

WHAT THEY SAID IN COMMONS DURING PATRONAGE DEBATE

Sir Sam Hughes Advocates Return to Old Party Patronage System—First Installment of the Debate Recently in the House of Commons on This Subject.

At the present time the matter of patronage and the activities of the Civil Service Commission are a very live issue in the country. The recent debate on Sir Sam Hughes' motion to return to the former practice of having members make the nominations for the outside service and to a limited extent for the inside service, revealed much of interest to the citizens of the country and in order that they may have the benefit of the information thus brought to the debate in full, a short instalment each day until complete.

Political Patronage in the Civil Service.

Sir Sam Hughes (Victoria) moved: That, in the opinion of this House, the best interests of Canada and its people would be maintained by a system of political patronage whereby appointments to and promotions in both the Outside Civil Service and the Inside Civil Service would be brought under the specific consideration and recommendation of the members of Parliament, or the defeated candidates of the party in power; always having regard for the stability of the service, the promotion of deserving officers, and the proper conduct of the business of the country; and that the Civil Service Act be amended in conformity therewith; and also to place the Civil Service Commission in an unequivocal position, consistent with its dignity and importance in a new sphere of action.

Mr. Speaker: I suggest that it would be to the advantage of hon. members of the House if the hon. member could find it convenient to move just a little further down the Chamber, thus enabling a much larger number of members to hear him.

Sir Sam Hughes: Mr. Speaker, I regret that my physical condition is such that I must curtail my remarks today. Possibly it is just as well, as I understand that the House is unanimously in favour of that part of the resolution which deals with the Outside Service. Besides, the authority of these medical advisers is inexorable; I have to bow to their orders. I do not propose to take up in any great detail the subject matter of this resolution. I may point out, however, that during the war—and if I tread on anyone's corns, I beg pardon—I decided for I am taking a view of the matter from a little distance—facts of all descriptions were foisted on the public. We had the food control; we had the fuel control; we had the Board of Commerce; we had the labour movement agitation; we had the Grain Growers' movement; we had the U.F.O. movement; we had the various movements of various kinds, both ways; we have had the railway movement. Last but by no means least, we have had the fact of taking the Outside Service in with the Inside Service and tightening up the Inside Service so as to make it as close a corporation as Germany because of her there were a thousand and one other freaks of a people carried away from their usual stability of thought and action. It was as if we had a madhouse. Some freak or fad, d. s. t. under the guise of democracy, would proclaim his fad, and to it with it would assume a certain authority, fastened on the public in direct contradiction of every principle of responsible government. The strange part of all this is that we were making war on Germany because of her autocracy, and yet every precaution pertaining to responsible government was directly and wilfully thrown to the winds in the carrying out of these activities. This applies not to Canada alone, but to Britain and to France as well.

As I have said, among the facts forced on the public by uplifters was the bringing of the Outside Service under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission. In a nutshell, the rule adopted was that the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission would override the member of Parliament who was directly responsible to the people—although, because of the nomination of appointments in his riding—and would communicate with some local kindred faddist who was not responsible to the people—some personal friend possibly; some uplifter with no judgment in appointments of this kind. I could give you various instances; I have a list of instances where the member of Parliament would know nothing about the matter until he found a certain fadist who upon tracing it up he would find that the nomination had been made by some local uplifter or some gentleman who would have no say in the matter at all. I could give other instances in which the member's orders were overridden by the Civil Service Commission in connection with these appointments. It is not necessary that I should go into the details; others may do that, instances by the score—indeed, by the hundred—well known where the first member of Parliament would know of an appointment would be to find the man in office, placed there by the manipulation of some clerk in the Civil Service Commission. Under the former rule, not only was the member of Parliament held responsible for the Outside Service; he was consulted in respect to appointments in the Inside Service. This is not generally understood. I can well remember that in Sir John Macdonald's time, and before of Parliament were always consulted in respect to appointments, not only to the Outside Service, but to the Inside Service as well. For I think it is only proper that they should be. Most assuredly members of the Government should have full control. Under present conditions I understand a deputy minister can tell a minister that he will not bow to his ruling; that he will not accede to his recommendations, but do as he has a mind to; under the old law that has been placed on the statute book, I can well remember, in Sir John Macdonald's time, one member having the patronage for his own riding not only made appointments in the Outside Service, but also through the minister concerned, made appointments of his fair share of the Inside Service. He

was also very active in helping other members with their appointments in the Inside Service. On one occasion when he recommended an appointment to the Inside Service he was quietly shown that he had far exceeded his number, and he was amazed to find that his recommendations in support of other member's nominations were all charged up to himself. I mention this merely to show that in those days the Inside Service, the bear of the country the over had, was recognized by Sir John Macdonald as belonging to the member of Parliament through the minister immediately concerned. I want it distinctly understood that the minister immediately concerned should be responsible for the appointments in the Outside Service, and if the member of Parliament does not make a proper recommendation, then the minister will be absolutely justified in declining to accept that member's nomination.

