

memories back they will remember that that was the time the soldiers were returning from overseas and being demobilized. The minds of the people were a bit upset just as they are to-day and I believe that hon. members in the far corner of the house are simply capitalizing the people's adversity.

At that time there were no mails or telegraphs, the people were all out on strike largely because of the agitation and propaganda carried on by the O.B.U., and I might state that the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre was one of the editorial writers on the Labour News at Winnipeg.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: My connection with The Labour News was in the fifth week of the strike, I had nothing to do with the agitation during the earlier period.

Mr. MacMILLAN: I will refer to that a little later.

Mr. IRVINE: What has all this got to do with the bill?

Mr. MacMILLAN: It has everything to do with the bill. We do not intend to find ourselves in the position where we will have a lot of propaganda artists like you fellows going up and down the country disturbing the people's minds.

Before I was interrupted I was about to recite our experiences in the city of Saskatoon during that strike brought about as a result of this propaganda.

Miss MACPHAIL: What about the 1930 propaganda?

Mr. MacMILLAN: The hon. member can answer that, she knows all about it. I am not in the habit of interrupting in the house and I would ask my hon. friends to possess themselves in patience.

I was about to say that the different organizations in my city took a strike vote. My people had no quarrel with our city; their wage schedules had all been settled. This was purely a sympathetic strike and was known as such. The popular phrase then was "collective bargaining." The various operators in the different city utilities had informed us that they were going out on strike the next morning, so I said to our commissioner that I thought it was our duty to call on those men at the change of shifts and just impress upon them the seriousness of the step they were taking. That we did. Might I say, however, at a council meeting prior to that, a suggestion was made that we should send labour representatives and alder-

[Mr. MacMillan.]

men as a delegation to Winnipeg to inquire into strike conditions there and report back. The first place we went to was our electrical works and some man among the number present asked whether a suggestion of that kind had been made. Let me say at this point that among the employing class you will find hotheaded people just as you will find them in every other class. We told this gentleman that the suggestion had been made. We told him further that if they would appoint delegates, we would see that a delegation left for Winnipeg in the morning. The next morning these different labour organizations, having appointed their delegates, came to the council, and the delegation left our city for Winnipeg at noon that day. We arrived in that city and for all practical purposes the place was simply upside down, wagons going up and down the streets carrying great cards "By permission of the central strike committee." The authority of the city was in the hands of the so-called One Big Union soviet in which the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre took a leading part.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: May I say that that is absolutely erroneous and I ask that it be withdrawn.

Mr. MacMILLAN: It was my hon. friend's agitation throughout western Canada, coupled with that of others, which brought about the condition in Winnipeg to which I have just referred.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: That statement is untrue, and I ask that it be withdrawn.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In the first place the language used by the hon. member is not parliamentary, but in any case he must rise on a point of order.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: I rise on a point of order. I say that the statement made is not true and I ask that it be withdrawn.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

Mr. MacMILLAN: If my hon. friend objects to the words I have used, I shall afford myself the opportunity of withdrawing them, but I shall read again from the Canadian Annual Review of 1919:

The Winnipeg Strike: The O.B.U. Defeated
This struggle was not an ordinary labour fight for better wages or improved conditions; it was a deliberate effort by an extremist element in the labour ranks to acquire control of labour organizations and capture the government of Winnipeg by means of a general strike, or series of sympathetic strikes, which would compel, by absolute force, the surrender