



The Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

# The NATIVE SON

**BRANTFORD**  
The Telephone City

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No. 6

## CROWN AND COMMONWEALTH

A Portion of a Speech on the Coronation by  
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M. P.

### The Crown in Commonwealth Relations

The British Monarchy, as representing the supreme authority in the State, goes back to the dawn of British history. Its position and its powers, like those of all institutions, have suffered many vicissitudes, and from time to time have undergone much in the way of change. Most significant of all the changes has been the extent to which, as the range of its authority has widened, royal power has come to be exercised increasingly in accordance with the popular will. The seat of Monarchy, the Throne, remains in the British Isles; its authority of which the Crown is the symbol, is identical in all the nations of the British Commonwealth. In each, the Crown represents the power of the State, giving effect to the will of the people.

The Crown is also the symbol of the unity of the Nations which comprise the Commonwealth. Autonomous and free themselves, they are united in their association one with the other, by ties of sentiment and understanding, by common political institutions; and, as embracing all, by a common allegiance to the Crown.

Particularly significant in the Coronation of George VI was the new form of the Oath, by which the King solemnly declared the sense in which he accepted the Crown. For the first time, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa were expressly named. His Majesty thus recorded that sovereignty is to be exercised in the interest of the peoples of Canada, and the other countries set forth, according to their own laws and customs. For the first time, in this great ceremony, it was recognized that the relationship between the King and his people of Canada is direct and immediate.



**THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST MONUMENT**  
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This monument is dedicated to the lasting memory of **THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS** who, after the Declaration of Independence came into British North America from the seceded American Colonies and who, with faith and fortitude, and under great pioneering difficulties, largely laid the foundation of our Canadian Nation. Neither confiscation of their property, the pitiless persecution of their kinsmen in revolt, nor the galling chains of imprisonment could break their spirits or divorce them from a loyalty almost without parallel.

(Continued from Col. 1)

### The Maintenance of National Unity

There is another factor as essential to the peace, progress and prosperity of our country, as security against the dangers which threaten from without: it is the preservation of unity within. It is not possible for us to escape the unrest of our times; nor, where unrest is occasioned by the need for more in the way of opportunity and security for individual human lives, is it well that we should escape it. It can be directed, however, into constructive, and away from destructive channels. That, as I see it, is likely to be the business of statemanship in our country for some time.

Not to have a realization of the many strains and cleavages which are imperilling Canadian unity is to shut one's eyes to the problem of government in Canada to-day. This problem, however, can be met and solved, like all other problems, through understanding:—understanding, on the part of the provinces, of the vast burdens and considerations of which the Dominion has to take account; and understanding, on the part of the Dominion, of difficulties and perplexities, scarcely less harassing with which the provinces are faced.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier held the office of Prime Minister of Canada, he used frequently to say that Canada was not an easy country to govern:—that there were many differences which, allowed to develop, would beget antagonisms which it would be next to impossible to heal, differences of race, of religion, of economic and social interests; that the real task of government was to harmonize, not to accentuate, differences; that national unity was the goal towards which all should strive. Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Robt. Borden were not less zealous and active in their efforts to prevent differences developing into cleavages, and in maintaining the unity of Confederation. In this service to the State, they found the highest expression of a true patriotism.

The lives of these three great men bridge the seventy years within which Canada, as a country, has come to the full stature of nationhood which she enjoys to-day. The men of their day, in the provinces and at Ottawa, were equal to the great tasks by which all alike were confronted. They met them one by one, sooner or later, in a spirit of moderation and toleration; where necessary, forgiving and forgetting the past, and looking always to the future. We shall meet our problems in a like way; and we, also, shall succeed.



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**NATIVE SONS OF CANADA**

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### ONE POINT OF VIEW

He would, indeed, be a member lacking in discernment and in the acuity of his hearing who would deny that the Native Sons of Canada, as a national organization, Assembly or as individuals are not, or have not been, subject, occasionally to adverse criticism by non-members.

