

It is as follows:

Regulations respecting the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

1. During the continuance of the present war the Governor in Council may from time to time appoint a Senator or a member of the House of Commons to be Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for External Affairs.

2. The Parliamentary Under Secretary shall, with respect to the Department of External Affairs, perform such Parliamentary duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor in Council.

3. The Parliamentary Under Secretary shall, subject to such instructions as may from time to time be issued by competent authority assist the Prime Minister in administering the Department of External Affairs, and may, subject to the approval of the Prime Minister, conduct such official communications between the Government of Canada and the Government of any other country in connection with the external affairs of Canada, and perform such other duties in the said department as from time to time may be directed.

4. In the absence of the Prime Minister, the Parliamentary Under Secretary shall, subject to the direction and approval of the Acting Prime Minister for the time being, preside over and administer the Department of External Affairs; and in such case he shall have authority to report to and make recommendations to the Governor in Council through the Acting Prime Minister.

5. Until Parliament otherwise provide, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for External Affairs shall hold his office, commission or employment without any salary, fees, wages, allowances, emolument or other profit of any kind attached thereto.

(Signed) Rololphe Boudreau,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

In the discussion upon the resolution, I went pretty fully into the necessity for these offices, and I have very little to add. It is perfectly manifest that the affairs of the overseas forces require constant and unremitting care and attention. The very fact that the Minister of Militia and Defence was obliged every year to spend a considerable portion of his time in Great Britain is the best evidence that some system other than that which had prevailed in the past was absolutely necessary if we were to secure, first, perfect co-operation of effort with the British Government; second, the greatest possible efficiency of our troops, and, third, the most thorough economy in administration. That was the purpose of this appointment, which purpose, I think, fully justifies it.

The office of parliamentary secretary of Militia and Defence was established before the Overseas Ministry was created. It is, even since the establishment of that ministry, a very necessary office. The proper conduct of our military affairs, with more than 400,000 men enlisted, with 330,000 men

or thereabouts, dispatched overseas, with need for the constant vigilance and attention of every one officially connected with the administration of military affairs, fully justifies the continuance of the office after the Overseas Ministry was established.

I have already said that the work of the Department of External Affairs increased beyond what any one could imagine who had not been closely in touch from day to day with it. I venture to say that the work of that department has increased twentyfold since the outbreak of war. I think that hon. gentlemen in this House will credit me with the desire to put all my time and energies into the discharge of the duties of my office; yet, I repeat what I said on the discussion of the resolution: that my only regret is that I did not establish that office a year or two ago.

We provided in those Orders in Council that none of these offices should have attached to it any salary or emolument until Parliament should determine that the proposed salary or emolument might properly attach. It is clear that the salary we are proposing is a reasonable one. The salary attached to the office of the Minister of Overseas Military Affairs is precisely the same as is fixed by statute for other ministers of the Crown. As far as the parliamentary secretaries, are concerned we had no precedent in this country, and we fixed upon \$5,000 per annum, which is the salary payable to the permanent head of the department. I am entirely within the judgment of the House when I say that I do not think the salary thus fixed could be regarded as excessive.

My hon. friend (Mr. Graham), and I think also the hon. member for Rouville (Mr. Lemieux), spoke of the salary, and I could not gather precisely from the remarks of either gentleman just what he proposed. On the one hand, they said it was undesirable that an office should be established without having a salary attached to it, because they declared that otherwise only men of wealth could assume such an office. I entirely agree with that, and it is for that reason that we have attached salaries to these offices. But then, almost in the same breath, they go on to argue that the men who are holding these offices should not be entitled to a salary. Their arguments are thus absolutely inconsistent. I hold that it is proper that salaries should be attached to these offices, and for the very reason cited by the hon. member for Rouville and by the hon. member for South Renfrew, that the choice may not be restricted to

[Sir Robert Borden.]