

## Hyphenated Canadianism

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The activities of German agents in the United States during the present war have served to display the dangers of harboring, in the midst of a state, groups of population whose deepest sympathies are alien to the state. Possessing the liberties and rights of citizens, sharing in the national wealth and power, such groups not only prevent the state from achieving the unity of spirit which is essential to nationhood, but also preserve in its midst sinister forces which at any time may be roused to strike at the heart of the state. Thus treason is always latent. The ground is mined, as it were, and the hand which is to touch off the fuse is always ready. Fires of rebellion are constantly smouldering, which any provocation may rouse into fury.

It is a lesson for Canada which should be the more devoutly studied by us because our foreign-born population is several times greater in proportion to the native stock than that in the United States. Thus the agitation in the polyglot colonies of the western prairies for the use of the public school as an instrument for cherishing and nourishing old-world traditions and patriotisms should be rebuked. No one would wish to rob these exiles of their memories. No one would interfere with their use of their own languages, or customs, or faiths; but, on the other hand, it is nothing less than political suicide to allow the public school, almost the only effective tool we possess for the manufacture of Canadians out of the raw material of foreigners, to be subverted to the destruction of its intended purpose.

There is reason to believe that this agitation is not the spontaneous movement of the masses of these foreign settlers. It is born in the city, not among the farmers. Its leaders are mostly of a political type, who are evidently quite at home in the interplay of our own Canadian partisan politics. Canadians who have come to know these people intimately report that many of them want nothing so much as to become out-and-out Canadians, and eagerly hope that their children, if not themselves, shall wear the clothes and follow the customs and think the thoughts and speak the language of Canadians. Such a destiny they regard as the fulfillment of the dream of liberty which lured them across the Atlantic.

Moreover, there exist counter-organizations. Among the Ruthenians, the largest body of this type, there are the rival newspapers and propaganda representing the opposing sides of the question. Yet neither of these parties appear to have gained any considerable clientele.

The fact probably is that the great bulk of these foreign immigrants are as yet uninterested in such matters. They are still struggling to make a living. They still feel themselves strangers in a strange land. The real question is, is the public school to be used to awaken them to the values of a genuine Canadianism, or to kindle in them a devotion to an alien tradition? It is the future against the past, Canada against Southeast Europe.

These are not the first immigrants who came to Canada. Other peoples speaking strange languages and with customs unfitted to Canadian ways have come hither and faced this question. They had to choose whether they would isolate themselves from others and thus preserve their racial individuality, or take their part in the new and broader life which surrounded them. Some of them at least reached out for the larger things to the great advantage both of themselves and Canada. They lost their lives to find them.

### Remittances to British Prisoners of War in Turkey

Ottawa, January 28th, 1916.

The Canadian Government has received notice from London that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been informed by the United States Ambassador, that the Turkish Government desire that in future remittances of money not exceeding five pounds from private persons for British Prisoners of War in Turkey should be despatched to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva for transmission to the Ottoman Red Crescent Society at Constantinople by whom payment to the recipients

The Highland Scotch, for instance. They spoke the Gaelic. No German or Pole in Manitoba or Saskatchewan loves his native tongue as the Highlanders loved the Gaelic. But they did not ask that it be taught in the public schools. They rather looked to the public schools as the place where their children could learn English and thus find opened to them the doors of a wider opportunity. What has been the result? The Highland stock in Canada is second to none in any respect. In finance, commerce, industry, literature, the professions and political life it occupies a position of great prominence. It has asked no favors, for it has needed none. It asked only the right of equal opportunity. Nothing less should be either asked by or allowed to any other foreign stock.

Or, consider the Icelanders. These people came to Manitoba a generation ago. They, too, asked only the right of equal opportunity, and got it. They are now among the most valued citizens of that Province. They hold their own in business. They more than hold their own in scholarship. They are accepted as equals and friends in the professions and politics by the descendants of the oldest native stock.

And neither Highlander nor Icelander has been disloyal to his past. The enthusiasm of the Scotch for Scotland is proverbial. Indeed, the Scotchman takes a keener pride in the glories of his ancestral land because he has himself become a man of wider culture. The same is true of the Icelander though it is not so much advertised to the world. He is in touch with Iceland and studies her ancient sagas and contemplates the social legislation she is enacting with a deeper interest because he has himself become a more complex and intelligent human product.

It is not just to argue, as some might, that what has not been allowed a British race like the Highland Scotch, whose fathers fought and helped win the victories which made Canada a British possession, should the more certainly not be allowed the non-British races. To argue thus is to miss the point. It is not a question of allowing. The Highlanders did not ask because they did not want to perpetuate themselves as Gaelic-speaking. They coveted the best things for their children, and set about securing them. In the homes where both English and Gaelic were spoken the children were commonly taught English first. Not that the parents loved English, but that they loved their children.

