'une réputation enviable dans le monde littéraire. Dans le domaine de la musique les Canadiens-français ne sont pas moins favorisés. Quatre organisations en particulier ont atteint une renommée qui grandit toujours. L'Orchestre Symphonique LaSalle, les Artistes Lyriques, la Chorale Notre Dame de l'Harmonie et les Petits Chanteurs Cecliens. L'Ecole de Musique et d'Elocution de l'Université d'Ottawa joue un rôle important dans le développement du talent artistique et musical.

Les institutions d'enseignement ont une importance vitale dans la vie d'un peuple. Les Canadiens-français d'Ottawa ont l'avantage d'avoir à leur portée d'excellentes institutions d'enseignement secondaire. Les quatre principales maisons, l'Université d'Ottawa, l'Académie de LaSalle, le couvent de la rue Rideau et le couvent de la rue Gloucester, sont dirigées par des communautés de langue française mais sont de fait des institutions bilingues où la jeunesse des deux langues apprend à s'estimer et à se comprendre.

Toutes ces manifestations de la vie française à Ottawa engendrent un esprit d'harmonie et de bonne entente de bon aloi. Aussi est-ce avec empressement et joie que la population de langue française se joint à celle de langue anglaise pour souhaiter à leurs Majestés la plus cordiale et la plus chaleureuse des bienvenues.

## When Niagara Falls Had Royal Visitor

Father of Queen Victoria Arrived There in 1791. Strong Pull Brought Royal Party to What Is Now Ogdensburg.

THE first time Niagara Falls had the distinction of a royal visitor was in 1791 when the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, was there. In those early days—the days before the division of the province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada—the land carriage between Quebec and Montreal was by Canadian caiche, drawn by a compact French pony, with Jean Baptiste on the box, whip and reins in hand and pipe in his mouth.

His Royal Highness gladly accepted such humble conveyance for himself and suite in preference to going by the more tedious river route, arriving in due time at Mont-Lachine, a journey at that time of no small moment; thence to Lachine, twelve miles. At Lachine His Royal Highness took a Canadian bateau manned by hardy voyageurs, to dare the rapids of the mighty St. Lawrence. After a strong pull, they reached still water at Oswegatchi, now Ogdensburg.

At Oswegatchi the royal party was met by a pleasure barge from Kingston, manned by seamen and military, accompanied by Peter Clarke, then clerk of the legislative council. From thence they were speedily rowed to Kingston, where the King's schooner, the "Mohawk," was in waiting to receive the royal visitor.

The Prince went on board, and after a tedious passage, safely reached Navy Hall, the headquarters of Governor Simcoe. As soon as horses, with saddles and bridles, could be mustered, the royal party wended their way, by narrow river road, on the high banks of the Niagara to the falls.



HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE SIXTH  
This striking portrait of His Majesty shows him in the full dress uniform of a field marshal in the British army. It is from the studios of J. Russell and Sons, London, famed photographers of royalty. (Copyright.)

## A DAY WITH HIS MAJESTY

King George—One of Hardest Worked Men in the Empire. Is Never "Off Duty" and Never Free From Responsibility.

By CAPT. J. L. STRONG  
DURING their visit to Canada and the United States, certain definite rest days have been set apart for Their Majesties on which the King and Queen will be free from official functions.

They will certainly appreciate these short breaks, for a tour of the kind prepared, covering thousands of miles and extending over several weeks, is extremely exhausting. Out of the warmth of their affection and their determination to show their loyalty, every little town and hamlet plans some elaborate function. In Canada the authorities have had to give official intimation that it will be impossible for Their Majesties, however good their will, to visit more than a certain number of centers.

Many people envy the job of a king, and imagine it consists of little more than a continuous round of sight-seeing and entertainment. The truth is that King George is one of the hardest worked men in the Empire, and during the past century the duties which devolve upon the Sovereign have increased tremendously. The King today is brought more frequently before the people's eyes than ever before in history, and the glare of publicity is always playing upon him. Of the first four Georges, Walter Savage Landor wrote:

George the First was reckoned vile,  
And viler George the Second;  
And what mortal ever heard  
Any good of George the Third?  
When from earth the Fourth descended,  
God be praised the Georges ended.

Victoria battled her way through unpopularity, through scandal, through sorrow, and when she died she handed on the adoration of her people as a legacy to her son. Thanks to the wonderful reign of George V, the throne is more firmly fixed in the affections of the people than ever before in history. His son bids fair to follow in his father's footsteps, but the price such a monarch is called upon to pay is heavy.

