

later in the evening. It is very inconvenient opening the polls at six o'clock in the morning, particularly if we are to have a winter election.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Representations have been made, chiefly on the part of the railway and labour men. Indeed, we have been asked to try and provide for the railway and commercial traveller vote outside of the county, but the expense and the difficulties in the way of an extra-constituency vote make it impracticable. We are therefore endeavouring to meet the case by opening the polls at six o'clock. This will enable nearly all the railway men and most of the travellers, especially if the election should be on a Monday, to put in their ballots. The labouring population, which, of course, is of much greater consequence, because there are a larger number of them, would also be able to get their votes in before seven o'clock without losing any time.

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: I move that further consideration of this section be postponed and that the committee proceed to section 5.

Motion agreed to.

On section 5—Interpretation:

Mr. MEIGHEN: I move to amend this section by striking out the figure 5 and substituting the figure 3. This is just a rearrangement of the clauses.

Amendment agreed to.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: How is the enumerator to receive evidence of the qualifications of those to be enfranchised? Can an application be made on behalf of other persons?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes.

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: I move that further consideration of this section be postponed, and that the committee proceed to the schedule.

Motion agreed to.

On the Schedule:

Mr. BUREAU: This afternoon I asked the Secretary of State about "complete mobilization." He said the clause would stand and that he would look into the matter and give us a definition of it. I understand the Chairman is trying to have the clause carried.

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: No.

Mr. PARDEE: Who signs the form W4? Is it the enumerator?

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: The candidate or his agent.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: What I really had in mind a moment ago was section 4. In effect it means that the enumerator is the judge as to whether or not a man who has lost his certificate of naturalization is a British subject. I think that should be left to some higher tribunal.

Mr. MEIGHEN: It is the simplest thing in the world. A man's certificate is proof of his naturalization. It is just a piece of paper that he keeps in his house. If there should be an error it is subject to review as any other error.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: It is easy if he can produce his certificate; but supposing he can not?

Mr. McCRAVEY: My experience is that there must be thousands of certificates of naturalization on file with the Department of the Interior. When a homesteader applies for a patent he gives in his certificate with the application. Sometimes it comes back and sometimes it does not. I have written over and over again and had certificates taken off the files of the department and returned to the homesteader. I am sure there are many of them who do not know where their certificates are, while they are safely on file with the Department of the Interior.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Of course they will know now that the certificates are of value to them, and they will have ample time to get them.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: As I understand it, the certificate must be produced.

Mr. MEIGHEN: That is the proof to the enumerator, but if they will swear they are naturalized they can vote, then they can establish their naturalization even if the certificate is lost.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: On recount proceedings.

Mr. GRAHAM: I would like to call the attention of the Secretary of State to the fact that if closure is put on to-night and the motion made to-morrow, he will not be allowed to make any amendment except one; he will have made his speech then.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I do not know what the arrangement is, but I want to remind the hon. gentleman who is leading the Opposition that all the clauses can be considered now and the notice given. I do not think