

# OUR OWN YELLOW PERIL

## YOUNG CANADIANS CROSS LINE TO ESCAPE ARMY SERVICE.

Reports Regarding Figures Have Been Secured From Various Border Points, and They All Go to Show That Our Undesirable Citizens Are Leaving to Find a More Congenial Country.

**A**RE young Canadians, eligible for military enlistment or for other employment under the requirements of the National Service propaganda making tracks for the United States? Emigration figures from such border points as Niagara Falls, Windsor, Sarnia, and the Soo would make it look that way.

The Windsor correspondent of The Toronto Telegram says: "Attracted by high wages, especially in Detroit automobile factories, and actuated in part by desire for relief from persistent recruiting appeals, great numbers of Canadians have crossed here to take up residence on the other side of the boundary. Figures compiled by the United States Immigration Department for 1916 show that at least 3,000 more Canadian residents were admitted to the United States to take up their residence than during the preceding year. The total number who changed residences through the Detroit port is 17,631 to December 31st last, the figures being far ahead of any year in the history of the department, it is reported.

"Officials on both sides of the river have noted the exodus from Canada, and attribute a large part of it to fear of conscription. In fact, immigration men on the Detroit side find amusement in chaffing men of military age who apply for admission to the States.

"What are you coming over here for? Are you afraid of conscription in Canada?" are stock questions asked of new-comers. Usually an evasive answer is given. Canadian 'skedaddlers' are made the butt of ridicule, and treated with contempt by friends and associates on both sides of the line."

From Sarnia comes the following: "American immigration officials at the boundary here declare that there has been a very decided increase in the number of emigrants going into the United States from Canada, and also state that in a great number of cases this in-rush consists of young men of military age, who declared that they are going to American cities to secure work, and that if successful they will not return to Canada. During the past two weeks the number of entries at the Port Huron immigration office totalled 1,500, which is the largest total ever before reached in the history of that office. A large part of these people were from seaports, but the number going from Canada has doubled.

"There is another phase of immigration here. Austrian citizens of Sarnia continue to leave Canada on trips to Port Huron and Detroit for the purpose of sending home to Austria large sums of money which they are making by working in local munitions plants. At present no effort is being made to stop these alien enemies from going out of the country, and only if they return can they be punished."

Port Huron, Mich., reports: "That Canadian young men are endeavoring to avoid military service by emigrating to the United States is plainly evident from the records of the Immigration Officer at Port Huron, Mich. For the month of December 1,941 aliens were passed through the Immigration Department at this point, and, according to the statement of an immigration official, 50 per cent. of them were young Canadians. None was asked if he was endeavoring to avoid military service, but some were frank enough to state that they wanted to go to work in the United States so that they could not be called upon if conscription went into effect in Canada. The majority of the young Canadians are heading for the west."

dependent wires: "There has been a tremendous increase of immigration of young men from 21 to 25 years old into this country from Canada during the last three months, according to Thomas J. Ross, inspector in charge of the local immigrating office. Inspector Ross said the total number coming into the United States during October, November, and December was 1,292, an increase of 575 over the same period last year. Half were Canadian-born. Mr. Ross said:

"It is a fact that there has been a noticeable increase in immigration of young men from Canada to this country, especially in the last three months. They give various reasons, including lack of work, for leaving. Others say they are afraid of conscription. Some are American-born, who have lived in Canada most of their lives and fear they will be considered eligible in case of conscription. This immigration has come in spells, one of which we are having now. Yesterday thirty young men came into this country bound for large cities further south."

### Prince Rupert Drydock.

The drydock at Prince Rupert, on the Canadian Pacific coast, part of the equipment of the Grand Trunk Pacific system, and completed under the supervision of American engineers at a cost of \$2,500,000, has been in use since the last of October, and is being successfully used by the big transports of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and other Pacific lines.

### Snow Toys.

Toy molds to enable children to make building blocks from snow have been invented by a German.

### A FUTURE PROVINCE.

#### Newfoundland Requires Capital for Necessary Industries.

The important questions of reconstruction were touched on recently by Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Morris, premier of Newfoundland, at a luncheon given by the West India club in honor of the former. Sir Edward remarked that it had been said that the overseas dominions had come to the aid or rescue of the mother country, but he did not like that idea. Probably this great war had done more than all the colonial conferences, commissions, and reports ever made to cement the British Empire together, but it should be kept in view carefully that the war was not entered into for this purpose. When England went to war the whole Empire went to war. It did not stand by like the United States while their friends, Belgium, France, and Russia, were being conquered. It was inconceivable and impossible. This war was forced upon them to defend themselves from brutal assault and for the defense of those for whom they were trustees.

Newfoundland, Sir Edward continued, was not a large part of the Empire. It had a population of but a quarter of a million, but it was its proud boast to be England's oldest and most loyal colony. Possibly after the war there would not be colonies, but a united Empire for the defense of the whole. That unity in defense was something good that would emerge from this terrible cataclysm of war.

Newfoundland was advancing materially, and the earning powers of its people had doubled in twenty years. The utilization of its forest wealth had added considerably to the sources of labor, and consequently to improvement of revenue. But, like other portions of the empire, Newfoundland lacked capital necessary for the development of great industries. Newfoundland, a country larger than Ireland, only a few years ago had not a human habitation a mile from the coast. Only within the last thirty or forty years had a railway been constructed throughout the country, and after the railway came the establishment of the large paper mills by Lord Northcliffe and his associates.

There were large deposits of minerals; iron, copper, asbestos, and oil has been found in Newfoundland, but capital was necessary. It might be possible after the war that something should be done to carry out large ideas put forward by the press and by public men in England and the Dominion, plans agreed to by which