The extent and variety of the criticism and comment is, we hear, sometimes extensive, almost entirely without foundation and not infrequently amusing. Some of the lunatic rumors circulated respecting the Order are too silly to be worth considering, such as—assertions that we are disloyal, that we advocate secession from our great Commonwealth of Nations, etc. Others, equally fatuous, have come to our attention.

This can truly be said: all comments concerning us arise from lack of sound information, (perhaps) from "wishful thinking" and occasionally, we suspect, from misinterpretation or careless twisting of a (possibly, garrulous) member's remarks.

There are TWO factors concerning the Native Sons of Canada that **could** give a clue or indication as to that for which we stand: (a) Our qualification or requirement for membership (i.e., that we be native-born) and, (b) our Objectives and Constitution. Unfortunately (and not capable, of course, of being fully remedied) the latter, (b), are not generally known to our critics, hence practically all of their ideas concerning us arise from, and are, an over-emphasis on (a), (the fact of our being born in Canada). Around this latter is built an erroneous and negative mental attitude suspecting us, we fear, of holding to ideas of superiority based upon our nativity; and, of being anti-British or anti-this or anti-that.

It is our well-considered belief that far too much emphasis is placed upon our aforementioned entrance-qualification by both our critics and a proportion, possibly, of our membership. (However, we are not here suggesting that our membership requirements be changed). Considerably **GREATER IN IMPORTANCE** is our official Aims and Objects to which, we sincerely believe, 85 per cent., or more, of Canada's citizens could and would subscribe were they intelligently aware of the same.

Our members . . . it seems to us . . .

when in conversational contact with non-member public including the occasional critic, would do well, in comment and in replies to questions, to give due and major weight to our Aims and Objects, our expressed desire for a united and harmonious Canada, our primary and constructive concern with all important phases of the progress, prosperity and welfare of Canada. (And on the other hand) members, in public conversation, would be, we think, doing themselves and the organization a signal service by placing the question of birthplace in its proper and secondary position. Let us not be misunderstood: we are, of course, proud of our land-of-birth but we must fairly admit that non-native citizens of Canada . . . striving for many of the aims for which we strive . . . who (because) they knowingly or unknowingly subscribe to our objects, are, in the larger sense, as good Canadians as are we ourselves.

We said in the beginning, "Criticism . . . ALMOST entirely without foundation." In explanation may we say that one heard rumor prompts us to say,—no where in our Constitution or Aims is there a single word which could, by the greatest elasticity of imagination, be interpreted as suggesting that we, as an organization, have any intention or desire to make insecure the present employment of any Canadian citizen. Any member, who, in the future, carelessly permits such a false notion to be bruited abroad is, it seems clear to us, capable of being classed as an inferior type of both member and Canadian. We have other and higher aims!

### Assist New Canadians, Judge Tells Service Club

"Are we doing enough to aid these newcomers, to help make them good citizens and to instil in them the Canadian spirit?" was the query put recently by His Honour Judge Boles in an address on "New Canadians" before the Simcoe Rotary Club at a luncheon.

"What are we doing to help make them better citizens. They are being naturalized at the rate of one hundred a year, which including their families means an increase of three or four hundred citizens each year. This approximates the natural increase in our citizenship."

Judge Boles questioned if we were doing our part in assisting to assimilate these new citizens. "They are here in a strange land with little knowledge of our laws and customs and no familiarity with our system of government. Many of them are industrious and hard-working and they are buying and making their permanent homes here. It is important that we keep them from becoming subject to un-Canadian influences. The suggestion has been made that the procedure of making New Canadians in the naturalization court be accompanied by a ceremony to impress upon them more forcibly their duties and responsibilities in the land of their adoption."

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## NEXT MEETINGS

AUGUST 10th  
Business MeetingAUGUST 17th  
SPECIAL INITIATION  
MEETING,

When our Worthy National President will honor us with a visit to which all members are invited and expected to attend.