**Keeps the Secrets**  
Perhaps the only man who really knows the enormous amount of work the Sovereign has to do is his private secretary, the holder of which post has to keep more secrets than any other man in the Empire. He is the King's right hand, the one who gives mature advice out of the ripe experience of many years in countless cases of difficulty. The present private secretary to the Sovereign is Sir Alexander Hardinge, who was assistant private secretary as far back as 1920. Up till the time of the later Georges the King managed without private secretarial help at all. George III, carrying out all his official duties without assistance, writing out copies of his letters for the archives.

An ordinary day in the King's life is a long one, for however late to bed the night

before he must be up betimes in order to attend to his correspondence, checked over for him by the private secretary, and to sign the enormous state papers placed before him. Sometimes he is able to get in a ride—a habit of which King George V was very fond—or he is able to enjoy a walk in the palace grounds before he is called upon to meet numerous visitors.

**Little Private Life**  
More often than not he has to be away from the palace on a journey which may take him to some provincial town, there to carry out certain functions. So many are the calls upon him that the private life of a monarch is cut to the bone today, and the physical and nervous strain are great. It is said that no English king in history ever crowded into three months so tremendous a program as that carried through by our present Sovereign within three months of his coronation. It included a naval review, two court balls, two garden parties, two levees, two courts, and two investitures.

The following is a typical day, picked at random, in the King's life, one on which there was no big function: received the Jam Sahib of Nawanganj; talked to the minister of transport; talked to the ambassadors of Poland and Brazil; received the colonel of the Cameron Highlanders in a ceremonial incident; lunched with the Governor of Bombay, whom he knighted; received the Brazilian ambassador and decorated him; talked with the members of a Japanese economic mission; talked with Indian order officers about to return to India; and received the Netherlands and Jugo-Slavian ministers. In addition, of course, there was the usual round of document signing, correspondence to be attended to and routine discussions to be held. After which the rest of the day was, more or less, his own!

Often the King and Queen are called upon to make a long journey to some provincial town or city, where several hours' aerial—In all kinds of weather—awaits them. Sometimes the affairs of state require an early return to London, and this may involve an all-night train journey. At the palace the King is regularly expected to meet ministers, and the Prime Minister calls upon him frequently. He also has to hold councils from time to time, attended by the most eminent men in the kingdom.

**Factory Inspections**  
From time to time the King visits Britain's great industrial centers and inspects many of the leading factories, while the famous Industries Fair is always attended by members of the royal family. The royal house has always taken a keen interest in matters of industry and commerce, and that interest in the fostering of the industry and trade of its people has been one of the outstanding influences in the growth of the British Empire. The Royal Warrant Holders' Association, dated from 1840 as a regularly

## Third of Population Is of French Origin and Thankful for Liberties

The Bonne Entente Between the English and the French-Canadians in Ottawa Sets an Example of Harmony and Goodwill. Citizens of French Race Have Played Great Part in the Advancement of Ottawa and Dominion.

(Following is a translation of the article in French appearing on the other side of this page.)

By CHARLES BRUYERE  
WHEN Their Majesties the King and Queen visit the Capital city they can be assured of the most enthusiastic welcome from the French-Canadian population. Grateful for the liberty and privileges they enjoy under the British flag, Canadians of French origin have on several occasions demonstrated their loyalty to their King, and Their Majesties' visit is a new source of joy for every one of them.

The King and Queen will undoubtedly be impressed by the harmony and bonne entente which exist between the English and French races in Ottawa, setting an example of goodwill and co-operation to other parts of the Dominion and symbolizing, on a small scale, the friendship uniting England and France in their efforts to safeguard world peace.

### Own Community Life

Although mingled in every day life with their English-speaking fellow-citizens and intimately associated with them in every field of activity, French-Canadians in Ottawa have a community life of their own, the activities of which are centered around a score or more various societies. French-Canadian life cannot be divorced from religion and a strong sense of duty to their church is felt. But outside parochial organizations a strong set-up of societies pertaining to various branches of endeavor is to be found among the French-speaking population.

### One Third of Population

French-Canadians form one third of the population of Ottawa. The last Dominion census, in 1931, showed that the French-Canadian population was 37,465 out of a total of 126,872 and it would not be rash to say it is now near the 40,000 mark. This important French group is living in close proximity to the city of Hull where there are more than 32,000 French-Canadians and if the suburbs of both cities are included the total French-speaking population is considerably higher.

