

Mr. CROTHERS: It would be more to the credit of the hon. member for Carleton if his reputation stood as high in this country as that of Mr. Samuel Price.

Mr. CARVELL: That is not an answer.

Mr. CROTHERS: Mr. Samuel Price published his report and it was completed. He was sent from here to Vancouver by the Government. He did not write his report there but he wrote it here after he came back.

Mr. CARVELL: When did the department receive it?

Mr. CROTHERS: I do not remember; I think about the 14th August. I know I received it before I went to England and that I read it over. My hon. friend lashes himself into a paroxysm of eloquence because Mr. Price did not report something that occurred after he had completed his report. Mr. Price went to Vancouver, came back and completed his report on the 14th of August before these disturbances took place at all.

Mr. CARROLL: Did the minister say he received it before he went to England?

Mr. CROTHERS: Yes, I assume I got it when Mr. Price completed it. I have known Mr. Price for a good many years, and I want to say that his reputation is so high in the province of Ontario that it cannot be affected by anything the hon. member from Carleton (Mr. Carvell) may say about it. I refer to his charge now, that Mr. Price chopped it off, and to the baser charge that Mr. Price sent in a report with a false date upon it. I resent that. There is not a man in the province of Ontario who would believe Mr. Price capable of doing such a thing. I repeat my statement that it would be well for the hon. member for Carleton (Mr. Carvell) if his reputation stood as high in this country as that of Mr. Samuel Price.

Mr. CARVELL: I will take my chances on that.

Mr. CARROLL: The Minister of Labour, in his defence of his attitude on the British Columbia strike, in attempting to show that his department has done as much, if not more, than the Department of Labour under the late Government, stated that the strike was continued in the coal mines of Nova Scotia for 22 months under the late Government. The strike in Nova Scotia and the strike in British Columbia

are absolutely different. The strike in Nova Scotia was started owing to differences between two labour organizations.

Mr. CROTHERS: Was it not a question of the recognition of the union?

Mr. CARROLL: No, and I am going to explain that.

Mr. CROTHERS: That was the same question in Vancouver.

Mr. CARROLL: I shall show that the situation was absolutely different there. We had in Nova Scotia for the last 25 years, in fact ever since coal-mining began to be developed in that province, the Provincial Workman's Association, and practically every miner in Nova Scotia, from the beginning up to 1908 or 1909, belonged to that organization, and it was the only miners' organization in Nova Scotia. I may add that it did much benefit to mine workers in Nova Scotia in very many ways. In 1908 or 1909 internal troubles started in the Provincial Workmen's Association. Let me tell the minister that during all these years the Provincial Workmen's Association was recognized by every coal operator in that province as the labour organization in Nova Scotia, and that during that time all the troubles were settled between the Provincial Workmen's Association and the mine operators. Internal dissensions occurred in 1908 or 1909, and as a result of these dissensions a number of men broke away from the Provincial Workers' Association, and introduced an organization known as the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. G. E. FOSTER: Had the Provincial Workmen's Association any affiliation with the United States organization?

Mr. CARROLL: None whatever. When the trouble came in 1908, the Provincial Workmen's Association divided practically into two camps. Lawsuit after lawsuit was started in Nova Scotia between the different organizations, as to which should be the custodian and owner of the property of the organization, and the courts in every instance decided that the Provincial Workmen's Association was entitled to the property. The United Mine Workers came in there and they started a strike in 1909; they wanted to be recognized by the different coal companies as a labour organization. I may tell the minister that at that time all the companies (except perhaps the Dominion Steel Company, which did not

[Mr. Carvell.]