

Mr. PUGSLEY. If it went to the consolidated fund it might be devoted to such purposes as parliament should decide from time to time, but this being money received for a part of this park which has been dedicated, if not by deed, by user, to the people of Ottawa, we felt that this money should be devoted to the one purpose and the one purpose only. If it went into the consolidated fund it would have to be voted out from year to year as parliament might determine.

Mr. LANCASTER. Why not?

Mr. PUGSLEY. The country has every confidence in the Ottawa Improvement Commission, which is composed of certain members nominated by the city and certain members nominated by the government. It does seem to me that parliament can safely allow this money to be at once placed to their credit and drawn out by them, subject always to the direction of the Governor in Council.

Mr. FOSTER. A company may be organized to build a railway and the government may make a loan for the purposes of the construction of that railway, but the loan goes into the consolidated fund, and is not placed to the credit of the railway company. Why should \$100,000 be placed at the credit of the Ottawa Improvement Commission when it may not use that money for several years?

Mr. PUGSLEY. It would draw interest in the meantime. There is a broad distinction between a railway company and a public body like the Ottawa Improvement Commission. It does seem to me that this money might be placed to the credit of the Ottawa Improvement Commission clothed with the trust to which it is to be devoted. It cannot be expended without the approval of the Governor in Council, and I can see no objection to it.

Mr. BENNETT. Is it intended that this \$100,000 shall be paid out in addition to the \$60,000 a year?

Mr. PUGSLEY. Yes. I would assume that the regular course would be that the proceeds of the sale of this property are to be handed over to the commission, and it may be that the identical cheque that comes from the Grand Trunk Railway Company may be placed to their credit.

Mr. FOSTER. How will that appear in the Public Accounts?

Mr. PUGSLEY. The Governor in Council will make a record of it, and the Ottawa Improvement Commission will make a return of it in their report.

Mr. FOSTER. Then it will not appear in the Public Accounts?

Mr. PUGSLEY. There will be a record of it.

Mr. DANIEL.

Mr. FOSTER. That money will not come into the possession of Canada, and therefore it will not appear in the Public Accounts of the country. The fact remains that we have disposed of the property of the country for \$100,000 and that there is no entry in our books with reference to it.

Mr. BENNETT. I suppose the minister anticipates that a large portion of this money will be the nucleus of a campaign fund in the elections which will take place next fall, and it is to be supposed that some of it will be devoted to the city of Ottawa in that way?

Bill reported; read the third time (on division), and passed.

SUPPLY—CANADIAN NATURALIZATION.

Mr. FIELDING moved that the House go into Committee of Supply.

Mr. SAM. HUGHES (Victoria and Halliburton). Mr. Speaker, I have taken the following clipping from an American newspaper:

Since our republic set up for itself there never has been until very recently an emigration of Americans from the United States that was worth noticing, says a recent 'Harper's Weekly.' Some of our women have married Europeans and become subjects of kings, but until lately exceedingly few United States voters have ever given up their citizenship. Within ten years, however, a good many thousands of our Northwesterners have gone over the border into the Saskatchewan country, and taken up wheat lands, and these emigrants from Uncle Sam's domain have usually, as part of the process of getting their land, taken out papers to be Canadian voters.

This involves finally swearing allegiance to King Edward, so that these adventurers give up their citizenship in the United States. And what do they get in return? Almost all of them expect that they become British citizens, with all the rights as well as the obligation of that condition. But it seems not. We learn from the Winnipeg 'Telegram' that they become merely citizens of Canada, with the right to vote and hold office in the Dominion governed from Ottawa, but that as soon as they go outside they become citizens of no country. By British law it seems a naturalized Canadian is not a British citizen. He cannot take out naturalization papers in England until he has lived there five years. 'Not a single British colony,' says the Winnipeg 'Telegram,' has, as the law stands to-day, the slightest power to grant to an alien rights of British citizenship that can be enforced outside its own boundaries. . . . There is not the slightest doubt about the law.'

This, Sir, brings up for consideration the whole question of Canadian citizenship—the question of what classes should be admitted into the Dominion of Canada. . . . During the war between Japan and Russia thousands of Japanese who had lived for years in the Hawaiian islands returned to