

tion, but was ordered away by the detective. He has since told me that the official in charge of the provincial jail informed him that he might ride in the cab with me, but this was evidently done to put him off, as he was refused permission when he attempted it. I was then rushed to the C.N.R. depot and on to the train for Portage. I was not informed, however, of my destination until I was getting on the train.

On arriving at Portage, the detective took me straight to the provincial jail, where on his telling them who I was, they said they were expecting me. After being entered I was taken into the common ward and locked in a cell until after dinner. Dinner in this jail consisted of a thin, greasy soup, one baked potato, dry bread and a tin cup of rank tea without sugar or milk.

After dinner I was taken to the police court and was brought up before Magistrate Marshall, in what looked to me like a secret session, as the only persons present were the magistrate, the prosecuting attorney, the detective who brought me and a local police officer. The charge was then read by the magistrate, and it was found to be just the same vague charge as was set forth in the warrant under Section 269. The Crown prosecutor, F. G. Taylor, then stated that as the documents relating to the charge were not in his possession, he would ask the court to remand the case until Saturday afternoon, October 12, in order that they might get their case prepared.

The magistrate was about to close the matter in this way, when I took the matter in my own hands, and addressing the court, asked the magistrate if he intended to commit me without any definite charge being laid. As he did not make any comment, I asked that I be admitted to bail. Turning to the Crown prosecutor, Mr. Taylor, he asked him what he thought of that. Mr. Taylor replied that although they were not there that day to try the case, in view of the fact that the prisoner was not represented by counsel, the information which he had was of too serious a nature to permit of bail. Without further comment, Magistrate Marshall committed me to the jail till Saturday, October 12, two o'clock in the afternoon.

I was then taken back to the provincial jail by the detective, and on being turned over to the prison officials was locked up in a cell just like a common criminal and was subjected to exactly the same treatment with regard to meals, sleeping accommodation and confinement as I had been previously. On returning to the jail I demanded to be allowed to get into communication with my solicitor, and I was permitted to call him up on the phone. After being locked up in the cell for some time, I was taken into the office and allowed a few minutes private conversation with my solicitor. He stated that he would see what he could do about bail, although he was afraid there was not much chance of doing anything in view of the attitude of the people pressing the prosecution.

I didn't see my solicitor again until a few minutes before the time to go to the court house on Saturday afternoon, when he informed me that he had so far been unable to do anything with them in the matter of bail, but that he hoped to be allowed to get me out on bail after the hearing that afternoon. I

was taken over to the police court by one of the prison officials and the case was again called. After this Mr. Taylor, the Crown prosecutor, read a telegram from the head of the provincial police asking for a further remand till Wednesday or Thursday of the following week in order to enable them to have their witnesses present. This was granted by the court.

My counsel then asked that a special charge be laid or be made, and objected strongly to the vague wording of the information that had been submitted. Mr. Taylor, Crown prosecutor, then stated that the documents in connection with the case had not been forwarded to him, and that he didn't know any more about the case than was contained in the warrant. Now, Mr. Taylor had stated at the hearing on the previous Thursday that the case was too serious a one to allow the prisoner to be admitted to bail. My solicitor then demanded that bail be allowed, and after consultation with the Crown prosecutor the magistrate fixed the bail at two sureties of \$1,000 each, and one personal surety of \$2,000, or altogether \$4,000.

As we were not prepared at the time to produce this bail, I was again taken back to the provincial jail and kept there till 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. In the meantime I had been given my supper and had gone to bed in the ordinary prison routine. At a few minutes to eight one of the jail officials came in and told me to get up and dress, as they were going to take me over to the court house, where my bail would be arranged. After dressing, I proceeded in his company to the court house where bail was arranged by my friends in the town. I then proceeded to the hotel and the following morning came back to Winnipeg.

On the Thursday following, that is to-day, my solicitor, Mr. McMurray, got into communication with Mr. Taylor, the Crown prosecutor, asking him to bring the matter up at once in order to have it disposed of as soon as possible, and Mr. Taylor, after telephoning to the authorities in Winnipeg, and asking them whether they intended to go on with the case, acceded to Mr. McMurray's request. In the absence of Magistrate Marshall, Mayor Garland occupied the bench. The Crown prosecutor asked that the case be dismissed, as he had no evidence to submit. My solicitor immediately asked for and received a certificate of discharge.

I did not then, nor have I since been able to find out, what the nature of the charge against me was. The man Chad, who laid the information, stated that he was an official of the police department, but they have denied any knowledge of him at all, and so far we have been unable to find any trace of him in the country, and the matter has been treated by the police officers and opposition papers as a political joke, and something against which I should have no right to complain.

D. H. WALKINSHAW.

That is to say, a man is held under \$4,000 bail against whom there is not a shred or a tittle of evidence to warrant his arrest, much less his detention in jail. All that Mr. Walkinshaw was guilty of was the exercise of the right of free speech; he suffered