

party is safe, will seek to send a message to their own party by the election of Mr. Richardson, that they desire larger markets and lower tariff through R. L. Richardson. Those who opposed their former party last fall will do so again, and the Liberals are all in line.'

'Saskatchewan, as a matter of fact,' continued Mr. MacNutt, 'is as much interested in the result of this by-election as the electors of Macdonald themselves, including the 'threshing gangs,' and have at least as much right to assist at this Dominion election as the Hon. Robert Rogers and his notorious political machine on a late occasion in Saskatchewan.'

'The services of the police may be required, but not along the lines indicated in the interview. I am of the opinion that less than 25 per cent of the electors who compose the 'threshing gangs' (otherwise the farmers) will support the 'big interests' candidate. If the Conservatives win it will be by means of the vote of the purchasable element.'

And I am of opinion that it was by that means they won. I apologize for drawing attention to my own remarks; I do it only because I have been publicly referred to in this connection. The hon. member for Edmonton (Mr. Oliver) made a quotation having reference to myself, but there was a little more of it, and that I will take the liberty of reading. This is part of a speech of the late hon. Minister of the Interior (Mr. Rogers), as reported in the press:

Sir Rodmond Roblin had dealt with the outsiders who had forced the campaign in Macdonald, and in doing so he could not find in the English language words strong enough to characterize the records of these individuals. Foremost in the fight against the Government candidate were representatives of the government of Saskatchewan. It was true, if reports were to be relied upon, that these representatives would be reinforced by the government of Alberta. They were being supported by Mr. Oliver, Dr. Michael Clark, by politicians from the province of Quebec, by Mr. Martin, Mr. Knowles, and Mr. MacNutt, Liberal M.P.'s from Saskatchewan. An individual in the rear of the hall applauded the mention of Mr. MacNutt, and Hon. Mr. Rogers undertook to impart some information as to what that member of the House of Commons was doing in the campaign. Before doing so he referred to a reply of Sir Rodmond Roblin, which appeared yesterday—by Hon. J. A. Calder, of the Scott Government. Mr. Calder was reported as giving out an interview in Regina yesterday. 'But let me tell you,' said Hon. Mr. Rogers, 'that Hon. J. A. Calder has been in the Liberal executive headquarters in Winnipeg all day to-day, assisting Mr. Richardson. Mr. Calder undertakes to make reply to Premier Roblin. He ventures to deny that there are any thugs or political manipulators from Saskatchewan in this constituency at the present time. As far as that is concerned, let me say to you that when Mr. Calder makes that statement he says what is deliberately false.'

Mr. MACNUTT.

'I know we have nearly one hundred thugs from Saskatchewan scattered through this riding. They are in this very polling division, and we are watching them. One of the ringleaders of that gang, a special and personal friend of Mr. Calder, was arrested to-day in the town of Carman.'

This is the Mr. Sullivan to whom I have already referred:

'In the press of Saturday Mr. MacNutt made the statement that Mr. Richardson was going to succeed. Mr. MacNutt evidently thought he was in Saskatchewan, because he knew he was surrounded by the thugs which Mr. Roblin had described. The thug arrested to-day came into the constituency with Mr. MacNutt. He went to Carman for a week, and registered as Sullivan. He spent his time there for a week, and then came into Winnipeg with Mr. MacNutt. Mr. Sullivan, of Carman, walked down to another hotel in Winnipeg and registered as Sutherland. He was at this hotel on Sunday, and had interviews with Grit election manipulators, and yesterday (Monday) morning, went to Carman again and registered as Sullivan, but the moment he started to operate he was nabbed and was now behind the bars. There are many others who will follow him.'

Mr. Sullivan was arrested and kept in jail for a few days. I have a declaration from him which I am going to read later on, which sets forth the particulars of that affair. But, strangely enough, although there were supposed to be so many political thugs from Saskatchewan, only one man from Saskatchewan was arrested, and they were glad enough to get him to leave without even giving him a trial. There is no disgrace in an arrest of that kind—many a patriot has suffered from such an arrest before now. I would like to read some comments with regard to that arrest. The North-west Review has this to say:

Either J. J. Sullivan is guilty of the charge incorporated in the warrant under which he was arrested or he is not. As our correspondent points out, if he is guilty he is not fit for membership in a religious organization whose proud boast is that its members are chosen from among the best element in the community—men whose honesty, integrity and Catholicity are above suspicion. If he is innocent of public wrong-doing it is not fair to him or to the organization to which he belongs that his character and reputation should be permitted to suffer. A public acknowledgment of his innocence is expected and awaited. The action of the local council, or certain members of the local council, in going to the assistance of a brother in trouble and effecting his release was a very practical illustration of the benefits of organization and should give a great impetus to the work. But the council of which Mr. Sullivan is a member cannot afford to let matters stand as at present.

There were certain accusations made regarding the hordes of political workers from the province of Saskatchewan—thugs and