

## THIRTY TONGUES AND DIALECTS

Are Spoken in Montreal—Interesting Article on Ethnic Type in Big City.

(Montreal Gazette.)  
Every big city on this continent has its ethnic groups, which live and work and segregate themselves from the general population.

They have been invited. They were asked to do the coarse work, the spade work of a new continent, which was to offer a higher ideal of life.

They built the railways and the drains, and laid out the streets, and were the couriers of a better civilization than Europe could show.

They have multiplied. They have brought with them—many of them—the sordid ideals of Europe. They wear the pointed and the stiletto under their coats—many of them. They are mercurial and hectic; they are full of the passions of Southern Europe, and the tropical parts of the great Asiatic continent.

And it was found that during the war many of them conspired to aid the tyrannous power which was aiming to make the world the slave of a single arrogant power.

On the other hand, many are peaceable and industrious, and ask only to work out their destiny unhindered.

These ethnic groups are seen to advantage at the public markets. The latter, in all parts of the city, are crowded by the women folk looking for cheap meats and so forth. They are worth looking at. Bright with color, unspoiled by corsets, they are buxom and "sonsy" to look at. They chatter and bargain and examine what is offered for sale, with a knowing air. And when they have obtained a bargain, they carry that bargain home—in many cases, for miles, for the ethnic groups live, many of them, in the newer parts of the city, where they are busy making replicas of the slums in the centre and down-town districts.

It is not the "foreign" women who paint and powder, unless one of their number should go to the house of the Scarlet Woman. They are natural. They wear several petticoats, one would say, judging by the bulk they present; but when their colored dresses are freshly washed, they are wonderfully attractive. Some of the Italian women are singularly beautiful, with the satin skin, the dark, deep and intense eyes, which know the language of love as that is expressed in Sunny Italy. The Asiatic women are beautiful, too—many of them—but are more passive and cold, one would say, than the Italian women.

These people, disinherited by the superior cunning of the classes in all lands, have been overjoyed when coming to this country, they set eyes for the first time, on land which they could call their own. It is told that in the first instances the happy and grateful people have knelt down and kissed the soil with joy and pride and thankfulness.

It is, however, in a great cosmopolitan city like Montreal that the ethnic groups are most vivid and picturesque. They express, in their environment, little bits of Europe and Asia. Not the most desirable bits, you may say; but they are a splash of color into the drab life of the city, which, in the main, is too busy making dollars to care for the picturesque.

There are thirty tongues and dialects in Montreal. Each group confessing a foreign tongue has its own world in microcosm. No one has asked any questions. No authority has demanded that the children of the foreign groups should go to a common school and learn the tongue of the majority with whom they will have to live out their lives. No one has taught them to be clean, or moral, or religious. The quarters of the foreign elements reek. They are, at the same time, colorful to a degree; nor need the artist, seeking for material for his canvas, ever suffer from a paucity in that regard.

The women wear bright colored handkerchiefs round their heads, with highly colored skirts. One notes the lustrous black eye where passion slumbers. The skin is swarthy; the hair is black as coal; there is tenseness which might wake up and lift the dagger and plunge it into the heart far an unlawful look, for an amour which the priest could not sanction.

Again—from Arabia one notes the sleepy eye, the fair skin, the slow movements, the passivity which explains a handful of white people controlling 400,000,000 souls.

The tenements are crowded; the door steps are littered with juvenile humanity. In summer the windows are filled, the jest passes from window to window; life is vivid and tense and blazing with color. The grass beads are round the neck; the drooping ear-rings are in the ear; the lustrous glance is full of meaning.

They lead their own lives. They distrust authority; and when the silent night is stabbed with the shrieks of "murder—as frequently happens—no creature has seen anything, nor is justice ever satisfied.

But this it is which makes Montreal so attractive—the racial diversity which marks it. At the same time, those in authority should give thought to the problems these ethnic groups are presenting. The adults will not be changed. They will perpetuate their customs, their tongue, their traditions in the new land and by so doing—hurt it. What about the children? We have no public schools, as in the United States, which would form a great melting pot from which a single type would be educed—in time. The children will be separated from the general population. There will still be bits of Europe and Asia manifesting themselves on the English-speaking continent.

