

You will notice that they have things pretty well in a corner in Manitoba.

10. Steadman, Jarvis and I then went up to the hotel, to my room. I was kept by the constables in my room all that night. They did not let me leave the room at all, and the following morning about 7 o'clock, we left the hotel, the two constables with me, and took the train to Winnipeg. Jarvis accompanied me to Winnipeg, but Steadman remained in St. Laurent.

11. Upon our arrival at Winnipeg, I was taken to the Provincial Police Court, and I was taken into the room of McKenzie, one of the provincial police. McKenzie called Marsh Jackson, another police officer into his room, and upon Jackson entering the room Jarvis was dismissed and left the room, and then McKenzie left the room, leaving me alone with Jackson.

12. I asked Jackson what the charge was, what the reason of my arrest was, and why I was brought to Winnipeg. 'Well,' he says, 'clause 269 of the Election Act is very broad, even a man for making a public speech could be arrested through a certain interpretation of that clause.' I told Jackson that I had done nothing wrong, and I asked him what was the nature of the charge against me, to which he replied. 'Well the nature of the charge is that you were in the constituency of Macdonald and influencing voters there.'

That is to say that Mr. Sifton was exercising the right of a British subject which is prohibited in the province of Manitoba during elections as against those who are not voting the way the Roblin government want them to.

Mr. PUGSLEY: Are these provincial constables appointed by the provincial government?

Mr. OLIVER: So I understand. I am not at all sure that all of these gentlemen who represented themselves as provincial constables were provincial constables, but they may have been.

Thereupon I became somewhat angry, and said—'Now, look here Mr. Jackson, that is no charge to arrest a man on,' and he replied. 'Look here, we have two sworn affidavits that came in on the train today, that you offered two men \$25 a piece for their vote.'

The same sort of business that was proposed in the same case of Prince—

to which I replied, 'Jackson, that is an absolute falsehood, and I don't believe you have them either,' or words to that effect, to which he replied. 'Well these affidavits will not be produced when you are brought before Magistrate McMicken if you plead guilty to the charge laid in the information.' Jackson further told me that I had better plead guilty, because the charges in the information were of a serious nature, and that I could be released provided I went home, and took no further part in the election. There-

upon I said in a laughing way, 'I will certainly plead guilty, because I have certainly been in the constituency of Macdonald, influencing voters, for I went there for that purpose.' This ended the conversation.

13. Jarvis then came into the room and took me before Magistrate McMicken, Jackson and McKenzie accompanying us. When I went in before Magistrate McMicken and appeared before him for a considerable time he said nothing to me, apparently being uncertain as to how to proceed, but finally he spoke and said. 'Is this the man with whom we have to deal, the man that was arrested yesterday' looking at me as he said this. I believing that he was addressing me spoke up and said. 'Well I am the man that was arrested yesterday, but I do not know what dealings you have with me.' Thereupon the magistrate turned to the party acting as clerk of the court, and who from the way he talked I would judge to be a foreigner, and asked him to read the information. I was standing near this party, and as he read it I looked over his shoulder and read the information also, and I noticed that I was charged with being in the constituency of Macdonald influencing voters, and also charged with bribery and corruption. After the clerk got through, the magistrate looked at me and said. 'Are you guilty or not guilty?' I replied, 'I am not guilty of bribery and corruption, but I certainly was in the constituency of Macdonald and attempted to influence voters to vote for Mr. Richardson.' The magistrate then said. 'We can remand this case until a later date if you will take the next train and go home and not do any more work in the election.' McKenzie then spoke up and said that he could remand it to a later date if he wished, and that he, McKenzie would be responsible for my appearance. Thereupon Jackson spoke up and said that it would be remanded provided that I took the next train to Dauphin, and did no more work in the elections. I said I could not take the next train to Dauphin, that I had personal business in the town on Monday, and would need to stay here. The magistrate then when he found I could not take the next train to Dauphin, said that I would have to go to jail until the case was decided, but McKenzie spoke up, and said that I need not go to jail, that he would be responsible for my appearance. The magistrate then said. 'We will release you up to Monday at 10.30, upon the condition that you stay in the city, and do not go into Macdonald constituency, and do not work for Mr. Richardson.' I then walked out of the room.

14. Before I left the court room, Jackson told me that I must appear on Monday, and that the elections being over, upon my appearing on that date, I would be given a complete dismissal, and I could then go home.

15. I then saw my solicitor, and on Monday morning in company with my solicitor, I appeared in court. The case was called and Magistrate McMicken was on the bench. I elected for a trial by jury, and the case was remanded until Saturday.

That is a week after the election.