

the same class of people who operated them in 1910. Yet when there was a strike in 1910—

Mr. CROTHERS: Not on the island.

Mr. CARROLL: Well, it was in 1907.

Mr. CROTHERS: No.

Mr. CARROLL: 1910 is right.

Mr. CROTHERS: But that was at Crowsnest, not on the Island.

Mr. CARROLL: I am right in saying that they were the same class of people, except the Chinese who were brought in. In 1910 the same people were there as are there at the present time. There was no difficulty then in settling the dispute. The people came together. I do not know whether there was any magic possessed by the then Minister of Labour, Mr. King, or whether it was his knowledge of labour conditions in this country; but as a matter of fact the strike was practically averted.

At six o'clock the House resumed, and then took recess.

The House resumed at eight o'clock.

PRIVATE BILLS.

SECOND READINGS.

Bill No. 46, respecting the Erie, London and Tillsonburg Railway Company.—Mr. Morphy.

Bill No. 47, respecting the Lake Erie and Northern Railway Company.—Mr. Fisher.

Bill No. 48, to incorporate the Peace River Tramway and Navigation Company.—Mr. R. B. Bennett.

Bill No. 49, respecting the Saskatchewan Central Railway Company.—Mr. McCraney.

SUPPLY.

The House in Committee of Supply, Mr. Blondin in the Chair.

Department of Labour—Conciliation and Labour Act, including publication, printing, binding and distribution of the Labour Gazette and allowance to correspondents, and for clerical assistance in preparing tables of statistics, \$30,300.

Mr. CARROLL: When the House rose for dinner, I was attempting to show the different methods pursued by the late Minister of Labour (Mr. Mackenzie King) and the present Minister of Labour (Mr. Crothers) in the settlement of labour troubles. I mentioned a strike which occurred in British Columbia in 1910. I was pointing out that

in this strike, which had been settled, the same people were involved as in the present strike. The Minister of Labour had said that he had never met more headstrong people, both the operators and employees, than those concerned in the present strike.

Mr. CROTHERS: I did not use that language at all.

Mr. CARROLL: The Minister of Labour made a very much stronger statement than that.

Mr. CROTHERS: Better put it as I put it, then.

Mr. NEELY: We have not 'Hansard' here.

Mr. CROTHERS: You have not that in 'Hansard.'

Mr. CARROLL: If I had 'Hansard' I could prove that the minister used far stronger language than I have attributed to him. He said it was impossible to bring these parties together. What does that mean? Has he ever before, during his occupancy of his present position found labour organizations and employees whom he found it impossible to bring together? Therefore, using his own language they must have been very headstrong and very arbitrary.

Now, I want to refer to another strike in the very district in which this strike is taking place. In 1905, there was a strike at Nanaimo, and the principle which is involved in the present strike was involved there, namely, the refusal on the part of the companies to recognize American labour organizations. At that time Mr. Mackenzie King was sent to Nanaimo. He made a settlement, and the employees and the operators came to a satisfactory agreement which existed up to May, 1913. The people then were as headstrong and as arbitrary as to-day; still, it was not impossible for the late Minister of Labour—who, I believe, at the time of which I speak was deputy minister—to settle the dispute. Again, in 1903, there was a dispute in which both the railway and mine operators in British Columbia were involved, and the Government of that day appointed a commission consisting of Chief Justice Hunter, Mr. G. F. Lowe, and Mr. Mackenzie King. These gentlemen went fully into the matter and brought the difficulty to a speedy settlement. The gentleman whom the present Minister of Labour appointed as a commissioner to look into the existing labour troubles in British Columbia recognized in his report