

country with a view to going away to fight for Canada—and we doubt your intelligence; we do not think you have a comprehension of what the interests of this country are; we do not think you should be allowed to vote. When one reflects on that, one realizes that if we take that attitude we refuse to give to the man who came to join our forces something that we readily give to the man who came into the country to look after his own interests. After all, is it an exaggeration to say that the man who has resided for two years in Canada as a member of a Canadian regiment is as closely connected with Canada as the man who happened to pass a year or two here, devoting his time to his own enjoyment, his own business or his own advancement. These men are living among Canadians.

These men are fighting for Canada—you may make a distinction if you like between fighting for the Empire and fighting for Canada—but these men are fighting for Canada just as are their Canadian comrades who are standing beside them. These men are fighting for Canada, these men are living with Canadians, these men have by their own action made an election as soldiers to be Canadians and we are asked now to say to them: You shall not be Canadians.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN: Is it not possible that 100 or 200 citizens of Great Britain have enlisted in the Canadian force in Great Britain since leaving Canada, both officers and men, for the purpose of securing a higher rate of pay?

Mr. DOHERTY: I am prepared to concede that there may be exceptional cases of men coming into this force under conditions which would necessitate our making an exception to the general rule. I was rather influenced by the idea of, say, a British officer in the United Kingdom transferred for service to our force and who remains an elector in the United Kingdom. If we are going to meet that, which after all, must be a very exceptional case, we must do so by making provision for such an exception, and it would be proper to give it serious consideration. But there is present to my mind the general case and the general case is the case of the man who came to Canada to enlist. We will give a vote to the man who comes to Canada to make money but we will not give a vote to the man who comes to Canada to enlist and fight for us.

Mr. GERMAN: Why not assign his vote to the constituency where he enlisted?

[Mr. Doherty.]

Mr. DOHERTY: We might do that. The first question is: Should he have a vote? and the second is: Where should he vote? The principal objection of the hon. member for North Oxford to giving him a vote entails the making of an amendment to subsection 3. But, there is another ground, speaking of this general plan, for giving him a vote. We have to look at what he is entitled to on Canada's part and I have given the reasons which, in my estimation, entitle him to the vote. But, I think we have to look at Canada's interest too. He is a pretty good kind of a man who came to Canada to fight for Canada and I think we have a right—

Mr. MACDONALD: My hon. friend is giving the vote to a man who did not come to Canada.

Mr. PUGSLEY: Who had never been here in his life.

Mr. DOHERTY: I have tried to point out the distinction between what might be the exceptional case and what will be the general rule in regard to this class of men. I have already intimated that I would be ready to consider the desirability of making an exception for such cases as the hon. member for Pictou suggested. But for a moment, may I be allowed to talk about the class of man coming under this section who will make the general rule, and that is the man who came to Canada to enlist and fight for Canada? We must not only consider what Canada ought to give him, but we must also give thought to what is Canada's interest in regard to him. Canada's every interest is to bind that man to herself if she can. Now, there is an opportunity. He has come here, he has joined her forces, he has fought her battles, he has risked his life for her defence. It is in vain to say that he has fought only for the Empire, because we take glory and credit for every achievement of our Canadian regiments.

Mr. MACDONALD: There is nobody objecting to the principle.

Mr. DOHERTY: Then, if nobody objects to the principle, it is of no use my discussing it. I was told that there was no argument that could be made in support of giving the vote to a man who did not belong to Canada.

Mr. MACDONALD: My hon. friend argued about the man that came to Canada. When my hon. friend passed his legislation in 1915 he gave a vote to the man who came