

Under the Dominion law, Chinese immigrants are subjected to a head tax of \$500, while Japanese immigrants are handled under a "gentlemen's agreement" with the Imperial Japanese Government, Japan undertaking to restrict the flow of Japanese to Canada. The restriction of immigration from other parts of the Empire, and more particularly from India, is, however, a very difficult question because of its reaction on the loyalty of the Indian peoples to the Empire. The question was discussed at the Colonial Conference of 1897 and at the Imperial Conference of 1911, when it was pointed out that the reasons for existing restrictions were purely economic and did not involve the question of the inferiority of those restricted. In 1917, the matter was discussed at the Imperial War Conference. The principle of reciprocity of treatment was accepted, and at the 1918 Conference it was agreed that "It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities." Provision was, however, made for permitting temporary visits. This arrangement has settled, at least for the time, a dispute which endangered the stability of the Empire.

Naturalization.—For a long period a very vexed question was the right of naturalization. Up to 1914, the Dominions were unable to grant full naturalization which would hold good throughout the Empire. In that year an Act of the British Parliament (4-5 Geo. V, c. 17), provided for the issue of a naturalization certificate to an alien by the Secretary of State on proof of five years' residence, and the fulfilment of certain other conditions. Where the Parliaments of the Dominions enforced the same conditions of residence, their Governments were given power to issue certificates of naturalization, taking effect in all parts of the Empire that had adopted the Act. This was done by Canada in 1914 (4-5 Geo. V, c. 44).

Copyright.—A difficult and anomalous situation with regard to copyright was similarly cleared up in 1911, the Imperial Copyright Act of that year being based on the principle that the Dominions must be free to legislate as they saw fit. The Act of 1911, therefore, does not extend to any Dominion unless the Parliaments of these Dominions have declared it to be in force; similarly, Dominion Parliaments may repeal it where it is in force.

Granting of Titles.—Another source of difficulty between the British Government and the Dominions has been the granting of titles by the former to citizens of the latter who have rendered services to the Empire as a whole. Opportunities of rendering such service came to many citizens of the Dominions during the war, and the British Government was generous in its recognition of these services. Exception was taken in the Canadian Parliament to the granting of titles to Canadians, and in 1919 Parliament passed an address to His Majesty praying that he should "refrain from conferring any title of honour or titular distinction upon any of his subjects domiciled or ordinarily resident in Canada, save such appellations as are of a professional or vocational character or which appertain to an office."

General Conclusion.—While it can hardly be maintained that the Dominions have as yet secured an adequate voice and influence in the direction of the Empire's foreign policy, it is to be observed that the powers of the Dominions have hitherto developed as the need for more extended powers has arisen. Without any violent break with the past, the Dominions have secured through the League