

Proof that any person belonged to or was within the description of any of the prohibited or undesirable classes within the meaning of this section at any time since the 4th day of May, 1910—

That is the date on which the present Immigration Act was assented to.

—shall for all the purposes of this Act be deemed to establish prima facie that he still belongs to such prohibited or undesirable class or classes.

What I understand that to mean is that if a person, by act or word, at any time since 1910, has done the things we have enumerated in this section then, prima facie, that person would be deemed to belong to these classes. While there is some material difference between the two sections still the main purpose of the section is as it was expressed in the section as originally introduced to the House.

Sir SAM HUGHES: Does the minister approve of the change?

Mr. CALDER: Yes.

Mr. BUTTS: Would it not be well for the minister to consider whether or not it is advisable to strike out the exception in connection with Canadian or British subjects. Is not a crime committed by a Canadian just as bad as one committed by a foreigner?

Mr. CALDER: You cannot deport them.

Mr. BUTTS: That is true, but you can punish them otherwise.

Mr. CALDER: But under this section you merely provide for deportation of people who are in these classes.

Mr. ROSS: What is the change made about the eighth line—"or who in Canada advocates or suggests the unlawful destruction of property." Is that new?

Mr. CALDER: Yes.

Mr. ROSS: Is that the first change?

Mr. CALDER: There is a change in the first line, "every person who by word or act," etc.

Mr. ROSS: What was the old section?

Mr. CALDER: "Any person who advocates the destruction of property or the unlawful overthrow of government."

Mr. ROSS: What is the third change?

Mr. CALDER: I have not got them numbered in that way.

Mr. LEMIEUX: My hon. friend seems to be passing retroactive legislation. If a man

has entertained the views which are to be condemned, of course, since 1910, he is presumed to come within the prohibited classes. A man might have entertained these views in 1910 and since that time his views might have undergone a change and he might have become a new man.

Mr. CALDER: That is only prima facie; he can prove the contrary.

Bill read the second time and House went into Committee on the Bill—Mr. Boivin in the Chair.

On section 1—prohibited classes:

Mr. PARENT: What do the words "secret society" mean? Does the Bill give a definition of them?

Mr. CALDER: The words themselves explain their meaning. I do not know that I can give any other explanation.

Mr. PARENT: What about the Knights of Columbus?

Mr. CALDER: It is not intended to cover societies of that class.

Bill reported, read the third time and passed.

THE ROYAL ASSENT.

SITTING SUSPENDED FOR ROYAL ASSENT TO BILLS.

A message was delivered by Colonel Ernest J. Chambers, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, as follows:

Mr. Speaker, the Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this honourable House in the Chamber of the Honourable the Senate.

Accordingly, the House went up to the Senate.

And having returned.

The Speaker informed the House that His Honour the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General had been pleased to give in His Majesty's name the Royal assent to the following Bills.

An Act to amend The Dominion Lands Surveys Act.

An Act to amend the Railway Act (Aid for Railway Crossings).

An Act to amend an Act to provide Compensation where Employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties.

An Act respecting Advances for the Purchase of Seed Grain.

An Act to amend The Currency Act, 1910.

An Act to provide for the Continuance in Force of a certain Proclamation made under