

ently by the State, not in institutions, but in homes which were provided for them. It is likely that we shall have, in the near future, to do something of that nature in Canada. I desire to assure the House that the whole subject is at present under consideration, and undoubtedly before very long some provision will have to be made for that class.

The subject introduced to the House by the hon. member (Mr. Mowat) is an exceedingly interesting one. I am sure he realizes that it is a matter that should not be pressed at the present time. The Government should have the fullest opportunity to consider the matter in its various details, and I am sure hon. members will desire very full light on this question before committing themselves to it.

Mr. MOWAT: The minister says that the Government will give this subject full consideration; and as I have no doubt that when the House is in Supply on the Estimates of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, the matter can be discussed again, I have no objection to the motion being withdrawn.

Motion withdrawn.

PROPOSED PROHIBITION ON IMMIGRATION.

Mr. H. H. STEVENS (Vancouver Centre) moved:

That, in the opinion of this House, the Immigration laws of Canada shall be so amended as to absolutely prohibit, for a period of 20 years, entry into Canada of all persons of enemy origin who, during the period of the war (a) have been interned in Canada; (b) have been interned in any country being one of the allies of Canada; (c) left Canada shortly before or after the outbreak of war; or (d) have been guilty of conduct, whether in Canada or any other place, which has in any way jeopardized the peace, safety or well-being of Canada or of the British Empire or of her allies.

He said, Mr. Speaker, as this resolution speaks pretty well for itself, I do not intend to discuss it at any great length. There are, however, a few points which I wish to emphasize in connection with it. In the first place, we have heard demands from all over Canada, in great number and great variety, as to the treatment of alien enemies within our boundaries. I therefore realize that any comprehensive resolution on this subject would involve a great deal of discussion, and perhaps justifiable opposition on the part of some. In drafting this resolution I have therefore limited it to certain classes of aliens. First, I have limited it to aliens who have been interned in Canada. It is assumed that a person

interned has been interned for cause; that it was desirable during the period of the war that he should be restrained in the interest of the safety and the well-being of Canada. That being the case, if such a person is deported or leaves Canada at the conclusion of the war I contend that he should be kept out of this country for a substantial period. In my resolution I have set a period of twenty years, but that might be changed; in any case, they should be restrained from re-entering this country for a certain length of time.

In the second place, the resolution deals with those who have been interned in any country being one of the allies of Canada. I wish particularly to draw the attention of the House to this, and it would be well for the Government and for the Minister of Immigration to take particular notice of this condition—there have been interned in the United States during the war a large number of troublesome, dangerous Huns. The propaganda they have carried on and their violent outbreaks, destroying millions of dollars' worth of property, are well known to all. When these men are released on the signing of peace a great many of them will undoubtedly take advantage of their liberty to come to Canada, if allowed to do so. In other words, they will find life in the United States too unpleasant for them, because the Americans are almost extreme in many of their views on this question, and will deliberately make life unpleasant for them. Pressure will be brought to bear to such an extent that many of these people will try to come to Canada. These people should be very carefully watched; that is a duty which the Government owes to the country and to itself.

In the third place, the resolution deals with those who left Canada shortly before or after the outbreak of the war. This class also requires our attention. I have in mind a number of this class who lived in Vancouver and were known to be violently pro-German and engaged in espionage for the German Government. There was nothing against them, so far as the Canadian law is concerned, and many of them left the country just before the outbreak of the war. When times quieten down these people will want to come back to Canada, but they should not be allowed to do so, and any of this class now in Canada should be deported.

Lastly, the resolution deal with those who have been guilty of conduct, whether in Canada or any other place, which has in any way jeopardized the peace, safety or well-being of Canada or of the British Em-