

Hon. Mr. DUFF: I agree with that. It goes on:

The Minister of Naval Service, in order to be free to thoroughly reorganize and place the present service on an economical and efficient basis, has issued orders for the demobilization of all officers and naval ratings and for the discontinuance of civilian help at headquarters, and at the naval dockyards in Esquimalt and Halifax. The Canadian officers who are in the Imperial Fleet and who are now being paid by the Canadian Government will be recalled and placed on duty with the Canadian naval service. The Naval College will also be continued.

Hon. Mr. BALLANTYNE: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. DUFF:

After reorganization has been completed, only those officers and other ratings and civilians will be taken on who are absolutely necessary and possess the qualifications desired.

It may be asked why after 1920 the Government of this country decided that the Naval College should be closed and the splendid ship which my honourable friend had got from the British Government should be scrapped. I am not quite sure that either party should receive any praise with regard to these matters. During the years 1917 to 1920 I made a number of speeches in the House of Commons, in which I expressed the opinion that it was not necessary to spend very much money for naval services, and indeed that we could not afford to spend very much. Yet I do not think that one Government is more to blame, or is deserving of more credit, than the other. The Government which was in power before 1920 scrapped the Niobe and the Rainbow and the submarines CC-1 and CC-2; and when the Liberal party came into power at the end of 1921 it scrapped that splendid cruiser, the Aurora, which my honourable friend from Alma had arranged to get from the British Government. He had arranged to get not only that ship, but also the Patriot and the Patricia, two very excellent cruisers, and the submarines CH-14 and CH-15.

Perhaps the Senate will agree with me that in 1918, after the War was over, when the soldiers had come back from overseas, we felt justified in thinking that we had participated in a war to end war, a war to make the world safe for democracy. This country had made immense sacrifices. We had sent 600,000 men overseas, and 60,000 of them were buried on the fields of Flanders. We had incurred a debt of two billions of dollars and arranged for a pension scheme involving some \$50,000,000. So perhaps it was only reasonable that the Government of which my honourable friend from Alma was a member, and the Government that succeeded it, should

think that it was time "to beat our swords into ploughshares and our spears into pruning hooks." While my honourable friend regrets that the Aurora, that very fine training ship, was scrapped after 1922, and the Naval College was closed, yet I do not think any one party should be blamed, because all of us alike had good reason to hope and feel that there would be no more war in the future.

Now, honourable senators, perhaps it may be well to show here just what naval expenditures we have made for some years back. I have a statement of the figures before me, but instead of reading them all I will ask permission to place them upon Hansard.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES ON NAVAL SERVICES, 1910-1935

Year	Expenditures
1910-11.. . . . .	\$ 1,790,017
1911-12.. . . . .	1,233,456
1912-13.. . . . .	1,085,660
1913-14.. . . . .	579,566
1914-15.. . . . .	512,806
(War)	3,096,125
1915-16.. . . . .	401,722
(War)	3,274,020
1916-17.. . . . .	578,581
(War)	3,806,329
1917-18.. . . . .	398,920
(War)	9,666,229
1918-19.. . . . .	228,728
(War)	13,385,346
1919-20.. . . . .	209,457
(Demobilization)	6,780,905
1920-21.. . . . .	1,999,362
(Demobilization)	239,329
1921-22.. . . . .	2,041,379
(Demobilization)	119,371
1922-23.. . . . .	1,378,927
(War Claims)	764,794
1923-24.. . . . .	1,354,527
(War Claims)	44,284
1924-25.. . . . .	1,399,056
(War Claims)	3,788
1925-26.. . . . .	1,488,908
(War Claims)	2,130
1926-27.. . . . .	1,667,848
(War Claims)	48
1927-28.. . . . .	1,725,195
(War Claims)	2,111
1928-29.. . . . .	1,836,488
(War Claims)	1,061
1929-30.. . . . .	3,013,396
(War Claims)	356
1930-31.. . . . .	3,597,591
(War Claims)	6
1931-32.. . . . .	3,043,201
(War Claims)	309
1932-33.. . . . .	2,167,328
(War Claims)	6
1933-34.. . . . .	2,171,210
(War Claims)	213
1934-35.. . . . .	2,226,439
1935-36.. . . . .	2,380,017.80

Honourable members will observe from these figures that from 1910 to 1935 succeeding administrations evidently felt there was not