## DUES

Arrangements have been made for the convenience of members, when down-town, to pay dues at—  
MINNES BROS., 9 King St.

AB. PLOWES, 89 Dalhousie St.

Assembly Secretary: C. L. Sevigny  
188 Albion Street, Phone 1446-W

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL  
COUNCIL CONVENTION:

W. B. and Pres. Nelson C. Rathbun  
Bro. F. Beldon Lundy  
Bro. Roy T. Sloan  
Bro. Wm. Minnes

## ALTERNATES

Bro. Jas. Wilcox  
Bro. Walker S. Pettit  
Bro. Walter D. Rutherford  
Bro. Jas. Pearce

All members who were notified by special letter are requested to make returns by Aug. 15th in order to avoid having names read, as required by Constitution, for suspension.

## EXECUTIVE MEETING

At Call of the President

**R. W. CARR**

Worthy National President

**IS IT AS DIFFICULT HERE?****Rush to Get Papers as British Subject**

Costs \$50 to Become Naturalized in  
Great Britain—Process Difficult  
Toronto Daily Star, May 2nd, 1938

London—A rush of aliens trying to pass the home office regulations to secure British naturalization has followed Hitler's Austrian conquest and his decree that Germans living in Great Britain must register with the German embassy.

Price of becoming a British subject is cheap—10 pound, but the process is difficult.

Applicants pay 1 pound of that 10 pound when they apply. If they are refused the pound is forfeited.

They must supply a full family history and be able to read, write, and speak English reasonably well.

The home secretary, whose decision is final, must be satisfied that a foreigner has lived in the British empire for five

years and has spent the last year in Britain.

A. J. P. must sign an application form, supported by four British-born subjects who know the applicant well.

Then the home office advertise, asking any one who objects to naturalization papers being granted to communicate with them.

Without objectors and by paying the remaining 9 pound of the fee the applicants are declared to be British citizens.

**PERSONAL AND PERSONNEL**

It is true that 50 lbs. of ice was bought by our CHEF to firm the butter 'til he melted it to brush the bread?

Was Bro. Joannette looking for business or beauty when seen, recently, at the carnival?

NOW, our recently elected Brother can "spare a dime" for a new tail-light!

Was Bro. Hart's search at the carnival successfully concluded?

Wrestling in very moist mud is a new novelty across the line. How about a match, Bros. B.?

Bro. Link Schuler missed Bro. Earle last meeting. There was victuals left over!

Bro. Kratzmyer, air-conditioned below the belt-line, assisted in moving the Victoria Pk. bleachers.

Bro. Bill Carnegie . . . next time you have a domestic "wrassle" remove your specs!

Wise new Brothers initiated on the 27th. They know the perfect length for a speech on a humid evening.

Bro. Walker Pettit has a big heart for little boys. The Assembly agrees in a practical manner.

The Editor asks that all copy submitted for this column be signed.

Doctor-and other members, remember that the telephone number at the Assembly headquarters is 2516.

**IF YOU ARE IN BUSINESS**

It will be to your advantage to advertise in this bulletin. Profit by the experience of others. Rates are \$1.00 per inch per issue.