Objections have been raised to members of Parliament having anything to do with the Inside Service, and the chief objection comes from members for constituencies in and around Ottawa. In the old days, the two members for Ottawa (Mr. Frisph and Mr. Chabot) had a hand in the Civil Service Commission and in the promotion of officers, and I expect the action of the people in rushing to those members by hundreds for jobs was responsible for bringing on this change. Under this resolution, that will be quite unnecessary. I claim, as representing the riding of Victoria, that I am as much entitled as any of the members for Ottawa or the constituencies immediately adjoining, to make recommendations for appointments in the Inside Civil Service in this city, and that I am entitled to give the young gentlemen and ladies in my constituencies who wish to make the Civil Service their vocation in life, an opportunity of doing so. Therefore, if some system that would bring a condition of affairs about should be adopted, I am a firm believer in the powers of the House of Commons and of Parliament, and I would suggest the advisability of appointing a committee of this House to investigate the Civil Service Commission and the Civil Service as a whole, session after session, taking their time and forming a committee in conjunction with some other officers of the Civil Service. At the present time, if a clerk has some disability placed on him or if he has some grievance, no opportunity whatever, short of an appeal through friends on the side—and that does not amount to anything—is given him of having his grievance redressed. There should therefore be some responsible body—may you believe all these public bodies should be responsible to the people, I do not believe in close commissions at all—where the Civil Service and other members of the Civil Service who have grievances could apply, and to whom application could be made in case of persons improperly promoted in a department. I have a mass of correspondence in regard to this matter, but I will not use it. I will, however, mention the case of one clerk who had been working at a salary of \$900 a year or so ago, and who is now receiving a salary of three or four thousand dollars and is controlling without any special education or qualification the appointments of men who are infinitely his superior in education, tact and judgment. Under present conditions, all this sort of thing goes on and there is no redress.

I do not want to be polemical or to back-bite, but I might just point this out in that regard. It may be remembered, that in 1916, and up to the first of March 1916, the hon. member had raised \$75,000 soldiers; I had the honor of raising upwards of \$60,000 together. When we started the system of groups, the bunches of soldiers, twenty-five here, fifty there and so on throughout the country, some of my colleagues, very wise men, and many outside people, came to me and said: "But how are you going to control these soldiers?" I said: "In the name of Heaven, who controls them now? They know the way home at night, they know how to go to bed; they know how to conduct themselves properly as gentlemen, without the uniform, and when they don the uniform, with all the honor and pride involved in that action, they are going to behave themselves like gentlemen." These people wanted special officers appointed to control these soldiers; but in the whole Dominion, there was

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"I wish I had words to give the praise to Tanlac that I feel like it deserves," said Mrs. Angèle Raymond, 106 St. Honoré Street, Three Rivers, P. Q.

"For two years I suffered so with indigestion that I became badly run down. My appetite was very poor and my stomach was so disordered, I couldn't bear to smell food cooking. I could eat only specially prepared food, and this was largely liquids. What little I did eat caused severe pains in my stomach that almost set me wild. My nerves were so unstrung and I was so restless I scarcely slept

any, I was so weak I could hardly stand up and could not even walk across the room without help. The truth is, I was almost a wreck. But it certainly is wonderful how quick I began improving after starting on Tanlac. Why, my appetite soon returned and everything I ate began to agree with me. I have taken seven bottles of Tanlac now, and am enjoying the very best of health. I never have an ache or pain, my nerves are as steady as a clock. I sleep like a child, have gained ten pounds in weight and feel like an entirely new person. I never will be able to praise Tanlac enough for what it has done for me."

Tanlac is sold in St. John by Ross Drug Co., E. W. Munro and by T. H. Wilson, Fairville, N. B. and R. D. Watson, Perry's Point, N. B., under the personal direction of a special Tanlac representative.—Advt.

you look back to the old days, you will see the best men, graduates of universities, holding positions, whereas now little boys and girls get them and the big men of the country cannot find positions in the Civil Service the same as they did under the old system of responsible government appointments. No government can be a compromise, nor a combination of responsible government and autocracy.

I wish out my remarks short because I know the House is familiar with this subject. Permit me to thank you, Mr. Speaker, and the Prime Minister for arranging to give me this opportunity of addressing a few words to your kindness in giving me place near the centre of the Chamber.

(To be Continued Tomorrow.)

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Ford Touring Car Offer Ends Saturday at Midnight Which Contestant Will Win It?

