

was to have it so; and that failure to rise to the patriotism called forth by the war would mean political annihilation for any man who would not learn that the old animosities had passed away.

When peace came, it was found to have been bought at a great price in life and treasure. But it was also seen that a new line of political leadership had been assured; and that men were honorably divided according as they reckoned it wise to regulate the speed with which twentieth century methods of conducting twentieth century national development should replace those which had come down from times which were as primi-

tive in politics as they were in science and in the brotherhood of men.

### THE LETTERS OF CIVILIS.

*"Civilis," the second part of whose "Canadian Patriotism and the War" precedes this, will write further for THE CANADIAN WAR, under the general title of "The Letters of Civilis." The first will be addressed to Sir Robert Borden. The second addressee will be Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The third will be inscribed to the Leader of the Senate, Mr. Lougheed. The fourth will be directed to "The Average Man."*

## THE GERMAN - AMERICAN

If an Ideal Antagonistic to the Fundamental Democracy of This Continent is Being Nourished, the Cancer Must Be Extirpated and That Right Speedily.

BY BENJAMIN A. GOULD

**C**ANNOT the leopard change his spots? Is it true that once a German always a German? I cannot believe it. The history of progressive evolution denies it.

There can, of course, be no such thing as a German-American. The term itself is contradictory. America is the antithesis of Germany in all the things that count; in the idealism which is the basis of citizenship, in the freedom which is the perquisite of this idealism.

Germany is the past, the middle ages, paternally administered with all the latest scientific frills, feudalism brought up to date. America is the future; the centuries to come; self-administration and self-government by intelligent units; the opportunity for the individual.

In Germany the citizen exists for the benefit of the State. In America the State exists for the benefit of the citizen. This difference is fundamental. The German idea makes for a more efficient collective organization, and creates a nation without a soul which can terrorize and bully. The Ameri-

can idea makes for the happiness and progress of the units which form the State.

This very difference is the cause of the great emigration from Germany to the United States. It began on a considerable scale in 1848, when the revolution drove many Germans to seek their pursuit of happiness under more favorable skies. The conditions then prevalent compelled them clearly to understand the difference in the lands, and these earlier immigrants knew why they came.

If any question had made it necessary for them to choose whether their loyalty should be given to their new country or to their old one, there would have been no hesitation. They had already chosen definitely between freedom and tyranny, and their regard for Germany was only the natural sentimental regard for the land of their birth and not a loyalty to its political constitution.

The underlying cause of the more recent influx of Germans has been the same. They sought greater freedom and greater individual opportunity.