## KNOW YOUR CANADA AND HER HISTORY

### TWENTY CONDENSED LESSONS

STORY No. FIVE

1759—1769

1759. July 25, Taking of Fort Niagara by the British. July 26, Beginning of the siege of Quebec. July 31, French victory at Beauport Flats. Sept. 13, Defeat of the French on the Plains of Abraham. Death of Wolfe. Sept. 14, Death of Montcalm. Sept. 18, Surrender of Quebec.
1760. April 28, Victory of the French under Lévis at Ste. Foy. Sept. 8, Surrender of Montreal. Military rule set up in Canada.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104. First British settlement in New Brunswick.
1763. Feb. 10, Treaty of Paris, by which Canada and its dependencies are ceded to the British. May, Rising of Indians under Pontiac, who take a number of forts and defeat the British at Bloody Run (July 31). Oct. 7, Civil government proclaimed. Cape Breton and Ile St. Jean annexed to Nova Scotia; Labrador, Anticosti and Magdalen islands to Newfoundland. Nov. 21, General James Murray appointed Governor in Chief. First Canadian post offices established at Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec.
1764. June 21, First issue of the Quebec Gazette. Aug. 13, Civil government established.
1765. Publication of the first book printed in Canada, "Catéchisme du Diocese de Sens". May 18, Montreal nearly destroyed by fire. Population of Canada, 69,810.
1766. July 24, Peace made with Pontiac at Oswego.
1768. Charlottetown, P.E.I., founded. April 11, Great fire at Montreal. April 12, Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) Governor in Chief.
1769. Ile St. Jean (Prince Edward Island) separated from Nova Scotia.

### AUTHOR OF "O CANADA"

ADOLPHE BASILE ROUTHIER, jurist, traveller, lecturer, poet, author of Canada's famous national hymn O CANADA, was born May 8, 1839, at St. Placide, Two Mountains Co., P. Q. He was educated at St. Therese College, near Montreal, and Laval University (LL.D., Litt. D.) He was admitted to the Bar in 1861, and shortly after was appointed Professor of International Law in his Alma Mater. He was made Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec in 1873, and President of the Court of Admiralty in 1904. He died at St. Irene, Charlevoix Co., P.Q., June 27th, 1920. O CANADA had its origin in a great celebration of the St. Jean Baptiste Society in Quebec in 1880, at which a committee, with Judge Routhier as chairman, was appointed to consider a national anthem to express the aspirations of the French-Canadian people. The committee turned to Calixta Lavalee and presently he submitted to them three tunes which he had composed. To the one which was the committee's unanimous choice Judge Routhier set the words of his hymn, and it was sung at the convention with great enthusiasm.

### WHO ARE BRITISH SUBJECTS?

(From the Municipal World—Jan, 1938)

In entering names in the assessment roll, it is the assessor's duty to indicate in column 4 whether the persons are British subjects or aliens. In some instances this may be difficult to determine, and the following from the instructions under the Dominion Election Act is published for reference purposes:

Every person has become a British subject who:

(a) Was born in any of His Majesty's domains or on a British ship no matter what the nationality of his or her parents; or —

(b) Was born elsewhere of a father who, at the time of the child's birth, was a British subject; or

(c) Has been personally granted a certificate of naturalization under any statute of Canada or under The Imperial Naturalization Act in any other of His Majesty's dominions; or

(d) Has had his or her name included in a certificate of naturalization granted to a parent under The Imperial Naturalization Act in Canada or in any other of His Majesty's dominions; or

(e) Is the child of a person naturalized in Canada before January 1, 1918, otherwise than under The Imperial Naturalization Act, and was, at or after the time his or her parent was naturalized, and before he or she became twenty-one years of age, resident in Canada with the naturalized parent; or

(f) Being a woman, has married a man who at the date of the marriage was a natural born or naturalized British subject; or

(g) Being a woman, has married a man who was an alien at the time of the marriage but later, during the marriage and before January 15th, 1932, became a naturalized British subject; or

(h) Being a woman, who becomes or remains an alien after her marriage to a man then an alien, but later, during the marriage and after January 15, 1932, naturalized as a British subject in Canada has, within six months after the issue of her husband's certificate of naturalization or such further time as may have been authorized in special circumstances, made and caused to be registered a declaration that she desires to acquire British nationality.

### LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY

(In Respect, Chiefly, of Males.)

Everyone who has once become a British subject so remains until his or her death unless:

(a) He or she has (apart from marriage) become a naturalized citizen of some other country; or

(b) Being a naturalized British subject, his or her certificate of naturalization is cancelled.

Strange to say, the hymn did not make its way into Ontario until some twenty years later, when A. S. Vogt, giving it choral rendering, presented it at a concert of the Mendelssohn Choir.

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