Standings of the Contestants

The standing of the contestants given below represent the votes counted for each up to noon Tuesday, March 16th:			
A.			
Appley, Mr. Irving	24,500	Gardner, Mr.	10,000
Armstrong, Miss Sarah	72,000	Gillman, Mrs. Victoria	10,350
Anderson, Miss Margaret	10,900	Green, Mrs. Harry C.	17,400
Alward, Miss Ousla	127,750	Green, Miss Kathleen A.	14,150
Anderson, Chas. W.	13,200	Gustin, W. V.	10,000
Anderson, W.	10,650	Gaynor, R. D.	521,700
		Green, Miss Margaret	536,500
		Gross, R. M.	536,750
		German, Geo. H.	537,950
		Grant, Arthur	423,250
		Gill, George	10,000
		Godsell, C. D.	10,000
		Golding, Mary	10,000
		Gunhill, Ed.	10,100
B.		H.	
Baslin, R. C.	536,700	Hayes, Harry	536,550
Bentley, Geo. E.	537,800	Harding, Edward	10,000
Boyd, Geo. H.	489,200	Hayes, Miss Beatrice	78,750
Burt, Mrs. Hayward	489,200	Hinton, Miss Florence	10,650
Barker, Mrs. Charles	345,550	Harris, Miss Katie	10,000
Brown, E. Susie	535,560	Hickey, Mrs. West	10,000
Burke, Miss Rita	423,300	Herman, C. J.	10,000
Beatley, J.	536,900		
Bawn, W. J. P.	383,400		
Boudreau, J. E.	504,750		
Brundage, A. G.	132,560		
Buchanan, Miss Annie	112,600	Johnstone, Miss Violet	409,500
Borden, Miss B.	77,000	Jardine, J. C.	10,000
Brewer, Miss Minnie	10,000	Kearney, Miss Doris	10,000
Bishop, George	10,950	Johnston, Miss Doris	10,000
Banks, Thos. H.	12,400	Jones, Frank	10,000
Burns, Harold	13,200		K.
Ballantyne, W. T.	10,000	Kierstedt, Miss Maud B.	34,150
Babin, Freeman	10,100	Keith, Roy	10,000
C.		L.	
Cusack, J.	537,800	Lend, Wm.	10,950
Comman, Roy W.	537,950	Lamb, Mrs. Susie	10,000
Cosman, Miss Audine F.	536,750	Lewis, Mrs. Chas. W.	110,300
Coggins, J. B.	536,950	Larson, Carl	21,350
Chase, Wellington	401,300	Lardon, Miss Martha	112,650
Chapman, Mrs. W. W.	536,900	Lantz, Miss Cora	10,350
Chappell, Montrose	420,800		
Cunningham, Hugh	369,800	Macchewecchie, Dan	536,500
Campbell, Sam	107,000	Morrison, Wylie	105,600
Cohen, Columbus	76,200	Martin, W. H.	522,400
Cullen, Charles	10,000	Malloch, Miss Nealie M.	111,700
Cripps, George	85,400	McIntosh, Miss Elma	374,200
Crawford, Robert	10,000	Merritt, Stanley	19,000
Crane, Mrs. J. J.	10,000	Malloy, Miss Agnes	80,600
Cunningham, Wm.	10,000	Murtagh, Edward	76,350
Chadwick, Harold	10,750	May, Miss Annie	10,150
Carr, Herschel	99,500	McHale, Harnat	10,000
Cameron, Mrs. Irene	11,900	Morsehouse, Mrs. Alfred	77,100
Corbin, Miss Ella	10,000	Milhaud, Miss Flavie A.	67,300
Corn, Thomas	10,000	Miller, Miss Aris	10,000
Colby, J. N.	10,000	Mitchell, Miss Marjorie	22,100
Comeau, J. Alphonse	10,500	Marguis, John	22,100
Coteau, Rev. Father	10,700	Morse, Osgood	10,000
Cropley, Floyd	10,100	Moore, Miss F. L.	10,000
D.		Mc.	
Doherty, Arthur	10,000	MacLachlan, R. M.	537,950
Dow, Cecil	501,550	McCauley, George	448,350
Dryden, Leonard	536,850	McNally, R. W.	337,750
Doucet, Fred D.	536,900	MacKeen, Hazel L.	196,750
Downey, Miss Bessie	450,550	McDonald, W. H.	101,400
Davis, Willard	67,800	McBeth, Mrs. F. E.	10,000
Daly, Sadie	10,000	McEchtern, G. H.	10,000
Dixon, Miss Marion	65,000	McArthur, Albert	10,100
		McCabe, Guy	76,250
		McGowan, Miss Helen	10,200
		Molary, Ronald	10,000
		McKillo, Lee V.	10,350
		MacLaughlin, Miss Emma	72,600
			N.
Foskey, S. E.	536,700	Nickerson, G.	10,650
Flimora, R. L.	456,700	Northrup, Miss Mary	116,700
Ford, Miss Jessie	536,400		O.
Furlong, Mrs. Mary J.	286,950	Olive, Mrs. Eitreda S.	531,800
Flewelling, Capt. O.	10,800	Osborne, Conrad	10,750
Flewelling, Chas. W.	10,550		P.
Fawcett, Wm. R.	69,100	Pika, Dennis J.	536,850
Pex, Arnold	10,000	Phillips, Mrs. May	536,700
Flett, Andrew	10,000		
G.			
Garie, Mrs. Chas. W.	10,000		
Geary, Wm.	39,600		

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