

Majesty, with the military command and discipline of the militia, and who, while he holds such appointment, shall have the rank of major general in the militia, and shall be paid at the rate of four thousand dollars per annum in full of all pay and allowances.

Now let me quote the Order in Council which was passed appointing Lord Dundonald, and which is to be found on the first page of the papers brought down a few days ago:

On a memorandum dated May 17, 1902, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that he duly received the Colonial Office telegram, dated May 12, 1902, stating that Major-General O'Grady Haly's retention in the command of the Canadian Militia, until July 19, next, was approved.

The minister recommends that Major-General, the Earl of Dundonald, C. V. O., C. B., who has been selected by the Government, be appointed to the command of the Canadian militia, from July 20, 1902, with a salary of four thousand dollars a year, and allowances of two thousand dollars a year, as provided by the statutes.

Lord Dundonald was suggested to us by the Imperial authorities. That is a course which has always been followed. We have always taken the selection offered us by the Imperial authorities and in this case I am free to say that I felt glad of the selection of Lord Dundonald. Lord Dundonald has the honor of bearing a name which is not unknown in history. He bears a glorious name and one to which he himself has added much lustre by his own exertions. We thought that we would have a proper commander of the Canadian militia, and one under whom the militia would be only too proud to serve. But, everything did not go as smoothly as could have been hoped. What was the cause? Everything would have gone well and there would not have been any disturbance whatever, and we would not have been in the painful position in which we were of having had to exercise one of the most extreme powers at our command, if Lord Dundonald had been satisfied with being the adviser of my hon. friend the Minister of Militia and Defence, and if he had not always had something behind and had not always been looking beyond his office. This is the true and only cause, as far as I can see it, of the difficulties that have arisen between Lord Dundonald and my hon. friend the Minister of Militia and Defence. Lord Dundonald has told us more than once in the paper from which I quoted a moment ago that he had a policy. I want to know, Sir, what right has any commander of the forces to have a policy? Lord Wellington, the most illustrious soldier that ever was at the head of a British army, Lord Wellington, one of the greatest warriors that ever appeared in the world, Lord Wellington, perhaps the most successful general who ever fought at the head of an army, never had a policy so long as he was the commander of the forces. The only thing he had in mind, and his voluminous correspondence proves it, was to serve the government of which he was an official and a servant. Take the fourteen or fifteen volumes of his correspondence, peruse them page after page, and you will find that he always gave reports when he was asked for them, that he was most solicitous for the welfare of his soldiers, that he gave advice more than once, but whether his advice was heeded or refused, he did only one thing and that was to carry out the instructions which were given to him.

**Dundonald Had no Right to Publish his Report.**

But, Sir, Lord Dundonald tells us that he had a policy. He tells us likewise that he had no intention of forcing his policy on the cabinet. He tells us several times—he recurs again and again to the same idea—that he had no intention of imposing his views on the cabinet. He says:

In all my work I have endeavoured to keep steadily in view the nature of my post. I have not sought to impose my policy upon the minister or upon the cabinet.