

lutely no bloodshed in the sense he tried to convey to the House, with the exception of this injury to McKinnon. One man, who was simply an onlooker, received a bullet wound; he should not have been there, and he had his curiosity satisfied.

I have no wish to enter into the deplorable details of what happened at the Extension grounds. I visited them two days afterwards and saw the desolation that had been effected by this mob. There is one thing so abhorrent that I can not refrain from mentioning it: that is, the driving of forty innocent women and children from the Extension mine into the woods. These women and children were in the woods without shelter and without food for from thirty-six to forty-eight hours until they were rescued by the militia. This is an act which would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of an Apache Indian, and is not trades unionism in any shape or form.

With regard to the militia, do you not think, Sir, that under such conditions the sending of the militia was well advised? The ricks were blazing and the mob was mad! Do you not think that it was wise, even to save these men from themselves, to say nothing of saving the lives and property of non-combatants in this trouble?

Mr. CARROLL: Was it after the committal of the offences mentioned by the hon. member that the militia came?

Mr. SHEPHERD: Yes.

Mr. CARROLL: The first riots were on the 13th.

Mr. SHEPHERD: They commenced on the 13th.

Mr. CARROLL: And the militia appeared on the 14th.

Mr. SHEPHERD: At daybreak on the 15th.

Mr. CARROLL: All those riots happened in a day.

Mr. SHEPHERD: It was very unfortunate that the militia were not there twenty-four hours sooner. They were not called until after the damage was done. After the advent of the militia, further damage to property ceased. The militia were called out in the usual way, upon the application of two or three justices of the peace. I want to pay the highest tribute to Lieut.-Col. Hall commanding the militia force in Nanaimo. He has probably handled one of the most serious labour disturbances

that have occurred, as one hon. member stated, since Confederation.

Mr. CARROLL: Does the hon. member agree with the editorial of the Citizen which states that the miners were assembled in a hall discussing the advisability of a peaceful settlement, when the militia surrounded the hall and, with drawn bayonets, ordered them out? Is that story correct and does my hon. friend agree then that the militia acted as the militia should act?

Mr. SHEPHERD: This is my version of the affair, and I think that my version is the correct one. It was known to the provincial police that from 150 to 200 of the active participants in the riot were in the hall. It was necessary, in the administration of law and justice, that these men be placed under arrest, because they had been guilty of burning homes; they had been guilty of burning property, of driving women and children into the woods. A state of anarchy existed. It was not trades unionism. I am perfectly safe in stating that it was at the request of the provincial constabulary that Lieut.-Col. Hall surrounded that hall in order that he might make his arrests without any further trouble and in order that the men might not escape. The meeting to which my hon. friend has referred was a meeting of the United Mine Workers of America in reference to the settlement of the trouble in one mine, the Jinglepot, owned by the Nanaimo and Vancouver Mining Company. Lieut.-Col. Hall entered the hall and stated that the men were under arrest. He said to them: 'I require you to walk out in single file to the court house, and any one attempting to run away will be bayoneted or shot.' It is no good denying the truth. It is the truth we want. The operation continued until two or three o'clock in the morning. The result was that probably 150 men were placed under arrest, and many of these men, whether the Colonel's action was right or wrong, whether he was justified or not, are serving terms in jail for breaking the law. Now, I desire to offer here the highest tribute to Colonel Hall for the manner in which he handled this most difficult state of affairs, without firing a single shot or shedding a drop of blood, he handled probably the worst labour dispute that ever occurred in the history of the Dominion of Canada. Now, Sir, as I have said, this dispute arose through the action of the United Mine Workers of America. But I do believe that many of these men, the greater part of