

Canadian people. While there ought to be no disposition to evade the issue raised by advocates of attempts to overturn Governments by physical force, it should be remembered that the Canadian, like the American, will not do coarse manual labor. The foreign-born unskilled worker has been depended upon for that. His withdrawal from the country is not the best thing that could happen when viewed in that light, so long as he is not a believer in or a practitioner of the idea that brute force must prevail. The labor which Canada is so much in need of should not be driven out of the country by franchise laws that are too repressive. The suggestion that persons coming from an alien enemy country, even if they resided in Canada before the war, should not be permitted to vote for ten years after peace has been declared is wrong on economic grounds, apart altogether from those of equity. It is bound to work serious injury to Canada, which should long ago have set out upon the task of educating these aliens systematically in good citizenship. That way lie unity, harmony, and the accomplishment of the mere manual work that must be done if the national superstructure is to be erected on a safe foundation.

THE ALIEN LABORER.

Stemmed for five years by the war, the tide of emigration from all but alien enemy lands or those countries that do not yet know peace is again sweeping toward Canada. It is with satisfaction that the people of the Dominion note the quality of the new settlers. Well-to-do farmers from the Western United States are pouring into the Prairie Provinces; British families with means are seeking the fruit-growing sections of British Columbia; domestics, linen workers, artisans and agriculturists from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Belgium are arriving in Ontario. But what of those who are leaving the country? The tide is not all the one way. Canada is sharing with the United States, perhaps not in so large a measure proportionately, an efflux of toilers that must seriously affect the progressive reconstruction the country would like to see.

In the last six months some 600,000 laborers of foreign birth have left the United States, and 1,600,000 others are seeking passports and transportation. There are many causes for this movement. Thousands of these people have been cut off from communication with their relatives for several years. They want to find out what has happened to them during the maelstrom of war. Other thousands have no such incentive; they simply want to return to their homelands to live. All, or nearly all, are well supplied with money; it is estimated that the average sum per head taken out of the country by the single or unaccompanied men is \$2,000. Some of the Russian laborers, inquiries show, were able to save \$700 to \$800 a year during the war. They and the Balkan States peoples average the highest savings among those who are leaving for Europe. The rate of exchange is of great benefit to the out-goers, especially those of the Balkans and Italy, and is no doubt another of the factors inducing these people to leave the American continent. The modest fortunes they take with them will be very much swollen when exchanged for the currency of European lands. Publicists in the United States are also attributing the migration in part to the rigorous treatment being accorded to the leaders of the Reds with whom many of these people sympathize.

There is a lesson in all of this for the