Strange, that these large and important elements should be neglected. They could be made wholesome factors in the development of the city. Left to themselves, we have the Black Hand; the "Tongs," which are always ominous; the uplifted dagger against the background of night; but, above all, the perpetuation of ideals of life and outlook which we could call degrading.

These ethnic groups will follow the city's extension and pre-empt much that might have been saved to beauty. Let there be picturesque; but do not stint soup nor the Ten Commandments.

**Financial Standing.**  
"Why do you flourish money so ostentatiously?" asked the friendly guest. "I'm going to order a porterhouse steak," replied the host. "I don't want to wait for the hotel to make inquiries to see whether I am able to afford it."—Washington Star.

# Four Good Reasons for a National Forward Movement

*"For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish but have everlasting life."*

**D**ESPITE the four years' fury of War, and the year of uncertainty just ended, the people of Canada have prospered. Yet, spiritual glories revealed to us in the great Conflict are being clouded by drifts of class-hostility, mutual suspicion and cynical materialism.

The world is troubled. Old conceptions are giving place to new. Yet, the Kingdom of God remains, firmly grounded on the great principle of love. It has the one remedy for a world diseased:—"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

Five Christian Communion—Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian—call their various constituencies and the whole nation to a livelier and more sacrificial Christianity. They are making a great financial appeal. It is fitting that the public should know the reasons.

## 1 The Decline of the Dollar

The sharp rise in prices the world over has affected injuriously the position of every man working for a fixed salary. Missionaries are in this category. Stipends that were ample in 1900, and nearly adequate in 1912, are utterly insufficient in 1920. There has been no general increase in these stipends. There cannot be, until the Canadian people scale-up their giving to balance the decline in purchasing-power of the Canadian dollar.

International exchange has been unstable. Money for export has been subject to heavy discounts. In view also of the increased cost of materials and of labor, any new building programme abroad has been out of the question. But the need for new buildings is imperative. Some missionaries are living in clay-floored huts.

## New Standards are Necessary

The Anglican Synods, the Baptist Conventions, the Congregational Union, the Methodist Conferences, and the Presbyterian General Assembly, have set new standards for the salaries of clergymen actively engaged in Canada. But, for the Missionaries, and for the Supernumerary Ministers, no increases have been possible.

One of the aims of the Forward Movement is to show the fine-spirited, generous, Christian people of Canada that the old standards of giving for Missions must be revised. It is impossible to maintain existing stations, even on a pre-war basis, without more men and much more revenue.

## 2 The Call from Abroad

Coincident with this financial difficulty, new and glorious opportunities for the extension of Christian teaching have appeared. In India, literally millions of "outcasts" are pleading for Missionary preachers and doctors. In China, a new National spirit has been born. Missionary teachers are urgently required to help formulate the National system of education. Hospitals, Missionary nurses, doctors and dentists, are heartily welcomed by the people. From Japan, Africa and the Islands of the Sea, comes the same story.

## 3 The Home Responsibility

Here in Canada, the work of evangelizing Indians and Eskimos must now be undertaken wholly by the Canadian Church. The rapid growth of our cities, the expansion of the West, the great immigration of the last twenty years, and the depopulation of rural areas, make a four-fold problem which can be solved only by radical readjustments of policy and greatly increased resources of men and money.

## 4 The Pressure on the Colleges

Finally, the decline of the dollar has created difficulties in financing the Colleges and Universities established and maintained for the training of the Clergy. Last year, one College which had been able before the War barely to subsist, faced an additional charge for coal alone of \$1600. All other expenditures have risen in like proportion. Christianity has been the mother of Higher Education. A thoroughly trained Ministry is the great need of the times.

The men of faith, filled with the Holy Ghost, who proclaim the Gospel story by the frozen Copernic, beneath the cone of Fujiyama, along the banks of the Yangtze and the Ganges are the product of our Canadian Colleges. There the Vision first appeared to them. The Church must stand behind these institutions.

## The Unity of Faith and Prayer

These are the facts. Faced with such conditions, the Church leaders, at first, were appalled. They went to their knees, first in separate denominational groups, then in company. Putting aside for the time being differences of religious temperament, considering only their common belief in the Everlasting Father, the Almighty Son, and the everpresent Holy Ghost, they prayed together. Then they arose, thrilled with a glimpse of the wonderful Missionary opportunity, to appeal together to the whole body of Christians in Canada.

