

QUESTIONS PASSED AS ORDERS FOR RETURNS.

Mr. L. A. LAPOINTE:

1. When and upon whose recommendation was the office of Food Controller in Canada authorized and established?

2. To which Ministerial Department does the Food Controller report, and what member of the Cabinet, if any, is responsible for the administration of the office of Food Controller?

3. What has been the total amount incurred as salaries for Food Controller and his assistants and staff at Ottawa and throughout Canada from the establishment of the office up to and including end of February, 1918?

4. What has been the total expense of Food Controller's Office at Ottawa and throughout Canada, including rents, furnishing, equipment, heat, light, salaries, travelling expenses, stationery, printing, advertising, telegrams, telephones, postage, and all other expenses of Food Controller's Office at Ottawa and branch offices throughout Canada, since the establishment of the office, up to and including February, 1918?

5. What was the total cost of administration of Food Controller's Office at Ottawa and throughout Canada, including rents, furnishings, equipments, heat, light, salaries, travelling expenses, stationery, printing, advertising, telegrams, telephones, postage, etc., including all and every expense of Food Controller's Office at Ottawa and branch offices throughout Canada for each of following months, viz.: December, 1917, and February, 1918?

6. Are there any claims for salary or expenses from the Food Controller's Office outstanding or in dispute; if so, what is the amount involved?

7. How many employees are there on the Food Controller's staff at Ottawa and throughout Canada?

8. How many of the employees are returned soldiers who have been on Active Service since 1914?

Sir WILFRID LAURIER:

1. What was the rate of commission paid in connection with the Victory Loan?

2. How much was paid in such commission, and to whom?

UNOPPOSED MOTIONS FOR PAPERS.

Mr. DEVLIN:

For a return showing the number of paymasters or others of the various regiments recruited since August, 1914, who are short in their funds, giving the names and addresses and amount of shortage of each one, showing the action the Government has taken in the matter.

Mr. DEVLIN:

For a return showing the names of the Staff of the Hospital Commission, the number of persons employed, their names, duties, salaries, former occupation and amounts paid to each for travelling expenses.

Mr. DEVLIN:

For a return showing the names of all persons employed in Ottawa in the Military Service Council, their salaries and former occupations.

[Sir Robert Borden.]

Mr. DEVLIN:

For a copy of the Order in Council recently passed making provisions for the staff, the number of persons to be employed and their salaries, in the Food Controller's Office. Also a list of the names of those at present employed, showing their respective salaries and duties, former occupations, where formerly employed and salary received in former occupation.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER:

For a statement in detail showing the expenditure in connection with the National Service Board for salaries, newspaper advertisements, travelling expenses, and all other expenses, respectively.

MILITARY SERVICE.

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES.

Right Hon. Sir WILFRID LAURIER moved:

For a copy of any treaty between Great Britain and the United States, permitting the conscription of British subjects in the United States for military service and of American citizens residing in British Dominions.

He said: The subject which is involved in this motion is certainly one of very great importance. The matter was yesterday referred to casually in the observations of the Prime Minister, and in answer to a question of my hon. friend from Three Rivers (Mr. Bureau), my right hon. friend did not seem to give precise information as to the nature of the convention which had been made between Great Britain and the United States; but I understand, at all events—and it has been so understood by the press—that a convention has been adopted by Great Britain and the United States permitting the Canadian authorities to recruit British subjects residing in the United States and permitting the American authorities also to recruit in Canada.

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: That is, their own subjects?

Sir WILFRID LAURIER: Of course, their own subjects. I look upon this convention as a step in advance of anything that we have known amongst civilized nations up to the present time. It is certainly a very great advance in our ideas, and I cannot but congratulate the Government upon the step they have taken in that matter. Great Britain and France to-day are as united as two nations in Europe can be or ever have been, but I am sure it would not be thought possible in Great Britain that a recruiting sergeant should go from London to Paris to recruit a British subject, or that a French officer should go from Paris to London to recruit a French subject.