

taken as saying that I am entirely against a militia force, for I am not. I believe this country has to have a militia force of some kind, but I am afraid that we are being drawn into the vortex of militarism to an extent our fathers never dreamt of. The minister seems to think that all you have to do to fit a boy for going through the pearly gates is to put him in the militia at twelve years of age and keep him there until his habits are formed. Perhaps my experience in the militia is not along the same lines as that of the minister, but if I had a boy and he wanted to join the militia, I would feel much more responsibility in looking after the character and makeup of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the corps he intended joining, than I would if I were sending him to a school. I believe there are some young men who take their first drink of liquor in going to or in attending the military camps.

Mr. HUGHES (Victoria). Has the hon. member a boy?

Mr. CARVELL. I have not. If I had one I would encourage him to join the militia, but I would be mighty careful as to what corps he joined. I cannot agree with the minister that joining the militia is the remedy for all the ills the human flesh is heir to, and I think he will find that it is not the temperance agent he imagines it is. We come now to the question as to whether this is a good policy. Surely the minister must consider that a boy of twelve years is pretty young to be taken away from his parents and sent into a camp of instruction, surrounded by evil influences as well as good. I will admit that if the minister could get the assistance of all the clergymen and all the W.C.T.U.'s. and all the other influences for good he speaks of in this memorandum, possibly he might work out the result he hopes for, but even then he would find some difficulty. Therefore, I think the hon. gentleman should hesitate before he launches out into the scheme of which he speaks, to take forty thousand boys between the ages of twelve years and sixteen years away from their homes and put them into those camps of military instruction. Of course, I give my hon. friend credit for seeing that there will be no canteens at these cadet camps. Now, the minister is asking parliament to grant the enormous sum of \$8,312,850 for militia expenditure during the coming year, and I know his answer to me will be: Oh, well, that is only \$200,000 or \$300,000 more than your government intended to expend.

Mr. HUGHES (Victoria). It is \$500,000 less.

Mr. CARVELL. I thought the minister would say: You are another. I want to know if it has ever occurred to the hon.

Mr. CARVELL.

gentleman that out of this expenditure of over eight million dollars he is giving to the man who is going to shoulder the musket when trouble comes, the soldier of all ranks including non-commissioned officers, less than probably \$800,000 in the way of pay. He is spending over eight million dollars for military purposes, and out of that he is spending \$800,000 as pay to the men whom he wants to train. If you examine these items you will find that the hon. gentleman admits that the former government had proposed to increase the pay of the privates up to \$1.50 a day and that he only intends to increase their pay up to \$1 and even that is contingent on certain things. I want to point out to him one of the unfair features of this increase. As a matter of fact he only gives the private soldier seventy-five cents a day, but he provides that if it be his second year he is entitled to ten cents extra, and if after that he becomes what is called 'efficient' he gets fifteen cents a day more. The hon. gentleman says that in the infantry and cavalry the principal test for efficiency shall be skill in shooting, and that is all right. If you are going to have an efficiency test nothing could be fairer than the test of shooting because after all the only thing we can ever hope to teach our militia in this country is something along the lines of organization, and to learn how to shoot. But, how will the minister apply that efficiency test to the artillery, and to the engineers? It is very much easier to recruit men for the artillery than for the infantry. He will find less difficulty in getting men for the artillery and cavalry because they have horses, and men like to ride horses better than tramping around on foot, and I don't blame them. Therefore, I think there will be found discrimination in this direction. I know that discrimination has existed for some time, but I point out this difficulty to my hon. friend, and I ask him if he cannot get around it in some way. The minister is increasing this vote by \$405,000, \$130,000 of which goes to the cadet movement, but there is an increase of nearly \$300,000 for the annual training, and the men, the soldier who is the backbone of the whole thing, the men who form ninety per cent of the whole organization of the militia force of Canada are going to get an increase in their pay to the magnificent extent of \$30,000, just think of it, for the whole militia force of Canada. My hon. friend is increasing the pay of his general staff, who are very well paid already, by about 40 per cent of that.

Mr. HUGHES (Victoria). There is an increase of \$400,000 in the pay of the men. Last year it amounted to \$1,325,000; this year is it \$1,730,000.