The history of the French in Ottawa goes as far back as 1610 when Etienne Brulé, the intrepid coureur de bois, had the distinction of being the first white man to set foot on the soil which was to become, centuries later, the Capital city of a great Dominion. Then, in 1613, Samuel de Champlain, the great French explorer, travelled up the Ottawa river as far as the Chaudière. His exploits are commemorated in the fine monument erected in his honor on Nepean Point.

French-Canadians played a prominent part in the founding of Bytown in 1826 and have been associated with every progressive movement in the development of the humble settlement which, on December 31, 1857, became the Capital of Canada.

### Several French Mayors

Bytown had a French mayor in 1853 in the person of Joseph B. Turgeon. Since that time, Ottawa has had five French-Canadian mayors: Eugene Martineau, in 1872-1873; Dr. Pierre St. Jean, in 1882-1883; Olivier Durocher, in 1892-1893; Thomas Payment, in 1899-1900, and Napoléon Champagne, who acted as chief magistrate on two occasions in 1915 and in 1924.

French Ottawa has likewise contributed several prominent men to the federal and provincial parliaments, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the great Liberal chief. Dr. Pierre St. Jean was the first M.P. for Ottawa, having been elected in 1874. He was followed by Joseph Tassé, Honoré Robillard, Louis Napoléon Belcourt, Jean Baptiste Thomas Caron, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Albert Allard, Dr. J. L. Chabot, E. R. E. Chevrier, and the sitting member, J. Albert Pinard. Hon. Paul Leduc, K.C., Ontario minister of mines and M.L.A. for East Ottawa, is representing the French-Canadian minority of Ontario in the provincial cabinet.

### Proud of Tradition

French-Canadians are proud of their ancestors, of their traditions and of all that pertains to their national heritage and their will to survive as a race has grown with the centuries. Although loyal to their king and respectful of all British institutions, their ties of friendship with their "cousins" in France have remained unbroken.

There is such a thing as French soil in Ottawa. The land where now stands the new French legation building is the property of the government of the French Republic. The fine edifice, erected at a cost of half a million dollars, has been called "The House of France in Canada" and stands as a monument of everlasting peace and goodwill between the two countries.

A glimpse at the various French-Canadian organizations in Ottawa reveals considerable activity in many spheres. The oldest French-Canadian society in Ottawa, and in the whole of Ontario, is the French-Canadian Institute, whose quarters are situated on Rideau street. Founded in 1852 for the moral, intellectual and physical development of its members, the institute took a prominent part in the French-Canadian life of the Capital. Its activities gained such prominence that up to a few years ago it was listed in the most used French dictionary published in France. Opposite the word "Ottawa," in the classification of proper names, the following was printed: "Capital of Canada, seat of the French-Canadian Institute."

The foundation of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Ottawa, the French-Canadians'

constituted body, continues to uphold the traditions of the close connection between royal influence and the nation's trade.

Thus, when we read that the King and Queen or other members of the royal family have visited some trade exhibition, let us remember it is of more significance than a mere courtesy call. In like manner, the visit to Canada will have a profound effect in drawing the bonds of Empire closer, while the visit to the President of the United States is recognized as one of the most signal events since the Great War. Its influence in drawing together the world's two greatest democracies cannot be exaggerated.

The King's hours "off duty" are not many as a rule, but from time to time he is able to enjoy himself in a free and easy manner. When at Windsor he revels in a canter in the Great Park, and when at Sandringham he is never happier than when out shooting, for like his father he is a splendid shot.

Let those who declare that the King leads a soft life try and emulate him!

## The Crown and The Empire

LONDON—The Throne's relationship to the British Empire today, under George VI, differs markedly from that at the Coronation of George V in 1911, as the following comparison shows:

**GEORGE V**  
George V was then head of an Empire in which the United Kingdom's Parliament was supreme. This Empire consisted of the United Kingdom, the colonies, dependencies and protectorates each with a local legislature of its own, but each also subject to the overriding authority of Westminster. The King's ministers were those of the United Kingdom alone.

**GEORGE VI**  
George VI is also head of the British Empire. But this Empire is now very differently constituted. The dominions of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and the Irish Free State have each become an independent nation equal with Britain though continuing to recognize a King who is common to them all. India is being prepared for self-government and Egypt has regained its independence.

**STRUCTURE OF EMPIRE**  
The King's ministers now consist of several separate bodies from each of which binding advice can be given to the Sovereign independently in regard to that part of the Empire which it respectively represents. These bodies respectively represent responsible legislative chambers in the various dominions. Those in Ottawa, Canberra, Cape Town and Wellington are known as Parliaments. That in Dublin is the Dail.