

pire or of her Allies. The names of these men should be tabulated as international intriguers. Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Holland are full of them. A black list, so to speak, should be prepared of all these men, and they should be barred from Canada. Just at this point let me draw this to the attention of the minister and of the Government: Perhaps the most effective system of espionage on the part of the German Government was carried on through travelling theatrical companies and German bands. These would give entertainments in different cities, but at the same time would be gathering the information that was desired by their Government. This, of course, is well known to the Government. I say that all these people should be debarred from entering Canada for a great many years.

Hon. Mr. CALDER: From the wording of the latter part of the resolution, I would take it to mean that all persons of enemy nationality are to be excluded. If I am wrong, my hon. friend will correct me.

Mr. STEVENS: There might be some objection to phrasing it in the very broad and plain language pointed to by the minister. So far as I am concerned, I would undoubtedly like to go that length. I realize, however, that many would not care to go so far. My particular object is to keep out of Canada persons who are beyond all question undesirable and a menace to the state. I have received a number of resolutions and letters and memorials on this subject from all parts of Canada, which shows that the public is prepared for some definite action along this line by the Government.

I have just a few words to say in a general way on this subject. We have in the past, and I was very glad to hear the Minister of Immigration express the same opinion, been too generous with our citizenship and the privilege of immigration into Canada. I blame no one in particular for this, because I think it was the sentiment and ideals of the country as a whole, that were to blame. We felt we had a great country, and we wanted to see it settled, with the result that we welcomed almost any one to Canada. Not only that, but we extended the privilege of citizenship to these people. In future I think a great deal more care should be exercised, and it can only be exercised by taking action along the line indicated in this resolution. It is all very well for us here in the House of Commons to talk in general terms about immigration, but action is necessary, and I was very glad to hear the minister say that a Bill

[Mr. Stevens.]

will shortly be brought down dealing with immigration. I particularly urge him to consider, in drafting that Bill, the points raised in my resolution. We must not debase our citizenship to the level of the foreigner—using that term in a broad and generous sense—who may come to our country. In other words, immigration should be so restricted that we shall be able to assimilate the immigrant and bring him up to our standard of citizenship, rather than have him debase our own.

I wish to say a word on the question of the possibility of a peaceable invasion of Canada by Germans and persons of alien enemy origin. I notice in one of the latest issues of the London Graphic an article by a well known writer, Henri Bazin. This writer has given the question a great deal of study. The article was written a short time ago in a German town in which he was located with the military forces. In it he describes the entry of a military policeman and a little incident that occurred, and proceeds:

The same old doctrine of Delbrik law will ease its way into allied lands in days to come; that is, the doctrine that a German remains always a German, whether he be naturalized or not; that he must group with his fellow countrymen in foreign lands, maintain individual and collective relation with the mother country, and always serve her first.

Now, I think we have had our lesson on the attitude of the German, particularly the German of the present time, the world over. Wherever he has gone, as a merchant or as a settler, he has taken with him his German ideals and his German conception of what his duty as a citizen should be, and sought to superimpose them upon the country to which he came, rather than to adjust himself to the new conditions under which he found himself. This writer points out—and I wish to emphasize it as my own humble opinion at the same time—that a determined attempt will be made by the German people to start exactly where they were a few years ago when the war broke out, and to carry on the same class of propaganda and the same policy of spreading German influence and of attempting to impose German civilization upon the world, just as they did before the war. I think they will endeavour to do the very same thing again in exactly the same manner, and it behoves us to be alive to this danger. Furthermore, I think this country would be derelict in its duty to itself and to posterity if it did not put up the bars, and do everything within its power to arrest that propaganda and that doctrine. The Hun to-day is unrepentant. We need to