## The Greatest of All Gifts

You are a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ, and in the Gospel He proclaimed. Your country has become great through Christianity. The hope and love of the Gospel have warmed your heart and illumined your life.

Next week you will be asked by the representatives of your Church to show practical proof of your convictions. Be prepared—not to give a trifle out of your abundance, but to taste the full sweetness of Sacrifice.



## National Peace Thank-Offering

Simultaneous Every-Person Canvass  
By Each Communion

February 9-14

# The United National Campaign

Representing the Simultaneous but Independent Forward Movements of the Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Communion in Canada

## MANILA LOSES ITS EXHIBITION BUILDINGS

(Associated Press Despatch.)

Manila, P. I., Feb. 6.—Damage to the amount of one million dollars was caused here last night when fire destroyed half the buildings of the Philippine Carnival Exposition and the Island Exhibition they contained. Many of the exhibits were irreplaceable and the loss is serious.

Thousands of visitors on the ground became excited when the fire started and sixteen persons were injured. Federal troops assisted in restoring order and are credited with having saved hundreds of lives.

## JUVENILE COURT HAS PLENTY TO DO

A total of 1,716 cases were heard before the Juvenile Court during the year that has just elapsed, made up of 1,287 boys and 429 girls, 204 of the former and 66 of the latter in excess of the preceding year. These charges cover a wide range of offenses, as follows: theft, 216; incorrigible, 192; vagrancy, 150; desertion, 148; several charges of house and shop-breaking; burglary and arson; three of forgery; a few robbing police officers, selling papers without license; sending threatening letters; getting intoxicated, and one attempted suicide.

Twenty-four per cent. of these could neither read nor write, and 46 per cent. had no regular schooling or employment. Of the remainder, 207 attended

school, 242 were employed in factories, 27 worked in stores or offices, 69 were housewives, vendors or drivers, 86 were domestics.

## Save a Minute Club.

London Daily Chronicle:—As an antidote to idleness, which is no longer, if it ever was, countenanced by reputable trade unionists, the "Save a Minute Club" which has been established in a large works in the North of England seems worthy of imitation. All the employees are members, and a weekly prize is given for the best 100-word letter telling how the writer has saved a minute in the execution of his or her job. Time being money, it has just about doubled in value, and a minute saved may make a big difference in output.

## FINE ADDRESS ON NAVY'S WORK

The work of the silent navy during the war and a comparison of the British Navy of today with that of olden times, was the subject of an interesting and instructive lecture delivered at the Army last evening by Commander H. E. Holmes, who is in charge of H. M. C. S. Niobe at Halifax. Commander Holmes explained that there were still several phases of the navy's work that he was not permitted to discuss but as the result of his lecture the army officers present had a much more thorough understanding of the co-operation that existed between the army and navy during the war than they had been able to obtain before.

Brigadier-General A. H. Macdonell, C. M.G., D.S.O., presided and, in introducing

Commander Holmes, he explained that this officer had been with the Royal Navy since 1891, and since 1914 had been with the Royal Canadian Navy, in charge of the Niobe. He had come from Halifax at the invitation of the general to lecture here.

Commander Holmes, in his introduction, said that the best beginning for his lecture would be a description of the functions which Lord Jellicoe attributed to the navy. They were four in number: (1) To ensure for British ships the unimpeded use of the sea, this being vital to the existence of an island nation, particularly one which is not self-supporting in regard to food; (2) In the event of war, to bring steady economic pressure to bear on our adversary by denying to him the use of the sea, thus compelling him to accept peace; (3) To cover the passage of and assist any army

sent overseas and to protect the communication and supplies; (4) To prevent invasion of this country and its overseas dominions by enemy force.

## MAY CLOSE DOWN.

Hamilton, Feb. 6.—The Hamilton Bridge Works Company may have to close its plant, owing to the adverse exchange situation, according to W. B. Champ, president of the company. Mr. Champ said today that the cost of the material which the company buys in the United States is almost prohibitive with the high exchange rate added. Other local firms are also being hard hit by the rate of exchange.

## His Elastic Limbs.

"He got up and stretched his long legs to the water cooler and thence to the back platform."—Saturday Evening Post.