

subjects coming from other parts of the Commonwealth. The question, however, which persons may not be refused because of their peculiar relationship to the particular Dominion has given rise to litigation in several cases.

In this connection the question also arises whether a Dominion is bound to receive a British subject who is being expelled by a foreign government. Such a duty can only arise if all British subjects are, for the purpose of this duty, to be considered as nationals of each of the members of the Commonwealth. This would imply that for international purposes the Commonwealth is one state, which it certainly is not.

- (ii) In the absence of any law defining nationality in a particular member of the Commonwealth, the right of expulsion of undesirable persons (which every member of the Commonwealth possesses) gives rise to the difficulty that it is not known from what moment any particular person may no more be expelled.
- (iii) In regard to the questions of the liability of a Dominion for torts committed against any person more intimately associated with another Dominion, the question may be put whether the Government of any Dominion can intervene on behalf of any British subject because of his being mal-treated in another Dominion in such a manner as to constitute an international tort? Can, say, the Australian Government intervene on behalf of an Australian in case of a denial of justice, as defined by international law, by, say, the Union? Surely, it would be difficult to deny such a right. But for this purpose it will be necessary for the Australian Government to shew that the person in