

the way in which the private member is shuffled off by them is well known to us all. This is more serious than the Government actually realize. The feeling of the people is very serious. We have 5,000 soldiers in Vancouver, according to the president of the returned soldiers' association. It is true they are being paid by the Militia Department but that is not what they want. They do not want to be walking around town from month to month with their hands in their pockets. They want jobs; they want to get work. It is very galling to these men to see others holding jobs bringing them \$5 to \$7 a day who, if they are not actually Huns, are in close touch with them.

Mr. CALDER: I want to make it clear to the House that during the period of the war, for four and a half years, we have prevented any person of alien enemy nationality from coming into Canada. We were working closely in touch with the United States immigration authorities with the result that we kept our own alien enemies in our own country and they kept theirs in their country. My hon. friend's resolution deals with alien enemies or persons of alien enemy nationality but during the period of the war none of that class has entered Canada. Only recently, on account of the conditions existing, we put through an Order in Council, not under the War Measures Act but under the Immigration Act, excluding all persons from enemy countries. Any conditions existing in Canada at the present time do not result from the admission of people of alien enemy nationality during the last four and a half years.

Mr. STEVENS: I was not responsible for introducing the question of the Jugo-Slavs. However, I will simply conclude by urging very strongly upon the minister and the Government to give effect to the spirit at least of this resolution in relation to immigration.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do I understand that the hon. gentleman wishes to withdraw the resolution?

Mr. STEVENS: If the Government desires me to withdraw it I shall do so but I see no object in withdrawing it.

Mr. CALDER: I think the resolution in any event would have to be amended. It proposes to make a provision in the law which should apply without change for twenty years. But, you could not bind any future Parliament. It seems to me that as

legislation is to be brought down we should have an opportunity of carefully considering this provision in order to see whether it should be embodied in our new law, and under these circumstances I would ask the hon. gentleman to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. McKENZIE: In dealing with this exclusion question, we realize that during war time we can exclude as much, and as absolutely, as we like. Has the minister considered what our jurisdiction is as a colonial Parliament to deal with absolute exclusion after peace is signed? Does he think we have power to legislate to the extent of the absolute exclusion of people from any country?

Mr. CALDER: I am not certain as to the extent by which we are bound by treaty. I have not looked into that matter but we may be tied up through treaties. On the other hand there is a provision in our immigration law under which by Order in Council we may exclude any race or nationality, or people of any occupation. That provision stands in our law. There may be treaties which stand in the way of our excluding certain nationalities, without getting into very serious trouble if we attempted to do so.

Mr. MURPHY: Does the hon. gentleman refer to treaties to which Canada was not a party?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I must remind hon. gentlemen that the House is not in committee.

Motion withdrawn.

At six o'clock the House took recess.

#### After Recess.

The House resumed at eight o'clock.

#### CANADA'S CLAIM TO WAR INDEMNITY.

Mr. P. R. DuTREMBLAY (Laurier-Outremont) moved:

That, in the opinion of this House, this country is entitled to an indemnity as a belligerent nation and that instructions should be given to Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of this country, to take such steps as he will deem advisable to claim from Germany an indemnity corresponding to the amount disbursed by Canada in the pursuit of this war, and that, in any case, Sir Robert Borden should be instructed to claim from the British Government such amount to be paid out of the indemnity which the British Government might receive from Germany, and that the whole question should be submitted through the proper channels to the Peace Conference now sitting in Paris.

He said: Mr. Speaker, the most important question in the minds of the people at the