

them you will see one deputy minister getting an increase of \$1,000, another an increase of \$2,000, another an increase of \$1,800, and so on, without regard to any fixed principle that could be applied; and certainly with respect to one or two of them it is perfectly clear that their duties are very, very light, while in other cases they are very, very onerous. I take this opportunity of mentioning this because the other evening I mentioned the deputy of the Minister of National Defence, whose duties have become very much lighter because of the disarmament alleged by the minister, and the position of the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to which reference was made the other evening. Now we come to the Department of Labour, in which I think there has been a departure from the principle laid down by Mr. Fielding in the first instance.

Mr. STEWART (Leeds): I should like also to refer to a statement made by the right hon. the Prime Minister in discussing the position of the chairman of the Civil Service Commission. He was under the impression that Doctor Roche simply held office for a fixed term and was not in the same position as a deputy minister. In the Civil Service Act of 1918, chapter 12, part 1, section 3, it is provided:

There shall be three commissioners each with the rank of a deputy minister. Each commissioner shall hold office during good behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons.

Provided, however, that any commissioner hereafter appointed shall hold office during good behaviour for a period of ten years from the date of his appointment, but shall be removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons, and shall cease to hold office upon reaching the age of sixty-five years.

Then the Civil Service Act found in the present revised statutes, chapter 22, provides by subsection 3 of section 3:—

3. The commissioners in office on the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, shall hold office during good behaviour. Each subsequently appointed commissioner shall hold office during good behaviour for a period of ten years from the date of his appointment, save that his tenure of office shall cease upon his attaining the age of sixty-five years.

By subsection 4 it is provided:

Any commissioner shall be removed from office at any time by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons.

So that the head of the Civil Service Commission holds office for life, and not for a fixed period of ten years. He is in all respects in the same position as any deputy minister.

[Mr. Bennett.]

In fact, he is in a stronger position, I should think. It would appear that he ought to be treated in the same way as other deputy ministers.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Apparently I was mistaken, and I am glad my hon. friend has directed my attention to it. But what strikes me from his reading the statutes is that the discrimination to which the hon. leader of the opposition has been referring seems in that case to have been practised with a vengeance.

Mr. STEWART (Leeds): In what respect?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The government of the day was looking after its own friends by making the appointments outright, but taking care to see that subsequent governments could appoint members to the board for ten years only.

Mr. STEWART (Leeds): I cannot see any discrimination in that. They have to take the same chance as their opponents in future.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: All right.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: With this fully developed Department of Labour and highly-paid officials, it seems to me we should look for some very much overdue labour legislation. Let me give simply one instance. This year there was trouble in Toronto. The Rapid Grip Company brought in from Europe workmen to take the place of their regular employees. If I understand aright, the Minister claims that under the alien labour legislation he has not the power effectively to handle a situation of that kind. Why does he not introduce legislation that will give him that power? In this case certain German workmen were introduced into the city of Toronto and took the places of the regular workmen. The same thing has been occurring in other places—in Edmonton and out at the coast. Does the minister propose introducing legislation which will enable him to handle a situation of this kind and thus protect Canadian workmen?

Some hon. MEMBERS: Carried.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Cannot we have some answer in regard to this matter? The minister, I know, has had this situation under consideration.

Mr. HEENAN: The Prime Minister has already said that there will be no further legislation this session. The question of what should be done in future might be left until we see whether further legislation is necessary, because the case of which the hon. member speaks is to-day in litigation. Of course, the