

along educational lines. I say that every one of the thousands of people of the sort I have mentioned who were naturalized for a specific purpose, and were just as disloyal during the war as the Kaiser himself, ought not to be allowed to vote. They ought not to be allowed even civil rights in this country. Hon. members who come from the large centres such as Vancouver or Winnipeg or Toronto may not agree with me, but the situation in those centres is very different. Those cities are properly policed, and this undesirable element of our population is not allowed to preach its seditious doctrines, but in the rural districts, and for hundreds of miles along the coast of British Columbia, sedition is openly preached: I am sure none of my fellow-members from that province will deny that, and I say it is a disgrace to this country. It is impossible to police these sections of the country, and I think now is an opportune time for taking a census of these undesirables. I care not how it is done. The true Canadian citizen, regardless of his political faith, past or present, would be able to give information as to the number of these undesirables in his own little district, and the census could be taken at a very small cost to the country. It is a disgrace that these people should be allowed to exercise the franchise in this country and usurp the privileges of Canadian citizens.

I come to the returned soldiers' problem for a moment. I am well aware that there are many honourable gentlemen in this House who have been to the front and have acquitted themselves with credit and glory to Canada and who are more capable of discussing this subject than possibly I am, but as I see the situation, the problem is not by any means as serious as many in the country regard it. I think, however, that it deserves the greatest possible attention from every government, whether federal or provincial. The returned soldier is entitled to everything that can be done to make his position comfortable, and I sincerely hope that the Government of Canada, as well as that of every province, will do everything in their power on behalf of these brave men. I fully appreciate what this Government is endeavouring to do for the returned soldiers, and in respect to the legislation which has been enacted, and which will be enacted, this Government deserves a great deal of credit. Undoubtedly there will be individual cases that will not have received the attention they merit, and I trust that such cases will be very carefully considered. In discussing this ques-

tion with hundreds of returned soldiers from the district which I have the honour to represent, I have discovered that the great majority of them will be perfectly reasonable and sane in their demands. They will not expect this Government to keep them and father them for all time, but what they do expect is a square deal. When patronage was within the scope of the individual member, and when my recommendation might have counted for something, from the outbreak of the war and prior to the abolition of patronage I never recommended any man but a returned soldier, and so long as I live I shall maintain the same attitude towards those who have returned from the front, always having, of course, efficiency and proper service in view. Now, this Dominion brought into the country some 300,000 to 375,000 immigrants per year prior to the outbreak of the war. If the Federal Government and the provincial governments do their duty by the soldiers in placing them in positions, they can absorb a very great portion of the returned men. But as I view the situation, it rests a great deal with the employers of the country. I think that every employer in Canada, whether he employs two thousand men or ten, ought to be patriotic enough to engage a certain pro rata number returned men and I feel the matter has only to be brought to their attention to be favourably considered. There are many large plants, especially in the territory I represent—mining and paper plants—which employ a vast amount of labour. There is a certain percentage of these plants which at present could hardly be manned by true Canadian citizens because foreign labour is essential to their operation. Now, I want to give credit to the aliens who were working in these plants. They realized their position, did their work well, and caused no trouble whatever. But there are thousands upon thousands of other aliens, naturalized in many cases, who are employed throughout the Dominion, and who ought not to receive consideration at the hands of any employer. I could mention plants in which there are employed anywhere from 200 to 500 men, and I venture to say that not 10 per cent of these men can speak English. Would you, Mr. Speaker, ask the returned men to accept employment in such places where sedition is rife? That is a condition of affairs that must receive attention, and I hope that this Government will realize that the alien problem is one of the most serious questions that confront the public of Canada to-day, and if it is not grappled with