Most of the languages concerned—Ruthenian, Polish, and the like—are not world languages. They have their own literature indeed of ballad, romance and history. But they lack the development of modern scientific terminology. One who thinks in them cannot be at home in the modern progressive world. Nowhere can he find any such supply of books, magazines or newspapers as are in the English tongue. The resident of western Canada who knows not English is shut out almost altogether from every library, every bookshop and every news stand. The laws of the land and the bulletins of industry and agriculture are so much Greek or Choctaw to him. He is an intellectual prisoner, shut up in the narrow space whose limits are his own foreign speech.

There is thus no escape from the educational policy which shall make the public schools of the west thoroughly Canadian. It is greatly desirable that other agencies than the schools should be organized to assist in the assimilation of the million foreign-speaking immigrants who have come to Canada since the opening of the century. But so far the burden of this task lies almost wholly on the schools. If our one protestation against disunion be taken away how shall we ever reach nationhood?

will be effected and a receipt returned to the International Committee at Geneva.

Letters and parcels should also be sent to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva for transmission. Such letters and parcels are post free. Money should be remitted by International Money Order which can be obtained at any Post Office and which should be made payable to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva and sent on with full name, number and Regiment of the Prisoner of War to whom the money is to be paid.

Information has also been received from the United States Ambassador that prisoners of war in Turkey are now allowed to write only one letter a week limited to four lines and that this regulation applies also to letters addressed to them. Letters of greater length will not be delivered.

## Foreign Exchange Rates in New York

The range of quotations covering sterling exchange on February 4, follows:

	Demand bills.	Cable transfers.
Opening . . . . .	4.75%	4.76 9-16
Highest . . . . .	4.76	4.76 11-16
Lowest . . . . .	4.75%	4.76 9-16
Closing . . . . .	4.75%	4.76 9-16
Closing Thursday . . . . .	4.75%	4.76 7-16

Closing prices on Friday, February 4, for large amounts were, as follows:

London—Bankers' 60 days . . . . .	4.72%
Bankers' 90 days . . . . .	4.70%
Demand sterling . . . . .	4.75%
Cable transfers . . . . .	4.76 9-16
Grain bills, 7 days . . . . .	4.74%
Commercial bills, sight . . . . .	4.75%
Documents for payment, 60 days, against grain . . . . .	4.71%
*Commercial, 60 days . . . . .	4.70%
Commercial, 90 days . . . . .	4.68%
Paris—Bankers' 60 days . . . . .	No quotations
Bankers' 90 days . . . . .	No quotations
Bankers' checks . . . . .	5.90
Bankers' cables . . . . .	5.89%
*Commercial, 90 days . . . . .	Nominal
*Commercial, 60 days . . . . .	Nominal
†Commercial, sight . . . . .	5.90%
Berlin—Bankers' 90 days . . . . .	No quotations
Commercial, 90 days . . . . .	No quotations
Bankers' 60 days . . . . .	No quotations
Bankers' sight . . . . .	73 13-16
Bankers' cables . . . . .	73%
Commercial, 30 days . . . . .	No quotations
Commercial, sight . . . . .	No quotations
Antwerp—Bankers' sight . . . . .	No quotations
Bankers' cables . . . . .	No quotations
Commercial, 60 days . . . . .	No quotations
Swiss—Bankers' 60 days . . . . .	No quotations
Bankers' sight . . . . .	5.22%
Bankers' cables . . . . .	5.21*
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight . . . . .	41 11-16a41%
Bankers' cables . . . . .	41 13-16a41%
Commercial, sight . . . . .	41%
Commercial, 60 days . . . . .	No quotations
Lire—Bankers' sight . . . . .	6.76
Bankers' cables . . . . .	6.75
Greek exchange—	
Bankers' checks . . . . .	5.15%
Copenhagen—Checks . . . . .	27.30
Sweden—Bankers' checks . . . . .	27.60
Norway—Bankers' sight . . . . .	27.60
Kronen—Bankers' sight . . . . .	12.55
Roubles—Bankers' sight . . . . .	29%
Pesetas—Checks . . . . .	19.00
Shanghai on London—	
Four months' bank credits . . . . .	2s 8½d
Hong Kong on London—	
Four months' bank credits . . . . .	2s 8½d
Japan on London—	
Four months' bank credits . . . . .	2s 2 1-16d
Far Eastern check rates:	
Hong Kong . . . . .	46.70
Shanghai . . . . .	63%
Yokohama . . . . .	50%
Manila . . . . .	49%
Singapore . . . . .	57
Bombay and Calcutta . . . . .	33
Mexican rates:	
Mexican sight exchange . . . . .	No quotations
Mexican exchange on N. Y. . . . .	No quotations
Mexican exchange on London . . . . .	No quotations

\* Documents for acceptances. † And three days' sight.

### NIPISSING MINES.

Estimated net profits of Nipissing Mines Co. for December are \$44,055. Production amounted to 205,286 ounces. This compares with estimated net profits of \$103,524 and production of 320,088 ounces in November.

Nipissing's net profits for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, compiled from the monthly estimates, total \$1,253,615. This fully covers the regular 20 per cent dividend on the capital stock—\$1,200,000. Net profits in 1914 were \$1,578,715.

The gross value of the year's production was \$2,022,753 compared with \$2,516,065 in 1914.