

as oil and nickel. These are two things that they should not be permitted to own.

Hon. Mr. McMEANS: You mean alien enemies?

Hon. Mr. FOWLER: An alien might at any time become an enemy.

Hon. Mr. McMEANS: You would not allow them to own farms?

Hon. Mr. FOWLER: Yes. Why should they not become naturalized? At any rate, there are certain things that they should not be able to own, and oil is one and nickel another.

Hon. Mr. POWER: If my honourable friend's view were to prevail, we would have very few immigrants coming into this country, when they could not own property.

Hon. Mr. FOWLER: I do not think it would affect immigrants if they could not own oil or nickel.

Hon. Mr. DANIEL: Are there any alien countries in which British citizens are not allowed by law to hold property?

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: In some of the states.

Hon. Mr. FOWLER: We have a declaration right along that line—that an alien shall not be the owner of a British ship. During the war, about a year and a half ago, there was a convention in regard to the matter of oil, in which it was pointed out how important it was that the oil resources in any part of the British Dominions should not be held and owned by aliens; and I think an exception should be made in regard to that.

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: That might be a matter of regulation. I presume there is nothing to prevent any province or state so legislating in regard to specific resources. But we are dealing now with the general qualification of citizenship, and that of course, can be qualified in the way my honourable friend mentions. Furthermore, in the event of anticipated trouble the Government can always exercise its extraordinary powers of internment of an alien enemy or taking possession of his property. This statute is exactly as it stands in the Imperial, except the date to which we go back, which is the date of the Naturalization Act on our statute book.

Hon. Mr. FOWLER: Of course, we are not obliged to follow the English Act.

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: Oh, no.

Hon. Mr. FOWLER: You make an exception here, in subsection 2, in regard to an alien owning a British ship.

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: And during this session we have already passed legislation to prevent the transfer to an alien of any interest in a British ship. Thus we can always intervene in the event of any anticipated trouble.

Section 18 was agreed to.

Sections 19 to 24 inclusive were agreed to.

On section 25—issue of certificate of naturalization:

Hon. Mr. FOWLER: It seems to me you are putting a tremendous burden on the Secretary of State if you have a large immigration, and say if there are 25,000 or 30,000 people naturalized within a year, which is not unreasonable to expect. It is going to involve a tremendous amount of labour. Therefore it may be done in a perfunctory way. Would it not be better to have an official like the chief justice of the supreme court in our provinces to do this work?

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: This section is taken from the Imperial Act and applies to all the overseas dominions; consequently uniformity is important. The work may be a burden, but it is going to extend over five years, and it would be an extraordinary happening if they all applied at the same time.

Section 25 was agreed to.

Sections 26 to 35 inclusive were agreed to.

On the first schedule—list of Dominions:

Hon. Mr. BOSTOCK: Does this mean that these are the only dominions to which the Act applies? At the beginning of the Bill it speaks of the King's Dominions.

Hon. Sir JAMES LOUGHEED: As they come in they will appear in the schedule, I presume.

The first schedule was agreed to.

The second and third schedules were agreed to.

The preamble and the title were agreed to.

The Bill was reported without amendment, and read the third time, and passed.